MONTGOMERY COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTION NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

5-YEAR UPDATE 2024

Prepared for Montgomery County

Prepared by Tighe & Bond Engineering and Landscape Architecture, P.C.

FEMA

Volume II Annex Reports

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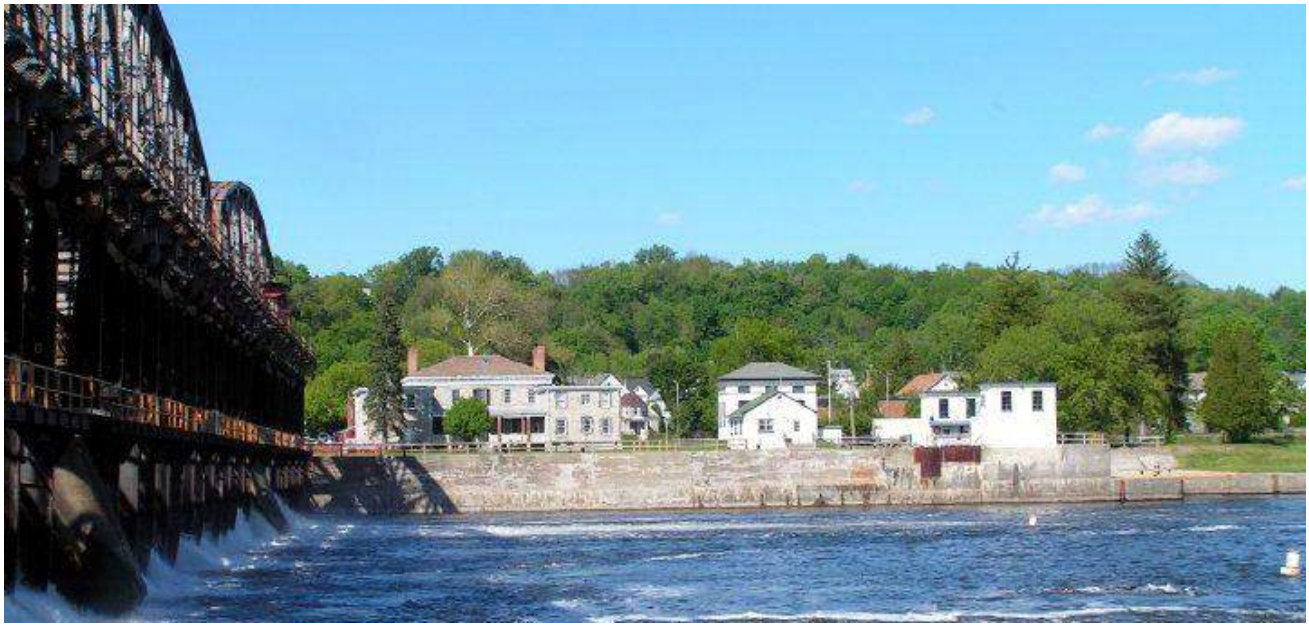
Montgomery County
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN ANNEX
NOVEMBER 2024



Montgomery County
County Annex Building
PO Box 1500 - 20 Park Street
Fonda, NY 12068-1500
https://www.co.montgomery.ny.us/

RESOLUTION NO. 121 of 2025
DATED: May 27, 2025

A RESOLUTION OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY ADOPTING THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTION NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2024 (ECONOMIC DEVLOPMENT AND PLANNING)

Resolution by Legislator: Sweet **Seconded by:** Kelly

WHEREAS, Montgomery County recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within Montgomery County; and

WHEREAS, Montgomery County has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS, Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in Montgomery County from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS, adoption by the Montgomery County demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024.

RESOLVED, that the Montgomery County Legislature adopts the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdication Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024.

RESOLUTION VOTE, passed with Aye(6). Legislators Sweet, Allen and Majewski were absent. (5/27/2025)

Attachment

Statement of Legislative and Financial Impact:

I. *Nature of Request:*

Resolution adopts Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdicational Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan

II. *Justification:*

The Plan needs to be updated every five years.

III. *Legislative Impact:*

Authorized Pursuant to Article 2 of the Charter

IV. *Financial Impact:*

None

cc: County Clerk
County Treasurer

Voting Record

Kelly	(R)	Yes
Sweet	(R)	Absent
Allen	(D)	Absent
Headwell, Jr.	(R)	Yes
Wilson	(R)	Yes
Majewski	(D)	Absent
Pepe	(R)	Yes
Kowalczyk	(D)	Yes
Pawlik	(D)	Yes

STATE OF NEW YORK County of Montgomery ss.:

This is to certify that I, the Undersigned, Clerk Of The Montgomery County Legislature, have compared the foregoing copy of resolution with the original resolution now on file in the office, and which was passed by the Montgomery County Legislature on the 27th day of May, 2025, a majority of all the members elected to the Legislature voting in favor therof, and that the same is a correct and true transcript of such original resolution and of the whole thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand and the official seal of the Montgomery County Legislature this 2nd day of June, 2025

Totals:	**Aye:**	6
	Nay:	0
	Abstained:	0
	Absent:	3

Patricia J Bock
Legislature Clerk

This resolution was approved by the County Executive on 5/30/2025
Resolution was enacted on 5/30/2025

Plan Links:

Montgomery-County-HMP-Final-Draft-Volume-I-12.2024.pdf

Montgomery-County-HMP-Final-Draft-Volume-II-Annex-Reports-rev3.20.25.pdf

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This Annex includes details regarding Montgomery County included in the main body of the 2024 Montgomery County Multi-Hazards Mitigation Plan 5-Year Update (HMP). The annexes were developed to assist with the process of implementing and maintaining their portion of the 2024 HMP. The Annex includes a County Profile, County Asset Vulnerability-Risk Analysis, National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary, Capability Assessment, and Mitigation Actions.

The following individuals have been identified as the hazards mitigation plan's primary and alternate point of contact for Montgomery County.

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Mr. Kenneth Rose Director Montgomery County Business Development Center 113 Park Drive, P.O. Box 277, Fultonville, NY 12072 Phone: (518) 853-8334 Krose@co.montgomery.ny.us	Mr. Alex Kuttesch Senior Planner Montgomery County Business Development Center 113 Park Drive, P.O. Box 277, Fultonville, NY 12072 Phone: (518) 853-8334 akuttesch@co.montgomery.ny.us

1. County Profile

1.1 Location and Geography

Montgomery County (County) is in the central east part of New York State, 33-miles northwest from Albany, NY and 175 miles northwest of New York City. It is bordered by Fulton County to the north, Schenectady and Saratoga Counties to the east, Otsego and Schoharie Counties to the south, and Herkimer County to the west. The County covers an area of 410 square miles and encompasses ten towns, ten villages, and the City of Amsterdam, the County's urban and economic center. The remainder of the County is rural and agricultural (NY Rising Countywide Resiliency Plan 2014). The Central Leatherstocking region [1]of New York State, named for the unique leather leggings worn by the frontiers men and made in this area, is contained within the County's borders. The Mohawk River and Erie Canal bisect the County. The Canal runs through the center of Montgomery County parallel to the New York State Thruway, and its lock system is used primarily for recreation. The County is also part of the Mohawk Valley Heritage Corridor that stretches 130 miles from Central New York to the Hudson River.

The County is located within the Mohawk Valley physiographic region. The foothills of the Adirondack Mountains are located a few miles to the north and bordering Montgomery County to the south are Southwestern Plateau and Catskill Mountains. Willse Hill is the County's highest elevation at 1,600 feet above mean sea level in the Town of Minden, and the lowest point is about 235 feet along the Mohawk River. The total relief between hilltops and valley bottoms in Montgomery County is approximately 1,215 feet. The Mohawk River flows through a steep-walled valley averaging about 1,000 feet in width and under 500 feet in elevation. The floodplain is most developed between Fultonville and Fort Hunter and just west of St. Johnsville. Level terrace surfaces are west of Fonda and in the vicinity of Tribes Hill, Auriesville, and St. Johnsville (Jeffords,

1950).

Away from the river, the surface rises abruptly 250 to 500 feet in less than a mile to the uplands. The topography surrounding the Mohawk River is undulating with irregularly rounded hills and steep slopes. The remainder of Montgomery County includes small level areas scattered around an undulating surface. The area around Charleston Four Corners is characterized by parallel elongated ridges (drumlins) that trend east-west (Jeffords, 1950).

1.2 Population Trends and Demographics

This section discusses population trends to use as a basis for estimating future land use changes that could significantly change the character of the area. Population trends can provide a basis for making decisions on the type of mitigation approaches to consider and locations in which these approaches should be applied. This information can also be used to support planning decisions regarding future development in vulnerable areas.

Based on U.S. Census data, Montgomery County's 2020 population was 49,558 persons, a slight decrease from the 2010 Census population of 49,945. In fact, from 1900 to 2020, the County has experienced only minor fluctuations in its population. Table 1 displays the population and population differences from 1900 to 2020 in Montgomery County.

Table 1. Montgomery County Population Trends, 1900 to 2020

Year	Population	Change in Population	Percent Change (+/-)
1900	47,488	1,789	3.9
1910	57,567	10,079	21.2
1920	57,928	361	0.6
1930	60,076	2,148	3.7
1940	59,142	-934	-1.6
1950	59,594	452	0.8
1960	57,240	-2,354	-4.0
1970	55,883	-1,357	-2.4
1980	53,439	-2,444	-4.4
1990	51,981	-1,458	-2.7
2000	49,708	-2,273	-4.4
2010	49,945	237	0.5
2020	49,558	387	-0.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1995, 2010 and 2020
Note: Change in population and percent in population change was calculated from available data

DMA 2000 requires that HMPs consider socially vulnerable populations. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events, based on several factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard and the location and construction quality of their housing. For the purposes of this plan, vulnerable populations shall include (1) the elderly (persons aged 65 and over) and (2) those living in low-income households.

In 2021, there were 22,892 housing units in the county, an increase of 12 percent from the 20,272 housing units identified in 2010. There is an average of 55.83 housing units per square mile with 2.46 persons per household. The median price of an owner-occupied housing unit in Montgomery County was estimated at $99,500 in 2010 (U.S. Census, 2010 and 2007-2011 American Community Survey), which has since increased to $113,500 in 2020 (U.S. Census, 2010 and 2017-2021 American Community Survey). The median age in the County is 40.9 years, with 19.1% of the population being 65 years of age or older. Approximately 11.9% of the population was below the poverty level in 2020.

The County has little ethnic or racial diversity, with 85%of the population self-identifying as white alone, 15% identifying as Hispanic or Latino origin, 2.8% identifying as Black or African American alone, and 1% Asian alone on the 2020 US Census.2 .

2020 Census data indicates that most housing units (59%) in Montgomery County consist of single-family detached units. The U.S. Census Bureau's 2020 data identified 1,034 business establishments employing 16,165 people in Montgomery County. Both the number of single-family units and number of businesses have decreased since 2010.

1.3 Governance

County Offices, including the executive and legislative branches, are in the Village of Fonda. An elected County Executive runs the executive branch, while the legislative branch has a Chairman and 9 legislative districts made up of board members from various communities in which they reside. In 2022, updated New York State congressional district boundaries went into effect. The County is part of NYS's 19th Congressional District and 46th State Senate District. Two Assembly districts (District 102 and 111) represent the County. There are several legislative committees that are made up of board members with one chairperson.

One supervisor represents each town while one mayor represents each village and city. The county is made up of six school districts: Greater Amsterdam School District, Canajoharie Central School District, Fonda-Fultonville Central School District, Fort Plain Central School District, Oppenheim-Ephratah-St. Johnsville Central School District, and Fulton-Montgomery Community College.

1.4 Land Use and Development

Land uses within Montgomery County vary greatly and are discussed in detail within each jurisdictional annex.

[2] https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/montgomerycountynewyork/HSG495220#HSG495220

1.5 Infrastructure Overview

Montgomery County's low population density results in limited water and sewer infrastructure. Montgomery County's municipal drinking water supply is drawn from potable water facilities, wells, and water tanks. The County has two class AA/AAS basins (4183 and 4158). All of the County's residents rely on private on-site septic systems, except for the few communities with waste-water treatment plants. The County Sewer District No. 1, located at 28 Old Station Road in the Town of Nelliston, on the banks of the Mohawk River and serves portions of Fort Plain, Nelliston, Palatine Bridge, the Town of Canajoharie, Minden, and Palatine. The County Sewer plant is located in the 500-year Flood Hazard Area.

High-potential loss facilities in the County include dams, levees, nuclear power plants, military installations, and hazardous materials (HAZMAT) facilities. No levees, nuclear power plants or military installations were identified in the County. According to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) National Inventory of Dams (NID), there are 12 dams located in Montgomery County. This includes 3 high hazard dams, 3 significant hazard dams and 6 Locks which are considered dams with Low potential hazards.

A comprehensive inventory of essential facility, transportation including roads and culverts, and utility assets in Montgomery County was developed from various sources including HAZUS-MH provided data, Montgomery County Business Development Center, and input from the Core Team and Planning Committees, which are further detailed in Section 5 of this HMP. County owned culverts that occur at road and stream crossings on county roads were inventoried and inspected during the fall of 2022. Additional information about culverts is provided in the Community Asset Inventory in Section 5 and Vulnerability Risk Section 6 and Appendix C. County owned culverts that were found to be in poor condition are provided in Table 2.

Table 2. Montgomery County – Poor condition road and stream crossing culverts

Culvert Id	Town	Road	Structure Material
MC-MO-30-250	Town of Mohawk	Old Trail Road	Metal
MC-CJ-92-349	Town of Canajoharie	Mapletown Road	Plastic
MC-MO-33-233	Town of Mohawk	Hickory Hill Road	Metal
MC-G-110-143	Town of Glen	Logtown Road	Concrete
MC-CJ-90-57	Town of Canajoharie	Old Sharon Road	Metal
MC-FL-151-118	Town of Florida	Pattersonville Road	Metal
MC-CH-162-101	Town of Charleston	Green Road (North)	Plastic
MC-CJ-80-65	Town of Canajoharie	Clinton Road	Metal
MC-FL-145-126	Town of Florida	Fort Hunter Road	Metal
MC-G-164-151	Town of Glen	Noeltner Road	Plastic
MC-MO-33-229	Town of Mohawk	Hickory Hill Road	Concrete
MC-R-96-314	Town of Root	Hiltop Road	Metal

2. Natural Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

Natural Hazard risk is calculated for all of Montgomery County as described in Section 4. The highest-ranked natural hazards for the County include flooding due to heavy rain, ice jams and flash flooding, extreme temperatures, severe weather including strong winds, lightning, and severe winter storms including snowstorms, and ice storms.

Local risk for flooding is typically dependent on the location of critical assets in relation to the special flood hazard areas. **Flooding, severe weather, severe winter weather and extreme temperatures** represent the largest natural hazard risks for Montgomery County. When coupled with climate change, this risk is anticipated to be elevated in the future. This section highlights specific vulnerability assessments completed for Montgomery County that is included in the multi-jurisdictional HMP.

2.1 Natural Hazard Event History Specific to the County

Montgomery County has a history of natural and non-natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 4.0 of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the County. Table 3 below presents the federal and state disaster declarations specifically including Montgomery County over the past 50 years.

Table 3. Federal and State Disaster Declarations in Montgomery County (1971-2022)[3]

Disaster #	Declaration Dates	Unofficial Storm Name	Impact
EM-3565	August 2021	Hurricane Henri	High Winds, Flooding
DR-4480	March 2020	Covid-19	Pandemic
DR-4472	December 2019	2019 Major Winter Storm	Severe Winter Storms, Snow for 40 hours, up to 2 feet recorded in Montgomery County
DR-4322	July 2017	March 2017 Nor'easter, Pi Day Blizzard	Severe Winter Storms, Snowstorm
DR-4129	July 2013	Severe summer rainstorm of 2013	Severe Storms, Flooding
EM-3351	October 2012	Hurricane Sandy	Flooding
DR-4031	September 2011	Remnants of Tropical Storm Lee	Flooding
DR-4020	August 2011	Hurricane Irene	Flooding
DR-1692	April 2007	April Nor'easter	Nor'easter/Severe Storms, Flooding
DR-1670	December 2006	November Storm	Severe Storms, Flooding
DR-1650	July 2006	Mohawk River Flood	Severe Storms, Flooding

[3] [3] https://www.fema.gov/disaster/declarations

Disaster #	Declaration Dates	Unofficial Storm Name	Impact
DR-1589	April 2005		Severe Storms, Flooding
DR-1534	August 2004		Severe Storms, Flooding
EM-3186	August 2003	Power Outage	State-wide Power Outages
DR-1486	August 2003		Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Flooding
EM-3173	December 2002	Christmas Nor'easter	Snowstorm
EM-3155	October 2000	Virus Threat	Threat of West Nile Virus
DR-1335	July 2000		Severe Storms, Flooding
DR-1148	December 1996		Nor-easter, Severe Storms, Flooding
DR-1095	January 1996	The Blizzard of '96	Severe Storms, Flooding
EM-3107	March 1993	The Blizzard of '93	Statewide Blizzard
DR-792	May 1987		Flooding

2.2 Essential/ Critical Facilities

Essential facilities are defined in Section 5.7 of the HMP including facilities that are important to ensure a full recovery following the occurrence of a hazard event. All County -owned properties are considered essential facilities for the purpose of this HMP. Table 4 provides a summary of essential facilities, and the status of emergency power supplies, and flooding hazard. Four essential facilities are located within the 100-year and/or 500-year floodplain[4]. Mitigation Actions to address facility protection to the 500-year flood or worst-case scenario are noted in the table.

Table 4. Essential Facilities owned by Montgomery County.

Facility Name	Address	Jurisdiction	Backup Power	In a Flood Zone	Protected to 500-year flood
Montgomery County Office	1 Venner Road	City of Amsterdam	Y	N	N
Montgomery County Solid Waste	1247 ST HWY 5S	City of Amsterdam	Y, portable	N	N
Montgomery County-WW Pump Station	Hancock St	Town of Canajoharie	Y	Y, 100-yr flood	Y, pumps are designed to withstand flood
Montogomery County Sheriff Range	Corbin Hill Rd	Town of Charleston	N	N	N
MC Radio Tower	Off Esperance Rd	Town of Charleston	Y	N	N

[4] Locations within the 100- and 500- floodplain are determined from digital FIRM Maps (Appendix B)

Water Tower	Off Hirschfield	Town of Florida	N	N	N
Pump Station	Off ST HWY 5S	Town of Florida	Y	N	N
Montgomery County Correction Facility	Park Drive	Glen	Y	N	N
Montgomery County Offices	15 Park Drive	Glen	Y	N	N
Pump Station	River Street	Minden	Y	Y, 100-yr flood	Y, pumps are designed to withstand flood
Montgomery County EOC	64 Broadway	Mohawk	Y	N	N
Montgomery County Fire Training Center	4610 St. Hwy 5	Mohawk	N	N	N
Montgomery County Offices	9-11 Park Street	Mohawk	N	N	N
Montgomery County Court House	Court Street	Mohawk	Y	N	N
Montgomery County Building	20 Park St	Mohawk	Y	Y, 100-yr flood	Y, Mitigation Action 7
Montgomery County DPW Garage	6 Park Street	Village of Fonda	N	Y, 100-yr flood	Y, Mitigation Action 7
Montgomery CO SD#1 STP	Old Station Rd	Village of Nelliston	Y	Y, 500-yr flood	Y, pumps are designed to withstand flood

2.3 Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties

Montgomery County has 193 NFIP policies in force as of March 31, 2023. There are 40 repetitive loss structures within Montgomery County according to claims data as of February 23, 2023. According to the FEMA data there are four commercial/ non-residential repetitive loss properties, twenty-six single family properties and ten 2-4-family properties. Twenty-four structures are in the 100-year flood hazard area, four are located in the 500-year flood hazard area, and the remaining are in other areas that have experienced repetitive losses due to flooding. A total of 89 claims have been paid between the years of 1978 and 2023, for a total of $3,518,381 including $2,699,665 in building damages and $817,716 in contents losses. There are no severe repetitive loss properties under NFIP defined criteria. There are no County-owned repetitive or severe repetitive loss properties.

2.4 Vulnerable Assets: Exposure Analysis

All vulnerable assets were identified by intersecting GIS-based asset inventories from jurisdictions within Mongomery County with known hazard boundaries to determine the numbers of parcels and critical facilities. This results in an estimation of vulnerable assets for the County, by hazard as shown in Table 5. The estimated value of at-risk assets is based on the County's latest property tax values. Scenarios are not cumulative, i.e., the 0.2% annual (500-year) chance estimates also do not include the values and numbers of the 1% annual (100-year) chance event.

Table 5. Montgomery County Vulnerable Assets Exposure Analysis[5].

Hazard	At-Risk All Properties		At-Risk All Essential Facilities	
	Value	Number	Value	Number
Hurricane/Tropical Storm	$3,250,073,579	19,150	$369,178,417	179
Severe Thunderstorm	$3,250,073,579	19,150	$369,178,417	179
Severe Winter Storm	$3,250,073,579	19,150	$369,178,417	179
Tornado	$3,250,073,579	19,150	$369,178,417	179
Flood				
1% Annual Chance	$397,352,316	1,910	$7,992,039	17
0.2% Annual Chance	$277,596,368	1,295	$3,874,578	5

2.5 Flood, Hurricane, Earthquake Hazus Analysis

Details about Hazus Modeling are included in Section 6.1.1 of the Main HMP.

2.5.1 Hazus Flood Model Results

For the purposes of this Plan a 100-year and a 500-year event storm were chosen to illustrate damages from flooding. The 500-year is a "worst case scenario" to evaluate the impacts of storms that might be more likely in the future, as the County enters a period of more intense and frequent storms due to climate change. Hazus evaluates building damages, shelter needs, and debris and tree accumulation in addition to economic losses from building damages. **Table 6** below presents Hazus Model estimated damages from flood within Montgomery County.

[5] Values are 50% of the assessor's full market value

Table 6 Mongomery County Hazus Flood Vulnerability Analysis

Damage Categories	100-Year Storm Event	500-Year Storm Event
Building Characteristics		
Estimated total number of damaged buildings	66	58
Building Damages		
# of buildings sustaining minor damage	26	27
# of buildings sustaining moderate damage	37	29
# of buildings sustaining severe damage	1	1
# of buildings destroyed	1	1
Population Needs		
# of households displaced	707	639
# of people seeking short-term public shelter	198	198
Debris		
Building debris generated (tons)	2,312	2,024
Value of Damages (Millions of Dollars)		
Total direct economic losses from building damage	$179	$131

2.5.1 Hazus Hurricane Model Results

The numbers and values of vulnerable assets for the hurricane/tropical storm hazard are total exposure values, assuming that all buildings and populations would be equally exposed to this hazard. A 100-year and 500-year event storm was modeled to evaluate damages, shelter needs and debris and tree accumulation in addition to economic losses from building damages. **Table 7** below presents estimated damages from hurricanes.

2.4 Vulnerable Assets: Exposure Analysis

All vulnerable assets were identified by intersecting GIS-based asset inventories from jurisdictions within Mongomery County with known hazard boundaries to determine the numbers of parcels and critical facilities. This results in an estimation of vulnerable assets for the County, by hazard as shown in Table 5. The estimated value of at-risk assets is based on the County's latest property tax values. Scenarios are not cumulative, i.e., the 0.2% annual (500-year) chance estimates also do not include the values and numbers of the 1% annual (100-year) chance event.

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	Value	Number	Value	Number
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1% Annual Chance	$397,352,316	1,910	$7,992,039	17
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Details about Hazus Modeling are included in Section 6.1.1 of the Main HMP.

2.5.1 Hazus Flood Model Results

For the purposes of this Plan a 100-year and a 500-year event storm were chosen to illustrate damages from flooding. The 500-year is a "worst case scenario" to evaluate the impacts of storms that might be more likely in the future, as the County enters a period of more intense and frequent storms due to climate change. Hazus evaluates building damages, shelter needs, and debris and tree accumulation in addition to economic losses from building damages. **Table 6** below presents Hazus Model estimated damages from flood within Montgomery County.

[5] Values are 50% of the assessor's full market value

Table 7 Montgomery County Hazus Hurricane Vulnerability Analysis

Damage Categories	100-Year Storm Event	500-Year Storm Event
Building Characteristics		
Estimated total number of buildings- Hazus	21,234	21,234
Building Damages		
# of buildings sustaining minor damage	16	182
# of buildings sustaining moderate damage	0	8
# of buildings sustaining severe damage	0	1
# of buildings destroyed	0	0
Population Needs		
# of households displaced	0	0
# of people seeking short-term public shelter	0	0
Debris		
Building debris generated (tons)	1	779
Tree debris generated (tons)	247	1,655
Value of Damages (Millions of Dollars)		
Total direct economic losses from building damage	1.8	15

2.5.1 Hazus Earthquake Model Results

The earthquake Hazus 6.0 module uses two earthquake scenarios: an earthquake with a 5.0 magnitude and 500 and 2,500 Mean Year Return Periods. **Table 8** below presents estimated damages from earthquakes for Montgomery County.

Table 8 Montgomery County Hazus Earthquake Vulnerability Analysis

Damage Categories	500-MRP	2,500-MRP
Building Characteristics		
Estimated total number of buildings - Hazus	21,234	21,234
Building Damages		
# of buildings with no damage	20,907	19,379
# of buildings sustaining slight damage	255	1,342
# of buildings sustaining moderate damage	66	450
# of buildings sustaining extensive damage	6	58
# of buildings completely damaged	0	5
Population Needs		
# of households displaced	3	30
# of people seeking short-term public shelter	2	18
Debris		
Debris generated (tons)	3,000	20,000
Value of Damages (Millions of dollars)		
Total direct building economic loss	$6.8	$88.1

3. Capabilities

Montgomery County has the capacity and resources to support the implementation of hazard mitigation actions for County-owned properties. Detailed information on the updated capability findings for the County is included in Section 7 (Capability Assessment) of the Montgomery County multi-jurisdictional HMP, as well as the identification of some specific opportunities to expand and improve County mitigation capabilities for consideration as potential new actions in Section 8 (Mitigation Strategy). The HMP includes a FEMA Capabilities Assessment Worksheet detailing information pertaining to capabilities surroundings local and regulatory plans, building codes, permitting, inspections, land use permitting, ordinances, administration, staff, technical resources, funding resources, and programs/organizations which is included in Appendix E and summarized below.

3.1 Summary of Local Findings

3.1.1 Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

Section 7.4.3 of the HMP contains planning and regulatory capabilities, including the County plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that are relevant to reducing the potential impacts of hazards.

3.1.2 Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Section 7.4.6 of the HMP contains administrative and technical capabilities, including the County human resources and their skills/tools that can be used to support mitigation activities.

3.1.3 Financial Capabilities

Section 7.4.7 of the HMP contains financial capabilities, including the fiscal resources the County has access to for helping to fund the implementation of hazard mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities.

3.1.4 Education and Outreach Capabilities

Section 7.4.9 of the HMP contains education and outreach capabilities, including the County programs and methods already in place that can be used to support mitigation activities.

3.2 NFIP Participation and Compliance

A Summary of NFIP participation for communities within the County is provided in section 7.5.1 and Table 7-7 NFIP participation and Policy Statistics of the HMP. NFIP statistics are not reported nor applicable to County properties.

4 Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Goals and Objectives for the 2024 Montgomery County HMP are included in Section 8.1.1 of the HMP.

Mitigation actions are projects or activities identified to reduce current and future vulnerabilities identified through the process of developing this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. Table 9 below identifies the status of the mitigation actions included in the 2016 version of this plan. Table 10 includes all the actions, and their essential details for this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. These actions were prioritized by the County according to the criteria detailed in the main body of the plan.

Table 9 - Review of 2016 Mitigation Actions for Montgomery County (Same as Table 8-1 in Main Plan)

Category of Action & Hazard(S) To Mitigate	Solution Description	Responsible Department	Status: Completed/ Existing Capability/ In Progress/ Deferred/ Deleted	Explanation Of Status as of 2024
Emergency Services Protection / Public Education and Awareness	1. Provide real time updates for viable routes to health care providers via a Smartphone App to ensure access to health care providers during storm events.	Montgomery County Emergency Management	Deferred	Not completed but still being considered for the future
Prevention	2. Develop an emergency evacuation program and haven plan for large livestock animals.	Montgomery County Emergency Management	Completed	Animal response team and multi county plan established.
Emergency Services Protection	3. Expand the St. Johnsville Fire Department Dive Rescue and Recovery Unit.	St. Johnsonville Fire Department	Modified	There is now a Tri-county swift water team that covers dive rescue
Flood	Revise and update local zoning ordinances to improve resiliency of projects within the 100- and 500-year floodplain.	Individual Community	In progress	

Category of Action & Hazard(S) To Mitigate	Solution Description	Responsible Department	Status: Completed/ Existing Capability/ In Progress/ Deferred/ Deleted	Explanation Of Status as of 2024
Property Protection	Provide gap funding to businesses to complete retrofits, elevate, or relocate.	Montgomery County	In progress	County continues to pursue grants annually
Property Protection	Provide backup power for all senior facilities in the County to allow continued operations due to power outages caused by hazards. Generators will allow continued operation during natural hazard event as well as establishing cooling and heating center as needed.	County DPW	In progress	Many have been completed but not all
Hazard Awareness	Outreach to vulnerable assets including special purpose districts (e.g. school districts, fire districts) and private owners of critical facilities (e.g. within an NFIP-delineated 100- or 500-year floodplain) explaining their risk and identifying mitigation option to address 500-year event or “worst damage scenarios", including the availability of grant funding.	Planning, Emergency Management, County DPW, NYS DHSES, FEMA, and municipalities	In progress	
Emergency Services Protection	7. Develop a debris management plan.	County DPW	Completed	
Public Education & Awareness/ Emergency Services Protection	8. A County-wide effort to identify potential sites for placement of temporary housing for residents displaced by disasters, as well as the identification of sites suitable for the relocation of houses out of the floodplain (acquisition, relocation). The Montgomery County OEM in conjunction with other county departments will lead a countywide effort, including all municipalities, to identify potential sites for the placement of temporary housing units to house residents displaced by disasters; sites within the community suitable for relocating houses out of the floodplain, or building new houses once properties in the floodplain are demolished.	County OEM with support from all municipalities and other county departments	Deleted	
Emergency Services Protection	9. Installation of and upgrades to the County's emergency communication infrastructure so that fire, police, Town, and County DPW personnel are all communicating via a coordinated VHF high bank frequency system. Back-up power generators will also be installed to ensure uninterrupted communication during power outages.	County OEM	Completed	In 2016

Category of Action & Hazard(S) To Mitigate	Solution Description	Responsible Department	Status: Completed/ Existing Capability/ In Progress/ Deferred/ Deleted	Explanation Of Status as of 2024
Prevention/ Public Education and Awareness	10. Identify evacuation routes within the County. Once identified, education the public about evacuation procedures within the County.	County OEM	Deleted	
Public Education and Awareness	11. The County will work with municipalities to provide outreach to special purpose districts (e.g. school districts, fire districts) and private owners of critical facilities that have been identified as specifically vulnerable (e.g. within an NFIP-delineated 100- or 500-year floodplain) explaining their risk and identifying mitigation options, including the availability of grant funding. This outreach shall identify the need to protect critical facilities to the 500-year event or "worst damage scenario".	Planning, Emergency Management, County DPW, NYS DHSES, FEMA, and municipalities	Completed/On-going	Sherriff and EMO make quarterly visits to schools and discuss hazards
Public Education and Awareness	12. Establish a pet-friendly shelter in conjunction with the Montgomery County SPCA	SPCA	Completed	New SPCA facility on 5S in Amsterdam
Property Protection	13. Consolidate and centralize various County departments and services into renovated and new space, located out of the floodplain. This phased project will significantly increase efficiency and eliminate disruption to County operations during and after flooding events.	Montgomery County	Completed	Sheriff and emergency management consolidated to NYS Rt 5S along with MCBDC and DPW
Prevention / Public Education and Awareness	14. Evaluate flood protection measures for the Town of Canajoharie Highway Department Garage, located on West Ames Road.	Town of Canajoharie Highway Department	In progress	Water quality improvement program grant was secured through DEC to build a new salt storage barn outside of the floodplain
Structural Project	15. Reconstruction of the damaged bulkhead along the Mohawk River adjacent to Cellect Plastics in the Village of St. Johnsville.	Village of St. Johnsville	Ongoing	To be included in 2024 Plan
Public Education and Awareness	16. Install a permanent countywide stream gauge system on Otsquago Creek and tributaries to the Mohawk River/NYS Canal System.	Town of Minden, Village of Fort Plain, and Montgomery County	Ongoing	To be included in 2024 Plan

Category of Action & Hazard(S) To Mitigate	Solution Description	Responsible Department	Status: Completed/ Existing Capability/ In Progress/ Deferred/ Deleted	Explanation Of Status as of 2024
Structural Project	17. Construct a county garage to house equipment outside of the floodplain; the County currently evacuates the equipment but do not have a set location.	County DPW	Completed	Cold storage facility at 113 Park Dr.
Property Protection	18. Support Amtrak in mitigating flood impacts on the rail station which is in the floodplain. Assure that the mitigation efforts for this facility address protection to the 500-year flood event or "worst damage scenario".	Amtrak	In progress	Planning is underway for a new train station in Amsterdam
Property Protection	19. Provide flood protection for St. Mary's Hospital as it is in the Gilboa Dam inundation zone.	County DPW, Saint Mary's	Completed	Critical new culvert on Guy Park installed
Prevention	20. Provide code enforcement training for issues in flood hazard areas.	NYSDOS, DHSES	Ongoing	Include in new annex
Property Protection	21. Support the construction of a vehicle storage facility outside of the floodplain. Assure that the mitigation efforts for this critical facility address protection to the 500-year flood event or "worst damage scenario".	County DPW and OEM	Completed	Cold storage facility at 113 Park Dr.
Property Protection	22. Relocate County buildings (Annex building, DPW and Emergency Management storage garage), which are all located in Fonda and within the flood zone. Assure that the mitigation efforts for this critical facility address protection to the 500-year flood event or "worst damage scenario".	County	In progress	DPW and MCBDC has moved but not the annex
Property Protection / Natural Resource Protection and Green Infrastructure	23. Zimmerman Creek Channel Restoration - Phase 1: Hydraulic and hydrologic modeling to identify needed improvements to and Phase 2: provide construction funding for restoration of the Creek Channel.	County DPW	Ongoing	To be included in 2024 Plan
Structural Project	24. Burtonsville Road Spur Bridge - locally owned; 10-ton weight limit; not a critical transportation route but in the event of a flooding event, it becomes one and it is the only way to cross the Schoharie Creek; in need of replacement - needs to be upgraded to increase weight limit; County owned and maintained – evacuation route and critical to emergency	County with assistance from Schoharie and Schenectady Counties	Completed	Completed 2019

Category of Action & Hazard(S) To Mitigate	Solution Description	Responsible Department	Status: Completed/ Existing Capability/ In Progress/ Deferred/ Deleted	Explanation Of Status as of 2024
	personnel. These efforts will support the protection of this emergency evacuation route.			
Structural Project	25. A phased County-wide bridge rehabilitation and reconstruction project to improve the condition and safety of bridges along the Mohawk River and its tributaries.	Montgomery County Department of Public Works	In progress	State funds have been used to rehab and maintain bridge infrastructure
Structural Project/ Natural Resource Protection/ Green Infrastructure	26. Identify measures to reduce in- stream erosion and replace damaged and undersized storm sewer infrastructure in the Villages of Canajoharie, Fonda, and St. Johnsville.	Village of Canajoharie, Village of Fonda, Village of St. Johnsville	In progress	Many undersized culverts have been replaced and sewer studies have been completed in Fonda
Structural Project	27. Design, engineering and creating construction documents to repair damage to the Creek Wall on a stretch of the Canajoharie Creek.	Village of Canajoharie	Ongoing	To be included in 2024 Plan
Prevention / Natural Resource Protection and Green Infrastructure	28. Evaluate the extent of deterioration, design and engineering analysis, cost estimates and construction documents for the Otsquago Creek bank and channel in the vicinity of the Kellogg Street Bridge.	Village of Fort Plain	Ongoing	To be included in 2024 Plan
Structural Project	29. Storm sewer upgrade on Midline Road in the Town of Amsterdam	County DPW	Completed	2016 completed with County funds

Table 10 - 2024 Mitigation Action Plan for Montgomery County (Same as Table 8-3 in Main Plan)

Action #	Action Title	Problem Description	Mitigation Action Description	Hazard	Project Type	Lead Agency	Additional Funding Sources	Approximate Cost	Timeframe	Consistency with Mitigation Goals	Consistency with other Plans	Score	Priority Ranking
1	Gap Funding	Businesses can't afford to make renovations after flooding.	Provide gap funding to businesses to complete retrofits, elevate, or relocate.	All hazards: Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Storms, Extreme Temperatures	Property Protection	Montgomery County	NYS ESD Grant Funds, Market NY, NYS HCR Main Street, Rural Area Revitalization Program, HCR CDBG Microbusiness Program, US Department of Commerce Eco-nomic Development Administration, USDA Rural Assistance, Industrial Development Agencies, FEMA HMGP	$$-$$$	Short-term	Protection of Existing Infrastructure	Yes	9	Medium
2	Senior Facility Generators	Senior Housing lacks backup power	Provide backup power for all senior facilities in the County to allow continued operations due to power outages caused by hazards. Generators will allow continued operation during natural hazard event as well as establishing cooling and heating center as needed.	All hazards: Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Storms, Extreme Temperatures	Property Protection	County DPW	HMGP	$$$	Short-term	Protection of Existing Infrastructure	Yes	7	Medium
3	Zoning Ordinance Updates	Ordinance review indicates improvements needed	Revise and update local zoning ordinances to improve resiliency of projects within the 100- and 500-year floodplain.	Flood	Prevention / Public Education and Awareness	Individual Community	NYS Department of State Office of Planning and Development, NYSERDA Cleaner Greener Phase II C	$$	Short-term	Planning for Future Development	Yes	9	Medium
4	Vulnerable Asset Outreach	Special Districts and Private Owners need to be educated on ways to reduce risk	Outreach to vulnerable assets including special purpose districts (e.g., school districts, fire districts) and private owners of critical facilities (e.g., within an NFIP-delineated 100- or 500-year floodplain) explaining their risk and identifying mitigation option to address 500-year event or “worst damage scenarios", including the availability of grant funding.	Flood	Public Education and Awareness	Planning, Emergency Management, County DPW, NYS DHSES, FEMA, and municipalities	County Budget; HMA programs with local match	$	Short-term	Hazard Awareness	Yes	12	High
5	Mitigation Action Funding	Lack of funding for mitigation actions	Support all jurisdictions in securing funding for mitigation actions.	All hazards: Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Storms, Extreme Temperatures	Prevention / Public Education and Awareness	Montgomery County	NYS CDBG Public Infrastructure program, USDA Rural Facilities, NYS Clean Water Revolving Fund, FEMA HMGP	$-$$$	Short-term	Regional Cooperation	Yes	9	Medium

Action #	Action Title	Problem Description	Mitigation Action Description	Hazard	Project Type	Lead Agency	Additional Funding Sources	Approximate Cost	Timeframe	Consistency with Mitigation Goals	Consistency with other Plans	Score	Priority Ranking
6	Amtrak Flood Mitigation	Amtrak's rail station experiences severe flood damage during extreme weather events	Support Amtrak in mitigating flood impacts on the rail station to address the 500-year flood event or “worst damage scenario”.	Flood	Property Protection	Amtrak	Amtrak	$	Long-term	Regional Cooperation	Yes	10	High
7	Relocate County Buildings	Critical County buildings must be moved out of the flood zone to prevent damage from extreme floods	Relocate County buildings (Annex building, DPW and Emergency Management storage garage), which are all located in Fonda and within the flood zone. Assure that the mitigation efforts for this critical facility address protection to the 500-year flood event or “worst damage scenario”.	Flood	Property Protection	County	Bonding, HMGP	$$$$	Short-term	Protection of Existing Infrastructure	Yes	11	High
8	Mohawk River Bulkhead Working Group	Damaged bulkhead along Mohawk River	Facilitate a stakeholder working group to evaluate jurisdiction for reconstruction of the damaged bulkhead along the Mohawk River adjacent to Cellect Plastics in the Village of St. Johnsville.	Flood	Structural Project	County /Village of St. Johnsville	NYS Department of State Office of Planning and Development, CDBG Infrastructure Grants, NYSDEC, NYS Canal Corporation	$	Short-term	Protection of Existing Infrastructure	Yes	13	High
9	Stream Gauge System Reevaluation	The installation of a permanent stream gauge system across the County needs to be reevaluated to monitor water levels and improve flood response.	Lead effort to reevaluate installation of permanent countywide stream gauge system and its tributaries to the Mohawk River/NYS Canal System.	Flood	Public Education and Awareness	City of Amsterdam, Village of Canajoharie, Town of Minden, Village of Fort Plain, and Montgomery County	Local Budget	$	Short-term	Hazard Awareness	Yes	10	High
10	Flood Code Enforcement Training	Code enforcement officers need to be educated for issues in flood hazard areas	Provide code enforcement training for issues in flood hazard areas.	Flood	Prevention	NYSDOS, DHSES	State	$	Short-term	Hazard Awareness	Yes	14	High
11	Sprakers Hill Flood Management	Flooding concerns from Flat Creek	Increase public information and awareness of flooding issues at this location by preparing a flood risk webpage to provide communication to emergency responders and residents, and add signage and installation of a stream gauge for MCDOT monitoring.	Flood	Property Protection	Montgomery County to monitor and report to NYS DOT	State	$-$$$	Short-term	Public Health and Safety	Yes	12	High
12	Keymark Area Flood Mitigation	Flood risks from Cayadutta Creek near the Keymark location in Fonda	Conduct an engineering assessment, including hydraulic modeling, to determine adequacy of culvert and design replacement culvert if necessary.	Flood	Property Protection	Montgomery County to monitor and report to NYS DOT	State	$-$$$	Short-term	Protection of Natural Resources	Yes	7	Medium

Action #	Action Title	Problem Description	Mitigation Action Description	Hazard	Project Type	Lead Agency	Additional Funding Sources	Approximate Cost	Timeframe	Consistency with Mitigation Goals	Consistency with other Plans	Score	Priority Ranking
13	Upgrade Culverts	Undersized culverts on various roads	Upgrade undersized culverts with new culverts passing 100 year storm on Clinton Rd, Hyney Hill Rd, Lusso Rd, Corbin Hill Rd, Chapman Dr., Mohawk Dr., Sprakers Hill Rd, Fordsbush Rd, Dugway Rd, Co Daugh Ri Ty Rd, Switzer Hill Rd.	Flood	Structural Project	Montgomery County	Municipal funds, State Grants	$$$$	Short-term	Protection of Existing Infrastructure	Yes	9	Medium
14	Upgrade Bridges	Deteriorating bridges on various roads	Upgrade bridges on Rappa Rd, Shunk Rd, Cranes Hollow Rd, Wagners Hallow Rd, with design for 100 year storm to raise hydraulic capacity and lower flooding.	Flood	Structural Project	Montgomery County	Municipal funds, State Grants	$$$$	Short-term	Protection of Existing Infrastructure	Yes	6	Medium
15	Zimmerman Creek Restoration	Flood risks and impaired water flow at Zimmerman Creek	Zimmerman Creek Channel Restoration - Phase 1: Hydraulic and hydrologic modeling to identify needed improvements to and Phase 2: provide construction funding for restoration of the Creek Channel.	Flood, severe weather	Property Protection / Natural Resource Protection and Green Infrastructure	County DPW	County Budget	$$$	Short-term depending on funding	Protection of Natural Resources	Yes	9	Medium
16	Bridge Rehabilitation	Damaged bridges along Mohawk River	A phased County-wide bridge improvement project to upgrade the condition and safety of bridges and increase hydraulic capacity along the Mohawk River and its tributaries.	Flood, severe weather	Structural Project	Montgomery County Department of Public Works	NYSDOT LAFA Program with Local Cost Share, USDA Rural Facilities, State Transportation Improvements Program (STIP), Transportation Enhancements Program (THE)	$$$$	Short-term, phased implementation	Protection of Existing Infrastructure	Yes	12	High
17	Erosion and Storm Sewer Upgrades	Increased erosion and damaged and undersized storm sewer infrastructure in various Villages	Identify measures to reduce in- stream erosion and upgrade damaged and undersized storm sewer infrastructure in the Villages of Canajoharie, Fonda, and St. Johnsville.	Flood, severe weather	Structural Project/ Natural Resource Protection/ Green Infrastructure	Village of Canajoharie, Village of Fonda, Village of St. Johnsville	NYS CDBG Public Infrastructure program, USDA Rural Facilities, NYS Clean Water Revolving Fund, FEMA HMGP	$	Short-term	Protection of Natural Resources	Yes	14	High
18	Canajoharie Creek Wall Resiliency Improvements	Damaged creek wall along Canajoharie Creek	Design, engineering and creating construction documents to upgrade wall for improved flood resiliency at the Creek Wall on a stretch of the Canajoharie Creek.	Flood, severe weather	Structural Project	Village of Canajoharie	NYS Department of State Office of Planning and Development, CDBG Infrastructure Grants, NYSDEC, Montgomery County Soil and Water Conservation Service, FEMA HMGP	$$$	Short-term	Protection of Existing Infrastructure	Yes	3	Low

Action #	Action Title	Problem Description	Mitigation Action Description	Hazard	Project Type	Lead Agency	Additional Funding Sources	Approximate Cost	Timeframe	Consistency with Mitigation Goals	Consistency with other Plans	Score	Priority Ranking
19	Otsquago Creek Bank Resiliency	Deteriorating bank and channel of Otsquago Creek near the Kellogg Street Bridge	Evaluate the extent of deterioration, design and engineering analysis, cost estimates and construction documents for the Otsquago Creek bank and channel in the vicinity of the Kellogg Street Bridge.	Flood, severe weather	Prevention / Natural Resource Protection and Green Infrastructure	Village of Fort Plain	NYS Department of State Office of Planning and Development, CDBG Infrastructure Grants, NYSDEC, Montgomery County Soil and Water Conservation Service, FEMA HMGP, USEPA Green Innovation Grant Program (GIGP)	$$-$$$	Short-term	Protection of Natural Resources	Yes	5	Low
20	Truax Road Erosion Control	Hillside erosion and potential mudslides on Truax Road	Install vegetation and plantings to stabilize hillside erosion in this location. Monitor geotech evaluations, slope stabilization design and implementation	Flood, severe weather	Prevention / Structural Project	Montgomery County to monitor and report to NYS DOT	State	$	Short-term	Public Health and Safety	Yes	10	High
21	Fort Plain Erosion Control	Hill erosion and potential mudslides at Kellogg Street and Clinton Street intersection	Install vegetation and plantings to stabilize hillside erosion in this location. Monitor geotech evaluations, slope stabilization design and implementation	Flood, severe weather	Prevention / Structural Project	Montgomery County to monitor and report to NYS DOT	State	$$	Short-term	Public Health and Safety	Yes	8	Medium

CITY OF AMSTERDAM

MONTGOMERY COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE ANNEX NOVEMBER 2024

City of Amsterdam

61 Church Street

Amsterdam, NY 12010

https://www. amsterdamny.gov/

COMMON COUNCIL MEETING
June 17, 2025
6:00PM

RESOLUTION #24/25-251(CONSENT)

RESOLUTION TO ADOPT MONTGOMERY COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

BY: ALDERMAN MARTUSCELLO

WHEREAS, the City of Amsterdam has Police and Fire Protection, Code Enforcement and an Engineering Department, all tasked with public safety; and,

WHEREAS, the City Engineer serves as floodplain manager per the City Charter; and,

WHEREAS, the County of Montgomery has developed a Hazard mitigation Plan with the input of the Towns, Villages and the City of Amsterdam, the purpose of which is to document, coordinate and identify weaknesses the ability to respond to hazardous events.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that City of Amsterdam does support and adopt the Hazard Mitigation Plan developed by Montgomery County; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the City Engineer is directed coordinate with the COUNTY for data sharing and future plan updates.

Common Council
City of Amsterdam, NY

	Aye	Nay
Alderwoman Quist-Demars	✓	
Alderman Holoday	✓	
Alderwoman Collins	✓	
Alderman Carpenter	✓	
Alderman Martuscello	✓	

MICHAEL CINQUANTI, MAYOR

DATED: June 17, 2025

This is to certify, that I, Stacy Ortiz, City Clerk of the City of Amsterdam, County of Montgomery, State of New York, attest that the above is the original Resolution, passed by the City of Amsterdam Common Council on June 17, 2025, a majority of all members elected to the Council voting in favor.

I have set my hand and the official seal of the City of Amsterdam, this 19th day of June 2025.

Stacy Ortiz

CITY SEAL
Received and Filed in the Office of the City Clerk 10.19.25 Received by: SL

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This municipality Annex includes details regarding the City of Amsterdam not included in the main body of the 2024 Montgomery County Multi-Hazards Mitigation Plan 5-Year Update (HMP). The municipality annexes were developed to assist municipalities with the process of implementing and maintaining their portion of the 2024 HMP. The Annex includes a Municipality Profile, Community Asset Vulnerability-Risk Analysis, National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary, Capability Assessment, and Mitigation Actions.

The following individuals have been identified as the hazards mitigation plan's primary and alternate point of contact for the City of Amsterdam.

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Michael A. Clark, P.E., City Engineer 61 Church Street, Amsterdam, NY 12010 518-841-4331 mclark@amsterdamny.gov	Anthony Agresta, Fire Chief 10 Guy Park Ave. Ext. Amsterdam, NY 02010 518-841-4331 aagresta@amsterdamny.gov

1. Municipality Profile

1.1 Brief History[1]

The City of Amsterdam is located within the original "City of Caughnawaga." The city was incorporated as a village in 1830 and new charters throughout the nineteenth century increased the size of the village until 1885 when it became a city.

This was a period of rapid growth for the village, influenced by major transportation developments. In turn, the Mohawk Turnpike, the Erie Canal, and construction of the railroad across the valley improved trade. The steeply descending creeks in the region, which flowed from the foothills of the Adirondacks, were used to power an increasing number of mills. These manufactured goods were shipped from the region by land, canal and rail. Products such as linseed oil, brooms, knit ware, buttons, and iron goods were produced in the growing village, which became an important manufacturing center. It was best known, however, for its carpets, eventually becoming the carpet and rug manufacturing center of the U.S.

In the Great Depression, the mills slowed down their output, but did not close. The city survived the two world wars without significant effect. Shortly after World War II, however, manufacturing in general began to move to the southern United States, where labor costs and taxes were lower. The mills of Amsterdam also shifted their jobs to the South. After a period in the South, that region lost industrial jobs to overseas locations.

In an attempt to draw people and business back to Amsterdam, the City and State began a program of urban renewal and arterial roadway construction, destroying much of the original fabric of downtown. In the early 21st century, post-industrial Amsterdam is still trying to re-invent itself.[1] The city suffered serious flood damage in late August 2011, in the aftermath of Hurricane Irene. The flooding threatened prop

[1] History of Amsterdam, NY" City of Amsterdam website

erties at the river's edge due to erosion and water damage.

1.2 Location and Demographics

The City of Amsterdam is a consolidated urban community of approximately 6.3 square miles, situated in the northeast corner of the region. The city is developed on both sides of the Mohawk River and Erie Canal. The City is located in the Alplaus Kill Sub watershed to the Mohawk River with predominant drainage features including Bunn, North Chuctanunda and South Chuctanunda Creeks. Land surface ranges from around 260 feet above mean sea level along the Mohawk River to a high of 700 feet as the topography rises to the west and northward, and 450 feet at the southernmost section of the city. The steep slopes rising from the base of the floodplain and along the creek banks range from 25% to 45% grades. A more detailed description of the Eastern Alplaus Kill Sub watershed is included in the HMP Community Asset Inventory Section 5.6. Amsterdam's societal, economic, infrastructural and economic resources, including critical assets are highlighted in Figure 1.

The City shares its boundaries with the Village of Hagaman to the north; the Town of Florida to the south; and the Town of Amsterdam to the east and west. New Yok State Route 30, a north-south highway called Market Street crosses the Mohawk River to line the main part of Amsterdam to the New York State Thruway. An Amtrak Station also serves the city with its Empire Service line.

The City of Amsterdam is home to 18,218 residents, with a population density of 3,102 people per square mile. According to the 2020 US Census[2], 79% of their 9,296 housing units are occupied, while 21% of the housing units remain vacant. Of the occupied units, 52% are owner occupied and 48% are renter occupied. Their unemployment rate is 5.4% as of January 2023. 23.8% of the total population is below the poverty level, which includes 36% of children below the age of 18 (nearly double the rate in New York). The average labor force is 10,950 people and approximately 18 percent of the City's residents have attained a four-year college degree or higher. The median household income for Amsterdam is $43,164. In contract to Montgomery County, where the population is largely homogenous, the City of Amsterdam is racially and ethnically diverse. Nearly 15% of residents report a race other than whiter alone, and 37% identify as Hispanic or Latino. A significant portion of the population is Spanish speaking which adds a layer of complexity during emergency response and recovery, as services must be provided in more than one language.

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), a federal public health agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, has developed a Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) that it uses to rank census tracts on 15 social factors, including poverty, disability status, and household composition, lack of vehicle access, unemployment, and language. SVI scores range from 0 (lowest vulnerability) to 1 (highest vulnerability). The SVI is used by public health officials and emergency response planners to help them meet the needs of the socially vulnerable during natural disasters and public health emergencies.[3] The 2018 CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index score for Montgomery County is 0.8306, indicating a high level of vulnerability. It is the second-highest SVI score of any county in New York State; only Bronx C[4]

[2] https://censusreporter.org/profiles/06000US3605702066-amsterdam-city-montgomery-county-ny/

[3] Agency for Toxic Substances & Disease Registry. (January 31, 2020). CDC SVI 2018 Documentation http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/placeandhealth/svi/documentation/SVI_documentation_2018.html.

[4] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Geospatial Research, Analysis, and Services Program. CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index 2018 Database, New York.

ounty has a higher SVI score (0.9927). Within the City of Amsterdam, SVI scores range from a low of 0.4589 in Census Tract 705 to highs of 0.9322 and 0.9365 in Census Tracts 702 and 709, respectively.

1.3 Governance

The City of Amsterdam is governed by a mayor and a five-member City Council. This governing body will be responsible for adoption and implementation of this plan.

1.4 Land Use and Development

Land uses within the City of Amsterdam vary greatly and are concentrated in distinct nodes. Each of these sections exhibits unique land use patterns, needs, and opportunities. The predominant land use in the city of Amsterdam is residential land, with significant nodes of commercial and industrial land as well as open space and vacant land.

The city is served by a public water system with water sources located north of the city in Saratoga County. The city's Wastewater Treatment Plan is located on Quist Road. The city was recently awarded a $4.3 million dollar grant for plant upgrades.

Land areas adjacent to the Mohawk River, Dove Creek, Bunn Creek, Northern and Southern Chuctanunda Creek are primarily classified as an AE Flood Zone or 100-year Flood Zone, which represents the 1% annual chance of flooding. These areas are located on FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps and pictured in Figure 1. Substantial portions of several neighborhoods in the Community are located within the 100-year floodplain, including large areas in the hamlet of Fort Hunter, the Village of Fort Johnson, and the (former) neighborhood of Lost Valley.

Some of the key issues with current development that are noted include:

- Lack of access to the waterfront limits the possibilities for the presence of water dependent and water enhances users.
- The housing stock is aging and/or in poor conditions. Rehabilitation is necessary to improve the conditions of homes and reduce blight around the waterfront area and increase aesthetic and scenic quality.
- Infrastructure in the Southside is old and in need of repair.
- Greater than 75% of the Downtown area is paved, creating a lack of natural space and excess of storm water runoff.
- High number of sites identified as potential brownfields, underutilized or abandoned.
- Large number of Brownfield opportunity areas associated with areas historically used for industrial purpose for over 175 years.

The City of Amsterdam is currently updating its comprehensive plan under the Smart Growth Comprehensive Planning Grant Program. City Planning has centered on unifying the waterfront revitalization efforts of the along the Mohawk and the City of Amsterdam Local Waterfront Revitalization

(LWRP) was published in March of 2023[5]. The LWRP will guide growth and development in this region, identify sustainable approaches to mitigate climate change impacts and improve resiliency, redevelop vacant and underutilized industrial structures, simulate economic development, increase waterfront access and connectivity to downtown, tourism, and recreational boating. Excerpts from this massive planning document are referenced in this HMP as it represents the most up to date document on the City of Amsterdam's land use and development policies and goals with a focus on the most flood prone areas, and culturally rich communities. The LWRP is the only planning and regulatory tool that allows a local community to refine Statewide waterfront policies to apply to the local situation. Once completed and approved by the New York Secretary of State, the City of Amsterdam will have a powerful tool in place to guide waterfront development and ensure that all local, state, and federal actions proposed for their waterfront will be consistent with the plan, and government will work in unison to build a stronger economy and a healthier waterfront environment.

Some of the goals from the LWRP that resonate with the goals of the HMP include:

- Healthy Neighborhoods- Promote and facilitate an adequate supply of quality housing suitable for all community members while simultaneous focusing on parks, recreation, and core infrastructure needs along with pedestrian and bicycle safety to create healthy and stable neighborhoods.
- Enhance Resiliency- Anticipate and mitigate future flood risks, limit impacts to property and infrastructure when flooding in unavoidable, and respond efficiently and recover quickly, in a manner that protects vulnerable populations and our quality of like.

[5] https://amsterdamny.gov/324/Local-Waterfront-Revitalization-Program-

2. Natural Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

Natural Hazard risk was calculated for all of Montgomery County in Section 4. **The highest-ranked natural hazards for the County include flooding** due to heavy rain, ice jams and flash flooding**, extreme temperatures, severe weather** including strong winds, lightning**, and severe winter storms** including snowstorms, and ice storms**.**

Local risk for flooding is typically dependent on the location of critical assets in relation to the special flood hazard areas. **Flooding, severe weather, severe winter weather and extreme temperatures** represents the largest natural hazard risks for the City of Amsterdam. When coupled with climate change, this risk is anticipated to be elevated in the future. This section highlights specific vulnerability assessments completed for the City of Amsterdam that is not already included in the HMP. In addition to **jurisdiction specific flood, severe weather and severe winter weather** vulnerability analysis for all built structures including essential facilities and historic properties, the jurisdiction specific Hazus analysis for earthquakes is included.

2.1 Natural Hazard Event History Specific to the Municipality

Montgomery County has a history of natural and non-natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 4.0 of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the County and its municipalities. The table below presents a summary of natural events that have occurred to indicate the range and impact of natural hazard events in the City in the past 10 years.

Table 1. Hazard Event History 2011-2021[6]

Dates of Event	Event Type	Summary of Damages/Losses
August 26 – September 5, 2011	Hurricane Irene and Tornado	The City was without power due to Irene. The power outages shut down communication between the DPW and the DPW supervisor, city hall and other government entities. Numerous residents were evacuated and/or sheltered. Many roads and access to bridges were cut off. Parts of the City flooded and impacted homes and businesses, particularly on the west end along Route 5. The Amtrak Station was flooded and had to close, and Canal Lock 11 was severely damaged. Dove Creek experienced bank erosion, undercutting its retaining wall which placed St. Mary's Hospital facilities at risk. The basement flooded at the hospital, forcing parts of the hospital to evacuate. Two neighborhoods in the City, hamlet of Port Jackson and the west side along Route 5 sustained the majority of flood damage from Hurricane Irene.
September 7-11, 2011	Remnants of Tropical Storm Lee	Within a span of a week, two damaging storms impacted the City of Amsterdam. The close timing of the storms caused extended power outages, road closures, delays in the provision of critical services, and infrastructure damage.
November 1, 2019	Flood	Route 5 had all lanes closed at Truax Road, Groff Road, and Staley Road due to flooding. State Route 5S was closed between Pattersonville Road and Bulls Head Road, and between Route 80 and Rouse Road due to flooding. Amtrak service was suspended on some routes between Albany and Syracuse, and some inbound passengers were transferred to buses.

[6] https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/

September 15, 2021	Flood	At least 6 inches of water was reported on the corner of Route 5 and Evelyn Street, and several inches of standing water was reported on the roadway. Parking lots with vehicles in high water reported. East Street and Park Street were closed due to flooding. Dove Creek was reported out of its bank impacting an area in the vicinity of St. Mary Healthcare, and a trained spotter reported a road closure due to flooding near Route 5S and Sprakers Hill Road.

2.2 Community Assets

Eighty-nine Community Assets were identified for the City of Amsterdam for inclusion in the HMP. Table 2 below lists all of the assets by FEMA asset categories, subtypes and name. The asset ID corresponds with locations shown in **Figure 1.**

Table 2. Community Assets in the City of Amsterdam

	Asset ID	Subtype	Name
ECONOMY	1	Food/ Grocery	Dollar General
	2	Food/ Grocery	Dollar General
	3	Fuel	Stewarts
	4	Fuel	Mobil
	5	Fuel	Stewarts
	6	Fuel	Lucky Mini Mart
	7	Fuel	Exxon
	8	Fuel	Stewarts
	9	Fuel	Fastrac
	10	Hardware	Amsterdam Riverfront Hardware
	11	Major Employer	Liberty Enterprises
	12	Major Employer	City of Amsterdam
	13	Major Employer	Breton Industries

SOCIETAL	**14**	**School/ Public**	**Marie Curie Middle School**
	15	**School/ Public**	**William Barkley School**
	16	Church	St. Mary's Church
	17	Church	Calvary Assembly of God Church
	18	Food Pantry	United Way-Montgomery County
	19	**Medical Facility**	**St. Mary's Hospital**
	20	**School/ Private**	**Saint Mary's Institute**
	21	**School/ Private**	**Montessori School of Amsterdam**
	22	**School/ Public / Special Needs**	**Clara S. Bacon School**
	23	**School/ Public**	**Lynch Middle School**
	24	**School/ Public**	**Raphael J. McNulty Elementary School**
	25	**School/ Public**	**Annex**
	26	**School/ Public**	**Central Administration Building (CAB)**
	27	Historic Site	Walter Elwood Museum
	28	Historic Site	Guy Park Manor
	29	Church	Love City Church
	30	Church	United Presbyterian Church
	31	Church	Crossroads Community Church
	32	Church	Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church
	33	Church	Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Church
	34	Church	Covenant Presbyterian Church
	35	Church	Step of Faith Church
	36	Church	Lord of the Harvest Church
	37	Church	Freedom Life Baptist Church
	38	Church	St Ann's Episcopal Church
	39	Church	Freedom Church
	40	Church	St Luke's Lutheran Church
	41	Church	Vast Church
	42	Church	Pilgrim Holiness Church
	43	Church	The Amsterdam Seventh-day Adventist Church
	44	Church	First Baptist Church

	45	Food Pantry	Catholic Charities - Montgomery - Food Distribution Center
	46	Food Pantry	Montgomery County Office For The Aging - Food Distribution Center
	47	Food Pantry	Fulmont Community Action - Food Distribution Center
	48	Food Pantry	AMEN Food Pantry - Food Distribution Center
	49	Library	Amsterdam Free Library
	50	Affordable Housing	Mohawk Terrace Apartments
	51	Affordable Housing	Colonial Square I
	52	Affordable Housing	Amsterdam Rehabilitation
	53	Affordable Housing	New Amsterdam Apartments
	54	Affordable Housing	Rivercrest Commons
	55	Cemetery	Fairview Cemetery
	56	Mortuaries	Amsterdam Funeral Chapel
	57	Mortuaries	Amsterdam Funeral Chapel
	58	Mortuaries	Rossi Vincent J Funeral Home
	59	Mortuaries	De Stefano Funeral Home
	60	Mortuaries	Betz, Rossi, Bellinger & Stewart Funeral Homes
	61	Medical Facility	Hometown Health Centers Amsterdam
	62	Medical Facility	Eastern Med, LLC.
	63	Medical Facility	St. Mary's Urology Health Center
	64	Special Needs	Montgomery County ARC
	65	Historic Site	Henry Thomas House

INFRASTRUCTURAL	**66**	**Municipal / Public Safety**	**Amsterdam Public Safety / Police Department**
	67	**Municipal /DPW /Highway**	**City of Amsterdam DPW**
	68	Post Office	USPS Amsterdam Office
	69	**Municipal / Public Safety**	**Amsterdam Fire Dept.**
	70	**Rail**	**Amsterdam (CSX) / (AMS)**
	71	**Sub/Switching Station**	**Church Street Electrical Substation**
	72	**PWS Treatment**	**Amsterdam WTP**
	73	**Airport / Helipad**	**Amsterdam St. Mary's**
	74	**WWTP**	**Amsterdam Wastewater Treatment Plant**
	75	Dam	Smeallie Dam
	76	Dam	Mohasco Dam
	77	Dam	Harrower Mill Dam
	78	Dam	Amsterdam Ice Pond Dam
	79	Dam	(189-0270f)
	80	Dam	(189-0270g)
	81	Dam	Brookside Reservoir Dam
	82	Dam	Kellogg Dam
	83	Dam	Lock E-11 Dam At Amsterdam OWNED BY NYS
	84	**Pump Station**	**Amsterdam Pump Station West Side**
	85	**Pump Station**	**Amsterdam Pump Station South Side**
	86	**Pump Station**	**Amsterdam Pump Station East Side**
	87	**Pump Station**	Brookside Pump Station
	88	**PWS Tank**	**Locust Tank**
	89	**PWS Tank**	**Techler Tank**

Bold indicated asset is identified as an essential facility

2.3 Essential/ Critical Facilities

Essential facilities are defined in Section 5.7 of the HMP including facilities that are important to ensure a full recovery following the occurrence of a hazard event. There are 24 essential facilities in the City, with seven designated emergency shelters. Table 3 provides a summary of essential facilities, and the status of emergency power supplies, shelter availability, flooding hazard and proximity to geographically defined Environmental Justice Areas. Essential facilities are included in **Figure 1** along with the 100-year and 500-year floodplain.

Table 3. Essential Facilities in the City of Amsterdam.

Facility	Location	Emergency Power?	Shelter?	In Floodplain?	Protected to 500-year flood	Environmental Justice Area
Amsterdam Public Safety / Police Department	1 Guy Park Ave	Y	N	N	N/A	Y
City of Amsterdam DPW	1 Park Drive	Y	N	N	N/A	Y
Amsterdam Fire Dept.	2 Guy Park Ave Ext.	Y	Y	N	N/A	Y
Amsterdam (CSX) / (AMS)	466 W Main St,	Y	N	**500-year flood**	N	Y
Church Street Electrical Substation	209 Church St	N	N	N	N/A	Y
Amsterdam WTP	250 Brookside Avenue	Y	N	N	N/A	Y
Amsterdam St. Mary's	427 Guy Park Ave	Y	N	N	N/A	Y
Amsterdam Wastewater Treatment Plant	Quist Road	Y	N	N	N/A	Y
Amsterdam Pump Station West Side	West Main St	Y	N	N	N/A	Y
Amsterdam Pump Station South Side	Erie Street/Circle	Y	N	N	N/A	
Amsterdam Pump Station East Side	Swan St.	Y	N	N	N/A	Y
Amsterdam Pump Station water pump station	Brookside Ave	Y	N	N	N/A	Y
Locust Tank	Locust Ave	N	N	N	N/A	
Techler Tank	Shuttleworth Ave / by school	N	N	N	N/A	
Glen Wild Watershed	Town Of Providence, Saratoga County	Y	N	N	N/A	N

Facility	Location	Emergency Power?	Shelter?	In Floodplain?	Protected to 500-year flood	Environmental Justice Area
Raw Water Transmission Line	Saratoga County, Fulton County, Montgomery	N	N	N	N/A	N
Marie Curie Middle School	9 Brice St	Y	Y	N	N/A	Y
William Barkley School	66 De Stefano St	Y	Y	N	N/A	Y
St. Mary's Hospital	427 Guy Park Ave	Y		N	N/A	Y
Saint Mary's Institute	10 Kopernick Blvd	Y	N	N	N/A	Y
Montessori School of Amsterdam	74 Locust Ave	Y	Y	N	N/A	Y
Clara S. Bacon School	40 Henrietta Blvd	Y	Y	N	N/A	
Lynch Middle School	53 Brandt Place	Y	Y	N	N/A	Y
Raphael J. McNulty Elementary School	60 Brandt Place	Y	Y	N	N/A	Y
Annex	55 Brandt Place	Y	N	N	N/A	Y
Central Administration Building (CAB)	11 Liberty Street	Y	Y	N	N/A	Y

Figure 1. City of Amsterdam FEMA Flood Zones, Community Assets and Essential Facilities

2.4 Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties

As of 2022, according to FEMA records one **residential** repetitive loss property was identified in the City of Amsterdam. As of December 31, 2022, 14 policies were in force. The City of Amsterdam had a total of 26 claims totaling $510,680 in losses for all NFIP-insured structures. It should be noted that according to FEMA data there are 170 structures within the 100-year flood plain and 216 structures in the 500-year flood plain.

2.5 Vulnerable Assets: Exposure Analysis

Vulnerable assets were identified by intersecting GIS-based asset inventories with known hazard boundaries to determine the numbers of parcels and critical facilities. This results in an estimation of vulnerable assets for the City, by hazard as shown in Table 4. The estimated value of at risk assets is based on the City's latest property tax values. Scenarios are not cumulative, i.e., the 0.2% annual chance estimates also do not include the values and numbers of the 1% annual chance event.

Table 4. City of Amsterdam Vulnerable Assets Exposure Analysis[7].

Hazard	At-Risk All Properties[8]		At-Risk Essential Facilities		At-Risk Historic Assets	
	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value[9]	Number
Hurricane/Tropical Storm	$733,251,523	5,782	$104,280,000	24	$31,666	3
Severe Thunderstorm	$733,251,523	5,782	$104,280,000	24	$31,666	3
Severe Winter Storm	$733,251,523	5,782	$104,280,000	24	$31,666	3
Tornado	$733,251,523	5,782	$104,280,000	24	$31,666	3
Flood						
1% Annual Chance	$104,851,167	170	-		-	1
0.2% Annual Chance	$106,236,508	216	$1,088,295	1	-	-

[7] Values are 50% of the assessor's full market value
[8] Includes Villages of Hagaman & Fort Johnson
[9] Does not include Guy Park Manor

2.6 Earthquake Hazus Analysis

The earthquake Hazus 6.0 module uses two earthquake scenarios: an earthquake with a 5.0 magnitude and 500 and 2,500 Mean Year Return periods. Table 5 below presents estimated direct economic loss for damages from earthquakes for the City of Amsterdam. The totals include capital stock and economic loss estimates.

Table 5 City of Amsterdam Earthquake Vulnerability Analysis

Damage Categories	500-MRP	2,500-MRP
Estimated total number of buildings	5,782	5,782
Total direct building economic loss	$1,699,000	$22,438,000

3. Problem Statements

Problem statements were developed upon the completion and review of all risk assessment tasks. These statements are designed to briefly summarize the key hazard risks and vulnerabilities to the municipality based on potential impacts and losses from future events. They are among the issues of greatest concern and were used to assist in the identification and analysis of potential mitigation actions.

These problem statements will be reviewed and revised as needed during future plan updates to reflect the most current information resulting from the risk assessment.

Table 6. Amsterdam Problem Statements.

Problem Area	Description
Primary Hazards of Concern	
Trees	**Tree related hazards are widespread during hurricane/tropical storm and severe winter storm events, particularly downing electrical lines, and when falling and blocking roads that isolate many rural areas throughout town and pose life/safety threat due to a lack of emergency access. Hazardous trees on Town-owned property are also a significant and costly concern.** **There are many diseased trees that create an additional threat to wires. UTILITY is working hard to cut the trees and upgrade the wires.**
Geographic Areas of Concern	
Brookside Reservoir Dam	**This is planned for a breaching within 5 years**
North Chuctanunda Creek	**Thirty-five residential and commercial structures sustained flood damage following Hurricane Irene and Tropical Storm Lee. No Substantial Damage determinations were made. Only one property is currently pursuing a mitigation project. Dove Creek has been the subject of a $2.2 million mitigation project funded by FEMA. Work is complete.**
South Chuctanunda Creek	
Bunn Creek, Dove Creek	
Vulnerable Community Assets	

Shelters	**Five shelters exist in Amsterdam, backup power is not known.**
Bridges	**Florida Ave, Rt 5 and Rt 30 Bridges are vulnerable to flooding. NY5 and NY 30 bridges are jurisdictional to NYSDOT.**
Pump Stations	**Amsterdam sewage pump stations**
Glen Wild Reservoir	**4,000+ acres located in Town of Providence, Saratoga County contain the Steele Reservoir and Ireland Vly Reservoir. Communication between City WTP and the Watershed attendants is crucial.**
Raw Water Transmission Line	**24" diameter cast iron line constructed circa 1895 transports ALL WATER from City reservoirs in Saratoga County to the Water Filtration Plant on Brookside Avenue. Total length exceeds 16 miles. A 2024 transmission line clearing project is under contract to clear the R.O.W. of this crucial line 20' from the WTP north to NY Route 29. If this line were to break far from access, the City will lose all ability to supply potable water to residents in LESS THAN 24 hours.**

4. Capabilities

The City of Amsterdam is a city in Montgomery County with capabilities and resources to support the implementation of hazard mitigation actions. This jurisdictional annex provides some additional documentation on the existing local authorities, policies, programs, and resources to support mitigation and the City's ability to enhance or build upon these existing capabilities. This includes more detailed information on the updated capability findings for the community as highlighted in Section 7 (Capability Assessment), as well as the identification of some specific opportunities to expand and improve local mitigation capabilities for consideration as potential new actions for Section 8 (Mitigation Strategy). The City of Amsterdam completed a FEMA Capabilities Assessment Worksheet detailing information pertaining to capabilities surroundings local and regulatory plans, building codes, permitting, inspections, land use permitting, ordinances, administration, staff, technical resources, funding resources, and programs/organizations which is included in Appendix E and summarized below.

Summary of Local Findings

4.1.1 Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

Planning and regulatory capabilities include the local plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that are relevant to reducing the potential impacts of hazards. The following planning and regulatory capabilities are currently in place for Amsterdam:

- Comprehensive/Master Plan - *Currently being updated via State Smart Growth grant.*
- Capital Improvements Plan – *City Engineer and Comptroller updates the CIP annually.*
- Continuity of Operations Plan
- Transportation Plan – *County Plan*
- Stormwater Management Plan – *Code does not specifically address stormwater. Chapter 250 adopted 4/21/1992. Note that City of Amsterdam is not MS4.*
- Watershed Management Plan – *Mohawk River Watershed Management Plan, 2015*
- Floodplain Management Basin Plan – *State managed by DEC. Chapter 90, adopted 7/17/2007.*
- Open Space and Recreation Plan
- Building Codes – *2020 Edition Building Code of NY State*
- Land Use Planning
- Zoning Ordinance – *Zoning updated to include form-based code in 2010.*
- Subdivision Ordinance – *Planning board administers subdivision and can condition projects to reduce hazards under Chapter 210*
- NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance – *City of Amsterdam Code, Chapter 129, adopted 11/8/2017.*
- Real Estate Disclosure Requirements – *State mandated that Realtor disclose flooding events.*
- Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance
- Acquisition of Land for Open Space & Recreation

Given their direct relevance and significance to long-term hazard risk reduction, all current versions of formally adopted local comprehensive plans, master and environmental planning, environmental resource plans, and open space and recreation plans for participating jurisdictions were reviewed during the plan update process to ensure general consistency and integration as appropriate.

The City of Amsterdam has important mitigation capabilities in place that work to reduce hazard risk. This includes the adoption and enforcement of building codes and land use and development ordinances/regulations that support mitigation by ensuring new or substantially improved development projects meet specific standards for public safety and protection from natural hazards. The administration and enforcement of these codes and development regulations are considered among the most effective and cost-beneficial measures to protect people and future development from the impact of natural hazard events.

4.1.2 Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Administrative and technical capabilities include the local human resources and their skills/tools that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following administrative and technical capabilities are in place for Amsterdam:

- Planning Commission
- Maintenance Programs to Reduce Risk
- Mutual Aid Agreements
- Chief Building Official
- Floodplain Administrator – *the is the City Engineer*
- Emergency Manager *(full-time)*
- Community Planner *(not trained in hazards)*
- Civil Engineer – *including a Professional Engineer and Assistant Engineer*
- GIS Coordinator – *This is the Assistant Engineer*
- Warning Systems *(reverse 911, outdoor warning signals*)
- Hazard Data

The City of Amsterdam is governed by a Mayor's Office. The City has a full time engineering department with adequate staffing and tools to support mitigation activities. City staff are supported by numerous local boards and commissions in addition to auxiliary support staff who are under contract for additional support services. The Emergency Management Office is the managerial function charged with creating the framework within which the community will reduce its vulnerability to hazards and cope with disasters. Emergency management seeks to promote safer, less vulnerable communities with the capacity to cope with hazards and disasters.

4.1.3 Financial Capabilities

Financial capabilities include the fiscal resources the community has access to for helping to fund the implementation of hazard mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities. The following financial capabilities are in place for Amsterdam:

- Capital improvement project funding *(general infrastructure)*
- Federal Funding – various sources
- State Funding – *various sources*
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs

The City of Amsterdam has improving financial capabilities due to its size and relatively small income-generating tax base. With no special fees or other local capabilities to raise funds, the community is more reliant on external grant funding and debt financing mechanisms. Limited local funding may be a major constraint as many outside funding sources have local cost-share (cash match) requirements which may be difficult to meet. This lack of financial resources is a concern with regard to the implementation of mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities.

The City Controller is responsible for the accounting of all City funds, maintaining financial records and preparing financial reports. Other responsibilities include overseeing the budget process, assisting with the year-end audit, long term financial planning, handling insurance related matters, insurance, and the issuance of bonds. The Controller's Office provides budget monitoring and financial reports to the Mayor and the City Council throughout the fiscal year.

4.1.4 Education and Outreach Capabilities

Education and outreach capabilities include the local programs and methods already in place that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following education and outreach capabilities are in place for Amsterdam:

- Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)
- StormReady certification
- Natural Disaster Program in Schools
- Human Services *(outreach/activities for seniors etc.)*
- Website
- Social Media

4.2 NFIP Participation and Compliance

The City of Amsterdam has actively participated in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) since 1984. The current effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is dated January 19, 2018. See the map amendment dated March 2020. This amendment approved by FEMA gives credit to the Army Corps of Engineers Certified Floodwall of the Southside of Amsterdam for the flood protection provided. Please see Map # 36057C0212E. As of December 31, 2022, there are a total of 14 NFIP policies in force. The total annual premium cost is $16,938 for $4,097,000 in total coverage. As of February 23, 2023, a total of 26 claims

amounting to approximately $510,680 have been paid to NFIP policyholders in Amsterdam since joining the program.[13] more information on NFIP-insured structures, including those that have been repetitively damaged by floods, is provided in Section 4 (Risk Analysis) of the HMP and Section 2.4 of this Annex. Table 8 describes the City of Amsterdam's participation and continued compliance in accordance with NFIP requirements and as specified in FEMA's 2022 Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide.[14]

Table 7. NFIP Participation and Compliance, City of Amsterdam.

REQUIRED INFORMATION	RESPONSE
Adoption of NFIP minimum floodplain management criteria via local regulation.	Adopted 2017 via Amsterdam City Code Chapter 129 Flood Damage Prevention.
Adoption of the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), if applicable.	Adopted via the above cited Ordinance (Section 129.6 Basis for establishing areas of Special Flood Hazard.). FIRM updated March 2020 to recognize ACOE Southside floodwall.
Implementation and enforcement of local floodplain management regulations to regulate and permit development in SFHAs.	Per the above regulations, the City Engineer was appointed Local Administrator to administer the provisions of the Floodplain District. The Local Administrator shall have the responsibility and authority to grant or deny flood hazard area permit applications for development in Special Flood Hazard Areas in accordance with this regulation.
Appointment of a designee or agency to implement the addressed commitments and requirements of the NFIP.	Per the above regulations, the City Engineer of the City of Amsterdam has been formally appointed to implement the requirements of the NFIP through administration of the provisions of the Floodplain District.
Description of how participants implement the substantial improvement/substantial damage provisions of their floodplain management regulations after an event.	The City follows the same local permitting process as described above for implementing and enforcing floodplain management regulations following a flood event. Section 129.4 of the City's Code define substantial improvement/substantial damage as 50% of market value of the structure.

[13] FEMA NFIP, HUDEX Report, Policy and Loss Data by Community: https://nfipservices.floodsmart.gov//reports-flood-insurance-data
[14] Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide. FEMA. April 2022. P. 26.

Minimum standards set forth by FEMA and New York State have been adopted by the City of Amsterdam. The City of Amsterdam requires two (2) feet of freeboard for new construction or substantial improvements in special flood hazard areas and prohibits any floodway encroachments that result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood.

The City of Amsterdam does not participate in the Community Rating System (CRS), however, the City has considered joining and would attend a CRS seminar if offered locally. CRS participation may not be cost effective based on the City's limited administrative capabilities and the low number of NFIP policies currently in force.

Additional information on each jurisdiction's floodplain management program and participation in the NFIP is provided in Section 7 (Capability Assessment).

4.2.1 Improvement Opportunities

Despite the limitations and constraints faced by the City of Amsterdam when it comes to current hazard mitigation capabilities, it can expand and improve on the capabilities described in Section 7 (Capability Assessment) and this annex. The City is aware of its strengths and challenges in terms of mitigating risk. Specific opportunities to address existing gaps or limitations in local capabilities to reduce risk have been identified for each capability type and are further described below. Each of these opportunities were then considered by the City during the plan update process as potential new mitigation actions to be included in the updated Mitigation Strategy.

Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

- Be opportunistic with further incorporating hazard mitigation and resilience into future or updated versions of the City's plans, especially as they relate to transportation and environmental policies that can reduce risk and/or provide incentives to infrastructure and development that is located outside of hazard areas or protective ecosystems.

Administrative and Technical Capabilities

- Develop systems or practices that can help the City to cope with potential in the future such as staff turnover or other disruptions to routine government functions and duties that support risk reduction.
- Seek more assistance from utility companies to support tree pruning along major roadways throughout the city.

Financial Capabilities

- Maximize opportunities through the City's budgeting and other sources, *process* to help fund priority hazard mitigation and climate adaptation projects, particularly when combined with alternative/external grant funding sources when a local cost-share increases the City's chances for a grant award.
- Continue to build and support the capacity of local staff and volunteers to identify and pursue

funding made available through external funding programs, particularly those routinely made available to smaller communities through recurring state-level grant programs.

- Continue to coordinate with Montgomery County and neighboring communities in the region as it relates to positioning the City to pursue and capture future grant funding for regional hazard risk reduction projects.

Education and Outreach Capabilities

- Increase use of the City's website to support low-cost public education and outreach initiatives on building community resilience to hazards as well as individual mitigation actions for homeowners, business owners, etc.

Possible New Actions Related to NFIP Participation and Compliance

- Formally designate a community Floodplain Administrator (FPA). Current Regulations indicate the City Engineer is responsible for administering the provisions of the Floodplain District.
- To assist with implementing substantial damage provisions of the NFIP following a destructive hazard event, develop a local post-disaster substantial damage plan.
- Amsterdam's local Flood Damage Prevention regulations and building code enforcement procedures could be further strengthened to include the following requirements that exceed minimum NFIP standards:
    - Prohibit or minimize new development in floodplain areas.
    - Prohibit or enforce higher standards for critical facilities subject to flood hazards.
    - Add provisions that protect natural and beneficial functions of floodplains.

5. Mitigation Actions

Mitigation actions are projects or activities identified to reduce current and future vulnerabilities identified through the process of developing this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. The first table in this section identifies the status of the mitigation actions included in the 2016 version of this plan. Besides current status (i.e. completed, in progress, deferred, deleted), actions brought forward to this 2024 plan are identified in the Keep for Plan Update Column. The second table includes all the actions, and their essential details, for this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. These actions were prioritized by the Municipality according to the criteria detailed in the main body of the plan.

Table 8 Status of Previous Mitigation Actions – City of Amsterdam

Action #	Category of Action	Description of Action	Hazard Addressed	Current Status	Explanation of Status	Keep for Plan Update
1	Property Protection	Where appropriate, support retrofitting, purchase, or relocation of structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as priority. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500- year flood event or “worst damage scenario”.	Flooding, Severe Storm	On-Going	See Dove Creek Project	YES
2	Prevention	Pursue continuing professional education and certification (e.g., Certified Floodplain Manager under the Association of State Floodplain Managers) of Code Enforcement Officers and NFIP FPAs in floodplain management and hazard risk reduction.	Flood	Completed	Portable generator purchased and emergency generators at City Hall and Public Safety Building	NO
3	Property Protection / Structural Project	Consider flood-proofing efforts for St. Mary’s Hospital which is in the 500-year floodplains. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500- year flood event or “worst damage scenario”.	Flooding	Deferred	Do not know the status	NO
4	Structural Project	Consider flood-proofing, or elevating Amsterdam WW Pump Stations 1 and 3 which are in the 100-year floodplain. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500- year flood event or “worst damage scenario”.	Flooding	Completed	South side is behind the flood wall and the West and East side are Zone x on the recent flood maps	NO

City of Amsterdam Annex

2024 Montgomery County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Action #	Category of Action	Description of Action	Hazard Addressed	Current Status	Explanation of Status	Keep for Plan Update
5	Emergency Services Protection	Establish an emergency shelter location and a supply of portable generators.	Flooding	Completed	Portable generator purchased and emergency generators at City Hall and Public Safety Building	NO
6	Emergency Services Protection/ Public Education and Awareness	Establish an emergency communications protocol and implement a formal multi-lingual communications system.	Flooding	Completed	City Wide notification by Nixle system equal to County. Notifications also uploaded to City website and Facebook	NO
7	Emergency Services Protection/ Public Education and Awareness	Provide emergency communications in Spanish and work with community leaders to identify best paths of communication for those with limited technology.	Flooding	Completed	City Wide notification by Nixle system equal to County. Notifications also uploaded to City website and Facebook	NO
8	Property Protection/ Structural Project	Protect and reinforce the Dove Creek retaining wall which sits adjacent to the St. Mary's Hospital computer systems and hospital records.	Flooding, severe storms	Completed	Work is complete and the final closeout paperwork is being submitted to DHS	NO
9	Emergency Services Protection	Establish pre-positioned EMS resources on the south side of the river. There are currently no services in this location and emergency responders are unable to reach populations across the river during severe storms.	Flooding, severe storms	Completed	AFD has control of EMS services within the City. MVGO bridge can handle emergency vehicle traffic if needed.	NO
10	Prevention	Conduct a detailed property inventory and analysis of existing conditions of buildings that have been damaged by floods, especially in the East End and South Side neighborhoods in the City.	All Hazards	Completed	Work has been completed and no recent flooding in the area has occurred.	NO
11	Natural Resource Protection and Green Infrastructure	Maintain the Mohawk River and Schoharie Creek tributaries through debris clearance.	Flood	Deferred	Resources not available for removing debris in tributaries. Access also an issue in many areas	NO
12	Property Protection	Relocation of the Amtrak station away from an extremely high-risk area to mitigate and recover from interstate transportation disruptions.	Flood, severe storms	In progress	Multi-Model project in concept planning and design	YES

Action #	Category of Action	Description of Action	Hazard Addressed	Current Status	Explanation of Status	Keep for Plan Update
13	Structural Project	Complete infrastructure improvements for storm drains in the west end of the City of Amsterdam (NYSDOT project in planning) to mitigate drainage issues for key areas known to flood.	Flood, severe storms	Partially Completed/Deferred	AKA Route 5 Stormwater Reconstruction CSX involvement required	NO
14	Natural Resource Protection and Green Infrastructure	Stabilize the stream bank along South Chuctanunda Creek.	Flood, severe storms	Deferred	Programming and Funding Necessary	NO
15	Property Protection	Stabilize Cleveland Avenue.	All hazards	Completed	Work has been completed to stabilize Cleveland Ave.	NO
16	Natural Resource Protection and Green Infrastructure	Identify and purchase floating dock designs for Riverlink Park.	Flood, severe storms	Completed	Floating docks installed seasonally at Riverlink Park	NO
17	Natural Resource Protection and Green Infrastructure	Construct the Riverwalk and Chuctanunda Trail which will provide opportunities for streambank stabilization and other mitigation features.	Flood, severe storms	Completed	Riverlink park and pedestrian bridge completed. Other improvements planned	NO
18	Natural Resource Protection and Green Infrastructure	Development of a marina which will provide a shelter for vessels and floating structures out of the main current.	Flood, severe storms	Modified	Developer not found to complete proposed project due to economic concerns	YES
19	Property Protection	Relocate the City's DPW garage and storage facility which is currently located within the Mohawk River floodplain.	Flood, severe storms	Deleted	Existing DPW building to be demolished and rebuilt in same location. Based on FEMA map dated 1/19/2018 the DPW garage is within zone x and therefore is not within the flood prone area.	NO

City of Amsterdam Annex

2024 Montgomery County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Action #	Category of Action	Description of Action	Hazard Addressed	Current Status	Explanation of Status	Keep for Plan Update
20	Structural Project	South Side Floodwall Certification	Flood, severe storms	In Progress	DEC completes annual inspections of the flood wall and associated infrastructure	YES
21	Property Protection	Dove Creek Restoration and Medical Facility Retaining Wall Reinforcement	Flood, severe storms	Completed	Work is complete and the final closeout paperwork is being submitted to DHS	NO
22	Structural Project	Combined Sewer Overflow Diversion Structure Screens Project West Side Pump Station only	Flood, severe storms	Delete	Project is not Economically Viable	NO
23	Property Protection	East Side Pump Station Mechanical Bar Screen Replacement Project	Flood, severe storms	Completed	Completed as part of the recent EFC funded project	NO
24	Property Protection / Natural Resource Protection and Green Infrastructure	Removal of Old Brookside Reservoir Dam and repair Bunn Creek Bypass	Flood, severe storms	In Progress	Project is in the planning phase and trying to locate potential funding sources	YES
25	Property Protection	Acquisition of Properties	All hazards	Deferred	No other properties that they know of	NO
26	Property Protection	Gateway Park – demolish the Carpetland building that was severely damaged during Hurricane Irene and repurpose property for public recreational use.	Flood, severe storms	Completed	Chalmers site has been demolished and plans have been developed for recreational opportunities in the area	NO
27	Structural Projects/Natural Resource Protection and Green Infrastructure	Streambed and Retaining Wall Inspection and Repair North Chuctanunda Creek	Flood, severe storms	In Progress	Areas are being inspected as time/budget allow	YES

City of Amsterdam Annex

2024 Montgomery County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Action #	Category of Action	Description of Action	Hazard Addressed	Current Status	Explanation of Status	Keep for Plan Update
28	Structural Projects/Natural Resource Protection and Green Infrastructure	Streambed and retaining wall inspection and repair Bunn Creek	Flood, severe storms	In Progress	Project is in planning phase and trying to locate potential funding sources	YES
29	Structural Projects	Stormwater System Installation at Guy Park Avenue between State Route 5 and Steadwell Avenue	Flood, severe storms	Delete	Project not Economically viable at this time	NO
30	Prevention / Natural Resource Protection and Green Infrastructure	Identify appropriate green infrastructure measures and flood mitigation techniques, develop enhanced stormwater and other regulations that will require and/or incentivize green infrastructure throughout the urban core, and flood mitigation measures in areas prone to flooding.	Flood, severe storms	Deferred	Project not Economically viable at this time	NO
31	Emergency Services Protection	Purchase and install generators for City Hall and DPW buildings	Flood, severe storms	In Progress	City Hall and both plants have generators. DPW building needs to be replaced	YES
32	Structural Projects / Natural Resource Protection and Green Infrastructure	Waterfront Heritage Area	Flood, severe storms	Delete	This is not a City Project	NO

Table 9. Updated Mitigation Actions (2024-2029) – City of Amsterdam.

Action #	Action Title	Problem Description	Action Description	Project Type	Hazard	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Lead Department	Implementation Schedule	Priority
26	Flood Mitigation	Buildings must be moved out of the flood zone to prevent damage from extreme floods	Where appropriate, support retrofitting, purchase, or relocation of structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as priority. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or "worst damage scenario."	Property Protection	Flooding	High	FEMA- HMGP, FMA, BRIC competitive grant programs	City	2024-2029	Low
27	Amtrak Relocation	Amtrak's rail station is in the 500-year flood. It must be moved out of high-risk area from interstate transportation disruptions	Support Amtrak in mitigating flood impacts on the rail station to address the 500-year flood event or "worst damage scenario".	Property Protection	Flood, severe weather	High	Potential funding by USDOT Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER) grant program	City	2024-2029	High
28	Marina Improvements	Lack of shelter for vessels and floating structures out of the main current	Development of a marina which will provide a shelter for vessels and floating structures out of the main current.	Natural Resource Protection and Green Infrastructure	All hazards: Flooding, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Extreme Temperatures	High	Local	City	2024-2029	High
29	Floodwall Certification	Certify the floodwall to ensure it meets safety standards and provide effective flood protection	South Side Floodwall Certification	Structural Project	Flooding	Low	Local	City	2024-2029	Low
30	Dam Removal and Creek Repair	Damage to Bunn Creek Bypass and ineffective dam	Removal of Old Brookside Reservoir Dam and repair Bunn Creek Bypass.	Property Protection / Natural Resource Protection and Green Infrastructure	Flooding	High	Local	City	2024-2029	High

Table 9. Updated Mitigation Actions (2024-2029) – City of Amsterdam.

Action #	Action Title	Problem Description	Action Description	Project Type	Hazard	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Lead Department	Implementation Schedule	Priority
31	North Chuctanunda Creek Improvements	Needed improvements to streambed and retaining wall at North Chuctanunda Creek	Complete streambed and retaining wall inspection and design improvements to 100 year flood levels to North Chuctanunda Creek. Develop an infrastructure inventory to help prioritize capital planning needs.	Property Protection / Natural Resource Protection and Green Infrastructure	Flooding	High	Local	City	2024-2029	Low
32	Bunn Creek Retaining Wall	Needed improvements to streambed and retaining wall at Bunn Creek	Complete streambed and retaining wall inspection and design improvements to 100 year flood levels to Bunn Creek. Develop and include in an asset management plan.	Property Protection / Natural Resource Protection and Green Infrastructure	Flooding	Medium	Local	City	2024-2029	High
33	City Hall and DPW Building Generators	City Hall and DPW Buildings lack backup power	Purchase and install generators for City Hall and DPW buildings to allow continuous operation due to power outages caused by all hazards during hazard events, and operate as a heating and cooling center as needed.	Emergency Services Protection	All hazards: Flooding, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Extreme Temperatures	Low	Local	City	2024-2029	Medium

Letter of Intent to participate in Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Plan by the City of Amsterdam is implied, primary and secondary contact information supplied via email rather than incorporated with form letter.

Capability Assessment Worksheet- City of Amsterdam

Planning and Regulatory

COUNTY TO WORK WITH JURISDICTIONS TO ANSWER

Plans	Yes/No Year	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; 2004	Currently being updated VIA state smart growth grant
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	
Economic Development Plan	No	
Local Emergency Response Plan	No	
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	
Transportation Plan	Yes	County Plan includes municipality
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	Code does not specifically address stormwater
Watershed Management Plan	Yes	Mohawk River Watershed Management Plan, 2015
Floodplain Management Basin Plan	Yes	State managed by DEC
Open Space and Recreation Plan	Yes	
Building Code, Permitting, and Inspections	**Yes/No**	**Are codes adequately enforced?**
Building Code	Yes	2020 Edition Building Code of NY State
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score		
Fire department ISO rating		
Site plan review requirements	Yes	Planning Board under Chapter 250, Adopted 4/21/1992 Amended 9/19/2017 & 8/20/2019
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	**Yes/No**	**Is the ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts? Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?**
Zoning ordinance	Yes	Zoning updated to include form based code in 2020
Subdivision ordinance	Yes	
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	City of Amsterdam Code, Chapter 129, adopted 11/8/2017
Natural hazard specific ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	Yes	
Flood insurance rate maps	Yes	Effective 1/19/2018
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	Yes	
Stormwater Management Ordiance	Yes	Code does not specifically address stormwater
Growth Management Ordinance	No	
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	

Administrative and Technical

Administration	Yes/No	Describe capability Is coordination effective?
Planning Commission	Yes	
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (e.g., tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	
Staff	**Yes/No FT/PT**	**Is staffing adequate to enforce regulations? Is staff trained on hazards and mitigation? Is coordination between agencies and staff effective?**
Chief Building Official	Yes	City Engineer
Floodplain Administrator	Y/ PT	City Engineer
Emergency Manager	Y, FT	
Community Planner	Yes	Yes. Not trained in hazards.
Civil Engineer	Y, FT	
GIS Coordinator	Y, FT	
Other		
Technical	**Yes/No**	**Describe capability Has capability been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past?**
Warning systems/services (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Y	
Hazard data and information	Y	
Grant writing	Y	
Hazus analysis		
Other		

Financial

Funding Resource	Access/ Eligibility (Yes/No)	Has the funding resource been used in past and for what type of activities? Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
Capital improvements project funding	Y	General infrastructure
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Y	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Y	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Storm water utility fee	No	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds	Y	General infrastructure
Incur debt through private activities	No	
Community Development Block Grant	Yes	
Other federal funding programs	Y	
State funding programs	Y	State consolidated funding application grant cycle grants
Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs	Y	

Education and Outreach

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	
Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	
Natural disaster or safety related school programs	No	
StormReady certification	Yes	County is a StromRead County
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other		

TOWN OF AMSTERDAM

MONTGOMERY COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE ANNEX NOVEMBER 2024

Town of Amsterdam

283 Manny's Corner Road

Amsterdam, NY 12010

https://www.townofamsterdam.org/

283 Manny's Corners Road
Amsterdam, New York 12010

Telephone: (518) 842-7961
Fax No. (518) 843-6136

Resolution No. 63

A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF AMSTERDAM ADOPTING THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTION NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2024

WHEREAS the Town of Amsterdam recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within (local government); and

WHEREAS the Town of Amsterdam has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the Town of Amsterdam from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the Amsterdam Town Board demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE Town of Amsterdam, NEW YORK, THAT:

Section 1. In accordance with (local rule for adopting resolutions), the (local governing body) adopts the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024. This plan, approved by the community, may be edited or amended after submission for review, but will not require the community to re-adopt any further iterations. This only applies to this specific plan and does not absolve the community from updating the plan in 5 years.

Sponsored by: Councilman Ronald DiCaprio
Seconded by: Councilman David Thibodeau
ADOPTED-5-AYES-0-NOES

Adopted this 16th day of April 2025.

Linda Bartone Hughes, Town Clerk
Town of Amsterdam

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This municipality Annex includes details regarding the Town of Amsterdam not included in the main body of the 2024 Montgomery County Multi-Hazards Mitigation Plan 5-Year Update (HMP). The municipality annexes were developed to assist municipalities with the process of implementing and maintaining their portion of the 2024 HMP. The Annex includes a Municipality Profile, Community Asset Vulnerability-Risk Analysis, National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary, Capability Assessment, and Mitigation Actions.

The following individuals have been identified as the hazards mitigation plan's primary and alternate point of contact for the Town of Amsterdam.

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Tom DiMezza, Supervisor 283 Manny's Corners Rd., Amsterdam, NY 12010 518-842-7961 tdimezza@townofamsterdam.org	Bart Tessiero, Highway Superintendent 283 Manny's Corners Rd., Amsterdam, NY 02010 518-376-7697 btessiero@townofamsterdam.org

1. Municipality Profile

1.1 Brief History

According to the Town of Amsterdam's website[1]:

"In 1793 Caughnawaga, which was the land north of the Mohawk River, was divided into four towns: Johnstown, Mayfield, Broadalbin, and Amsterdam. The earliest known family to settle within the Town of Amsterdam was that of Philip Groat. Groat, of Rotterdam (Holland), acquired the title to the land direct from the Mohawks to a strip of land near present day Cranesville. This is probably the earliest grant obtained from the Mohawks. The Mohawks conveyed "all the land between the creeks (about one mile, embracing Cranesville), as far north from the river as the grantee may desire."

"Fort Johnson is the most prominent historic site in the Town[2]. This sturdy stone house and fortress was the home of Sir William Johnson, a key figure in the settlement of the Mohawk Valley in the decades prior to the Revolution. Johnson played many roles in regional history including merchant, soldier, negotiator, king's representative and superintendent of Indian affairs. Johnson built the three-story Georgian style house in 1749, near the spot where the Kayaderosseras Creek flows into the Mohawk River. Over the next ten years he added a gristmill, blockhouse, barracks, stables, barns, a posh outhouse, and accommodations for the Indians who held council on the site."

[1] https://www.townofamsterdam.org/
[2] Cover Photo Fort Johnson

1.2 Location and Demographics

The Town of Amsterdam is a sparsely populated suburban community of approximately 30 square miles situated in the northeast corner of the region. Land surface ranges from around 243 feet above mean sea level along the Mohawk River to a high of 720 feet as the topography rises northward. The Town is located in the Alplaus Kill Sub watershed to the Mohawk River with predominant drainage features including Kayaderosseras, McQueen, Bunn, North Chuctanunda and Cranes Hollows Creeks. A more detailed description of the Eastern Alplaus Kill Sub watershed is included in the HMP Community Asset Inventory Section 5.6. Amsterdam's societal, economic, infrastructural and economic resources, including critical assets are highlighted in Figure 1.

It shares its boundaries with Fulton County to the north; the Mohawk River, City of Amsterdam and Town of Florida to the south; Saratoga and Schenectady Counties to the east and the Town of Mohawk to the west. The City of Amsterdam is adjacent to the Town and the Erie Canal passes along the southern border. The Village of Fort Johnson will be incorporated into the Town of Amsterdam effective January 1, 2024.

Amsterdam is home to 5,575 residents, with a population density of less than 200 people per square mile. According to the 2020 US Census[3], 89% of the Town's 2,721 housing units are occupied, while 11% of the housing units remain vacant. Of the occupied units, 81% are owner occupied and 19% are renter occupied. The Town's unemployment rate is 4.9% as of February 2023. 7.2% of the total population is below the poverty level, which includes 18% of children below the age of 18. The average labor force is 3,066 people, and approximately thirty percent of the Town's residents have attained a four-year college degree or higher. The median household income for Amsterdam is $62,097.

1.3 Governance

The Town of Amsterdam is governed by a Town Council consisting of five members with equal votes. This governing body will assume responsibility for adoption and implementation of this plan.

1.4 Land Use and Development

The Town of Amsterdam is adjacent to the region's main population and important commercial center, the City of Amsterdam. Amtrack that runs along the southern boundary which benefits local commercial and industrial uses.

The western half of Amsterdam is largely agricultural and includes the Village of Fort Johnson that was incorporated into the Town in 2023. The central part of Amsterdam includes a regionally-significant commercial and industrial corridor running to the north along Route 30, from the City of Amsterdam, to Fulton County. The remainder of the Town is a rural residential area with a large proportion of agricultural land use. The Town of Amsterdam purchases its water from the City of Amsterdam whose water sources are all located in Saratoga County, NY. The Town provides water to 208 residential and 65 commercial properties. Outside of these service areas, residents of Amsterdam have no municipal water or sewer service and rely on wells as a source for all their needs.

[3] https://censusreporter.org/profiles/06000US3605702077-amsterdam-town-montgomery-county-ny/

Over the years, The Town has continued to grow both as a residential community and as the area's commercial center. In the early 1960's the first shopping center developments were built along Rt. 30 North. Today the Rt. 30 corridor in the Town is referred to as "the miracle mile." Since the opening of the new Big Box retail stores (Wal-Mart and Super K-Mart) in 1993, the Town has seen a rapid increase in development proposals along the corridor. Square footage of commercial space doubled along the Route 30 corridor from 1990 to 2000. Route 67 has also experienced a moderate increase in development. The Town reviews each new development proposal in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal requirements, such as the Town's zoning and subdivision laws and the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR).

Residential development is also on the rise in the Town, with approximately 6 new housing starts per year. In 2023, building permit data show 8 new housing starts. Over the past several years, the land development community has demonstrated an interest to develop rental units along the Route 30 corridor, including senior housing and net-zero market rate projects. The Town's regional location, relatively short distance to the Capital Region and City of Albany, low taxes, rural character, and other amenities have encouraged new residential development.

2. Natural Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

Natural Hazard risk was calculated for all of Montgomery County in Section 4. The highest-ranked natural hazards for the County include flooding due to heavy rain, ice jams and flash flooding, extreme temperatures, severe weather including strong winds, lightning, and severe winter storms including snowstorms, and ice storms.

Local risk for flooding is typically dependent on the location of critical assets in relation to the special flood hazard areas. **Flooding, severe weather, severe winter weather and extreme temperatures represents the largest natural hazard risk for the Town of Amsterdam.** When coupled with climate change, this risk is anticipated to be elevated in the future. This section highlights specific vulnerability assessments completed for the Town of Amsterdam that is not already included in the HMP. In addition to **jurisdiction specific flood, severe weather and severe winter weather** vulnerability analysis for all built structures including essential facilities and historic properties, the jurisdiction specific Hazus analysis for Earthquakes is included

2.1 Natural Hazard Event History Specific to the Municipality

Montgomery County has a history of natural and non-natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 4.0 of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the County and its municipalities. The table below presents a summary of natural events that have occurred to indicate the range and impact of natural hazard events in the Town in the past 10 years.

Table 1. Hazard Event History 2011-2021[4]

Dates of Event	Event Type	Summary of Damages/Losses
August 26 – September 5, 2011	Hurricane Irene and Tornado	State Highway 5 from City Line to Schenectady County line, Touareuna Road, Krutz Road, Swart Hill Rd, and Robb Road. Upper Van Dyke Avenue was damaged by soil erosion. The shoulder of the road washed away and was repaired by the Town. Debris was also removed from in front of the culvert. Following the September 4th tornado, emergency management officers, Montgomery Co. Sheriff's Department, NYS Police, and Cranesville, Hagaman and Beukendaal Volunteer Fire Depts. cleared debris from buildings, power lines and roadways to ensure public health and safety. Town crews worked from August 2011 to January 2012 repairing the damage from Hurricane Irene and the subsequent tornado, including repairs to Upper Van Dyke Avenue and removing over 2,571 CY of trees, brush and vegetative matter Town-wide, primarily on Cranes Hollow, Riverview, Robb, Krutz and Waters Roads and Darlene Drive. Damages to the Town ranged from $0.5 M to $1 M.
May 22, 2013	Flash Flood	Heavy rainfall led to flash flooding in Florida, causing significant damage to a home. Over a foot of water swept through the house, causing $100 K in property damage.
June 13, 2014	Flooding	Residents from five homes along Argersinger Road had to be evacuated due to rising flood waters. Currytown Road was closed, and several nearby homes had water in their basements. Media reported that Lusso Road and Borden Road were closed. A mudslide occurred along McDonald Drive, and one home along Noonan Road in Fort Johnson partially collapsed due to flooding and the residents had to be evacuated.
August 21-22, 2014	Flash Flood	Slow moving thunderstorms produced two to four inches of rain across the Mohawk Valley and Sacandaga Region on August 20th. Another batch of thunderstorms on August 21st brought several inches of rain across the central Mohawk Valley, causing small streams to overflow their banks. At least 15 roads were closed in Montgomery County, including an onramp for the New York State Thruway. A state of emergency was issued due to the flooding. The flooding caused sewage treatment plants to be inundated and a boil water

[4] https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/

Dates of Event	Event Type	Summary of Damages/Losses
		advisory was issued for several days. In some parts of the County, residents had to evacuate their homes. Rainfall totals in the County ranged from 2.41 inches in Hessville to 4.35 inches in Fonda.
August 2021	High Winds, Flooding	Hurricane Henri
September 15, 2021	Flooding	Dove Creek was reported to be out of its banks, impacting an area in the vicinity of St. Mary Healthcare, and a trained spotter reported a road closure due to flooding near Route 5S and Sprakers Hill Road.

2.2 Community Assets

Forty-eight Community Assets were identified for the Town of Amsterdam for inclusion in the HMP. Table 2 below lists all of the assets by FEMA asset categories, subtypes and name. The asset ID correspond with locations shown in **Figure 1.**

Table 2. Community Assets in the Town of Amsterdam

	Asset ID	Subtype	Name
ECONOMY	1	Food/ Grocery	Market 32
	2	Food/ Grocery	Walmart
	3	Food/ Grocery	Hannaford
	4	Fuel	Stewarts
	5	Fuel	Sunoco Gas Station
	6	Fuel	Exxon
	7	Hardware	The Home Depot
	8	Hardware	Lowe's Home Improvement
	9	Major Employer	Greater Amsterdam School District
	10	Major Employer	Amsterdam Printing & Litho (Holland USA)
	11	Major Employer	Power Pallet
	12	Hardware	Harbor Freight
	50	Senior Services	Hillcrest Spring Assisted Living Facility
SOCIETAL	**13**	**Senior Services**	**Capstone Rehabilitation**
	14	Historic Site	Old Stone Methodist Church
	15	Historic Site	Old Fort Johnson National Historic Landmark
	16	Cemetery	Mt Carmel Cemetery
	17	Cemetery	St Mary's Cemetery
	18	Cemetery	St Joseph's Cemetery
	19	**School/ Public**	**Amsterdam High School**
	20	**School/ Public**	**William B. Tecler Elementary School**
	21	**School/ Public**	**Fulmont Head Start**
	22	**Senior Services**	**Wilkinson Residential Health**
	23	Church	Amsterdam United Methodist Church
	24	Church	Cranesville Reformed Church
	25	Cemetery	Marselis Cemetery
	26	Cemetery	Good Shepherd Cemetery Amsterdam
	27	Cemetery	St Casimir's Cemetery

	Asset ID	Subtype	Name
	28	Cemetery	Old Saint Joseph's Cemetery
	29	Cemetery	St John's Cemetery
	30	Medical Facility	Carondelet Regional Medical, Pc
	31	Medical Facility	Mohawk Valley Multi Specialty Medical Group Pllc
	51	Medical Facility	St. Mary's Memorial Health Ctr
	52	Medical Facility	St. Peter's Wellnow EmUrgent Care
	53	Medical Facility	Albany Med/Nathan Littauer EmUrgent Care and medical services facility
	54	Pharmacy	Walgreens Pharmacy
	55	Pharmacy	Market32
	56	Pharmacy	Hannaford
	57	Pharmacy	Target
	58	Pharmacy	Wal-Mart
	59	Pharmacy	St. Mary's Hospital
	60	Cell Tower	Town of Amsterdam Water Tower
INFRASTRUCTUAL	**32**	**Cell Tower**	**New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC**
	66	**Cell Tower**	**Cellco Verizon Cell Tower**
	33	**Municipal / Public Safety**	**Cranesville Fire Dept.**
	34	Post Office	USPS Tribes Hill Office
	35	**Municipal / Public Safety**	**Fort Johnson Fire CO**
	36	Post Office	USPS Fort Johnson Office
	37	**Airport / Helipad**	**Amsterdam Airfield**
	38	**Sub/Switching Station**	**Perth Rd/Route 30 Electrical Substation**
	39	**Pump Station**	**Brant St Waste Water Pump Station**
	40	**Pump Station**	**Fort Johnson Rd Waste Water Pump Station**
	41	**Municipal / Public Safety**	**Fort Johnson Fire CO**
	42	Dam	Rostowski Pond Dam
	43	Dam	Antlers Country Club Pond Dam
	44	Dam	Amsterdam Diversionary Dam
	45	Dam	Kellogg Reservoir Dam
	46	Dam	Harrower Pond Dam
	47	**Pump Station**	**Wallins Corner Pump Station**
	48	**Pump Station**	**Country Ridge Pump Station**
	49	**Pump Station**	**Log City Pump Station**

	Asset ID	Subtype	Name
	61	**Pump Station**	**Water Supply Pumping Station**
	62	**School/ Public**	**Town of Amsterdam Town Hall**
	63	**Pump Station**	**Route 30 Water Booster Station**
	64	**School/ Public**	**Route 30 Water Tank**
	65	**School/ Public**	**Harrower Water Tank**
Bold indicated asset is identified as an essential facility			

2.3 Essential/ Critical Facilities

Essential facilities are defined in Section 5.7 of the HMP including facilities that are important to ensure a full recovery following the occurrence of a hazard event. There are sixteen essential facilities in town, with two designated emergency shelters: the Amsterdam High School and William B. Tecler Elementary School. Table 3 provides a summary of essential facilities, and the status of emergency power supplies, shelter availability and flooding hazard. Essential facilities are included in **Figure 1** along with the 100-year and 500-year floodplain.

Table 3. Essential Facilities in the Town of Amsterdam.

Facility	Location	Emergency Power?	Shelter?	In Floodplain?	Protected to 500-year flood?
Cranesville Fire Dept.	167 Riverview Rd	Y	N	N	N/A
Fort Johnson Fire CO	4 Ft Johnson Ave	Y	N	N	N/A
Fort Johnson Fire CO	Golf Course Rd	Y	N	N	N/A
Amsterdam Airfield	Sand Pit Rd	N	N	N	N/A
Brant St Wastewater Pump Station	Brant Ave Ft. Johnson	Y	N	500-year flood	Y, pumps are designed to withstand flooding
Fort Johnson Rd Wastewater Pump Station	Fort Johnson Ave	N	N	100-year flood	Y, pumps are designed to withstand flooding
Wallins Corner Pump Station	209 Wallins Corners Rd	Y	N	N	N/A
Country Ridge Pump Station	108 N Country Ridge Dr.	N	N	N	N/A
Pump Station	Log City Pump Station	N	N	N	N/A

Facility	Location	Emergency Power?	Shelter?	In Floodplain?	Protected to 500-year flood?
Amsterdam High School	140 Saratoga Ave	Y	Y	N	N/A
William B. Tecler Elementary School	210 Northern Blvd	N	Y	N	N/A
Fulmont Head Start	208 Truax Road	Y	N	N	N/A
Wilkinson Residential Health	4988 NY-30	Y	N	N	N/A
Capstone Rehabilitation	302 Swart Street	Y	N	N	N/A
Town of Amsterdam Town Hall	283 Manny Corners Rd, Amsterdam, NY 12010	Y	Y	N	N/A
Route 30 Water Booster Station	Sthwy 30 (SBL 39.12-2-10.21)	N	N	N	N/A
Route 30 Water Tank	Sthwy 30 (SBL 24.-2-12.2)	N	N	N	N/A
Harrower Water Tank	4825 MAPLE AVE EXT	N	N	N	N/A
Cellco Verizon Cell Tower	192 Hammondtown Rd	Y	N	N	N/A

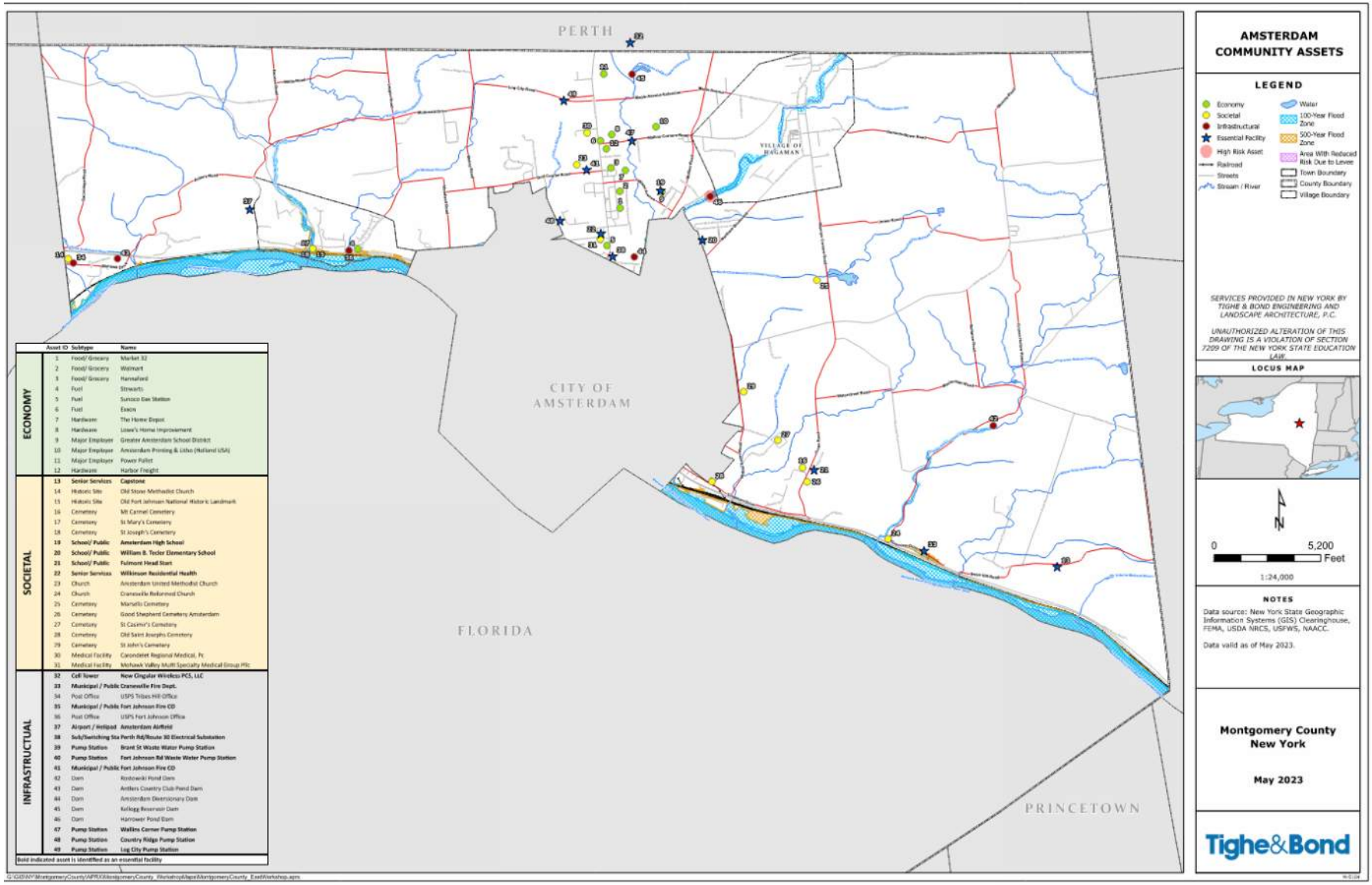

Figure 1. Town of Amsterdam FEMA Flood Zones, Community Assets and Essential Facilities

2.4 Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties

According to FEMA records, there was one identified **residential** repetitive loss property in Amsterdam as of 2016, and as of 2022, this has not changed. As of December 31, 2022, 5 policies were in force. The Town of Amsterdam had a total of 7 claims totaling $109,695 in losses for all NFIP-insured structures. It should be noted that according to FEMA data there are 145 structures within the 100-year flood plain and 67 structure within the 500-year floodplain (including the Village of Hagaman)

2.5 Vulnerable Assets: Exposure Analysis

Vulnerable assets were identified by intersecting GIS-based asset inventories with known hazard boundaries to determine the numbers of parcels and critical facilities. This results in an estimation of vulnerable assets for the Town, by hazard as shown in Table 4. The estimated value of at risk assets is based on the Town's latest property tax values. Scenarios are not cumulative, i.e., the 0.2% annual chance estimates also do not include the values and numbers of the 1% annual chance event.

Table 4. Town of Amsterdam Vulnerable Assets Exposure Analysis[5].

Hazard	At-Risk All Properties[6]		At-Risk Essential Facilities		At-Risk Historic Assets	
	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value[7]	Number
Hurricane/Tropical Storm	$553,867,141	2,507	$42,016,778	16	N/A	**2**
Severe Thunderstorm	$553,867,141	2,507	$42,016,778	16	N/A	**2**
Severe Winter Storm	$553,867,141	2,507	$42,016,778	16	N/A	**2**
Tornado	$553,867,141	2,507	$42,016,778	16	N/A	**2**
Flood						
1% Annual Chance	$17,511,398	145	$250,000	1	-	**1**
0.2% Annual Chance	**$11,691,822**	67	$[7]	1	-	-

[5] Based on 50% of assessor's full market value
[6] Includes Villages of Hagaman & Fort Johnson
[7] Values not available

2.6 Townwide Earthquake Hazus Analysis

The earthquake Hazus 6.0 module uses two earthquake scenarios: an earthquake with a 5.0 magnitude and 500 and 2,500 Mean Year Return periods. Table 5 below presents estimated direct economic loss for damage from earthquakes for the Town of Amsterdam. The totals include capital stock and economic loss estimates.

Table 5 Town of Amsterdam Earthquake Vulnerability Analysis

Damage Categories	500-MRP	2,500-MRP
Estimated total number of buildings	2,507	2,507
Total direct building economic loss	$1,218,000	$14,619,000

3. Problem Statements

Problem statements were developed upon the completion and review of all risk assessment tasks. These statements are designed to briefly summarize the key hazard risks and vulnerabilities to the municipality based on potential impacts and losses from future events. They are among the issues of greatest concern and were used to assist in the identification and analysis of potential mitigation actions. These problem statements will be reviewed and revised as needed during future plan updates to reflect the most current information resulting from the risk assessment.

Table 6. Amsterdam Problem Statements.

Problem Area	Description
Primary Hazards of Concern	
Trees	Tree related hazards are widespread during hurricane/tropical storm and severe winter storm events, particularly downing electrical lines, and when falling and blocking roads that isolate many rural areas throughout town and pose life/safety threat due to a lack of emergency access. Hazardous trees on Town-owned property are also a significant and costly concern. In addition, downed trees and other debris can obstruct culverts and other infrastructure along waterways. There are many diseased trees that create an additional threat to wires.
Ice Jams along the Mohawk River	The Mohawk River is prone to ice jams during periods of river ice break-up. These jams, which form at channel constrictions, bridge piers, lock and dam structures, and sections with a reduced floodplain, can cause flooding behind the jam or downstream of a jam due to sudden water release.[8]
Undersized and deteriorated storm sewers	Given the age of many land developments in the Town, changing watershed conditions, and changing rainfall patterns, much of the Town's storm sewer system needs investment to address a range of conditions, from deteriorated metal pipe to undersized conveyances, which result in persistent flooding or present other hazards.
Geographic Areas of Concern	
Fort Johnson Kayaderosseras Creek **Harrower District North Chuctanunda Creek** **Cransville Cranes Hollow Creek**	**Local Areas of Flooding:** Chapman Drive (County Rd 157) from the City of Amsterdam line to Truax Road. This road experiences flooding at all times of the year. Flooding is in part due to older and potentially undersized drainage infrastructure designed to convey runoff from the north side of Route 5 to the Mohawk River. Upper Van Dyke Avenue at Country Ridge Drive. Water collects at this intersection flooding roadway (often causing road closure) and then on to municipal golf course. The pipe material upstream, in

[8] See USGS, https://www.usgs.gov/centers/new-york-water-science-center/science/mohawk-river-ice-jam-monitoring

Mohawk River	the Country Ridge neighborhood, is galvanized steel, undersized, and is in need of repair. Upper Van Dyle Ave is classified as a major urban collector street and carries almost 3,500 vehicles per day. Fort Johnson, Route 5 at intersection of Route 67 and Lepper Road along Route 5. In this location, flooding is directly related to flood stage of the Mohawk River. When the River is in flood stage and overtops Route 5, the Fitzpatrick and Kayaderasseras Crks, which drain to the River, both flood. The stormwater conveyance system along Harrower Lane is built from about 1,000 feet of galvanized metal pipe which discharges to the Chuctanunda Crk. that is currently undersized and in poor condition, representing a risk to public roads and private property in the vicinity of Harrower Lane and its intersection with Pioneer St..
Vulnerable Community Assets	
Pump Stations	The Brant Street pumpstation is in a flood zone, but the equipment has been elevated to be above the 100 year flood elevation.
Harrower Pond Dam	The Harrower Pond Dam is located along the Chucktanunda Creek off of Pioneer St. The dam, which is a Class C “high hazard” structure, is privately owned and has been the subject of NYSDEC-issued violations and enforcement actions, including a partial breach to increase safety. Since the breach, the dam holds back less water than it had been capable of, but given its classification and settlement patterns along the creek, may still present hazards under certain conditions.

4. Capabilities

Like many municipalities, including small, sparsely populated communities, the Town of Amsterdam does not have unlimited capabilities and resources to support the implementation of hazard mitigation actions. This jurisdictional annex provides some additional documentation on the existing local authorities, policies, programs, and resources to support mitigation and the Town's ability to enhance or build upon these existing capabilities. This includes more detailed information on the updated capability findings for the community as highlighted in Section 7 (Capability Assessment), as well as the identification of some specific opportunities to expand and improve local mitigation capabilities for consideration as potential new actions for Section 8 (Mitigation Strategy). The Town of Amsterdam completed a FEMA Capabilities Assessment Worksheet detailing information pertaining to capabilities surroundings local and regulatory plans, building codes, permitting, inspections, land use permitting, ordinances, administration, staff, technical resources, funding resources, and programs/organizations which is included in Appendix E and summarized below.

Summary of Local Findings

4.1.1 Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

Planning and regulatory capabilities include the local plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that are relevant to reducing the potential impacts of hazards. The following planning and regulatory capabilities are currently in place for Amsterdam:

- Comprehensive/Master Plan -*The plan addresses hazards and can be used to identify mitigation projects.*
- Capital Improvements Plan - *Updated annually; The capital program projects address hazards and could be used to identify mitigation projects as well as to implement identified mitigation projects in the future.*
- Montgomery County Economic Development Plan – *The plan addresses hazards and can be used to identify mitigation projects.*
- Local Emergency Response Plan
- Continuity of Operations Plan
- Transportation Plan – *A transportation plan is incorporated into Chapter 6 of the 2004 Comprehensive Plan. Capital District Transportation Authority (CDTA) maintains separate planning initiatives for transit service in the Town.*
- Stormwater Management Plan – *2014 NY Rising Community Reconstruction plan includes stormwater projects listed for the Town of Amsterdam (incl. Village of Fort Johnson).*
- 2015 Watershed Management Plan
- Floodplain Management Basin Plan - *The plan addresses hazards and can be used to identify mitigation projects.*
- Open Space and Recreation Plan - *Incorporated into the Town's 2004 Comprehensive Plan. 2014 NY Rising Community Reconstruction plan includes recreation and open space projects listed for the Town of Amsterdam (incl. Village of Fort Johnson).*
- Building Codes – *2020 Edition Building Code of NY State*
- Land Use Planning

- Zoning Ordinance – *Adopted 1972. New zoning law adopted 8/19/2009 and amended 3/24/2023.*
- Subdivision Ordinance – *Subdivision Law adopted October 1964*
- Acquisition of Land for Open Space & Recreation
- NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance – *Local Law No. 3 of 2022*
- Growth Management Ordinance
- Real Estate Disclosure Requirements – *NYS mandate, Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467*

Given their direct relevance and significance to long-term hazard risk reduction, all current versions of formally adopted local comprehensive plans, master and environmental planning, environmental resource plans, and open space and recreation plans for participating jurisdictions were reviewed during the plan update process to ensure general consistency and integration as appropriate.

The Town of Amsterdam has important mitigation capabilities in place that work to reduce hazard risk. This includes the adoption and enforcement of building codes and land use and development ordinances/regulations that support mitigation by ensuring new or substantially improved development projects meet specific standards for public safety and protection from natural hazards. The administration and enforcement of these codes and development regulations are considered among the most effective and cost-beneficial measures to protect people and future development from the impact of natural hazard events.

4.1.2 Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Administrative and technical capabilities include the local human resources and their skills/tools that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following administrative and technical capabilities are in place for Amsterdam:

- Planning Board
- Maintenance Programs to Reduce Risk - *As part of regular maintenance programs DPW proactively addresses aspects of the Town's infrastructure that could pose risk and implements these activities both on a planned and response basis.*
- Mutual Aid Agreements
- Highway Superintendent (full time)
- Chief Building Official *(part-time)*
- Floodplain Administrator
- Community Planner *(Delaware Engineering)*
- Civil Engineer *(Delaware Engineering)*
- GIS Coordinator *(Delaware Engineering)*
- Warning Systems - *TextMyGov has been implemented as of 2023 and provides citizen engagement capability Townwide as well as subareas, such as specific water districts. The Town maintains a social media presence on Facebook for dissemination of information and also uses the Town website for this purpose. Outside of Town Hall, a digital reader board allows messages to be broadcast to the public traveling by.*

- Hazard Data

The Town of Amsterdam is governed by a Town Board, Planning Board, Zoning Board of Appeals, and Town Supervisor. The Town has limited full-time (or in-house) staff resources to support mitigation activities, but these capabilities are considered sufficient given the community's size and relatively lower vulnerability to natural hazards. Town staff are supported by numerous local boards and commissions in addition to auxiliary support staff who are under contract for additional support services. Emergency management within Amsterdam includes volunteer fire departments along with county-wide fire departments. Emergency management programming is integrated within Town initiatives, seeking to promote safer, less vulnerable communities with the capacity to cope with hazards and disasters.

The following is a list of individuals, offices and departments responsible for administration:

- Supervisor's Office
- Town Clerk's Office
- Highway Dept.
- Zoning Officer
- Water and Sewer Dept.'s
- Town Designated Engineer (Delaware Engineering)
- Town Budget Officer (Town Supervisor)

4.1.3 Financial Capabilities

Financial capabilities include the fiscal resources the community has access to for helping to fund the implementation of hazard mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities. The following financial capabilities are in place for Amsterdam:

- Capital improvement project funding - *The capital program has been used for roadway maintenance activities and other projects and could be used in the future to fund mitigation projects.*
- Community Development Block Grant - *The Town has in the past obtained assistance for NY Rising Community Reconstruction (NYRCR) Plan-related efforts.*
- State Funding - *The Town has in the past obtained assistance for sewer engineering studies and for NY Rising Community Reconstruction (NYRCR) Plan efforts.*
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs
- Consolidated Local Street and Highway Improvement Program (CHIPS) – *CHIPS provides NYS funding for roadway capital improvements.*
- *Local Tax Levey* – As a NYS municipal corporation, the Town has the authority to levy property taxes within its jurisdiction. In addition, water and sewer and other special districts managed by the Town Board also have taxing authority.
- *Environmental Facilities Corporation* – EFC has provided funding for water and sewer planning and capital projects.

- *ARPA* – The Town received one-time disbursements under federal legislation.

The Town of Amsterdam has limited financial capabilities due to its size and relatively small income-generating tax base. With no special fees or other local capabilities to raise funds, the community is more reliant on external grant funding and debt financing mechanisms. Limited local funding may be a major constraint as many outside funding sources have local cost-share (cash match) requirements which may be difficult to meet. This lack of financial resources is a concerns with regard to the implementation of mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities.

The Town Supervisor, in their capacity as Town Budget Officer, is responsible for the accounting of all Town funds, maintaining financial records and preparing financial reports. Other responsibilities include overseeing the budget process, assisting with the year-end audit, long term financial planning, handling insurance related matters, insurance, and the issuance of bonds. The Town Budget Officer provides budget monitoring and financial reports to the Town Board throughout the fiscal year. The Town Clerk is responsible for managing accounts receivable.

4.1.4 Education and Outreach Capabilities

Education and outreach capabilities include the local programs and methods already in place that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following education and outreach capabilities are in place for Amsterdam:

- Natural disaster or safety related school programs - *MC Emergency Management and Local Fire Departments*
- Citizen request management software (“TextMyGov”)
- Hagaman/Cranesville Youth Commission
- Tribes Hill Youth Commission
- CERT Team
- Public Education Program
- Natural Disaster Program in Schools
- Citizen Group or Nonprofit Focused on Emergency Preparedness
- Human Services *(outreach/activities for seniors etc.)*
- CodeRed
- Website
- Email
- Social Media

4.2 NFIP Participation and Compliance

The Town of Amsterdam has actively participated in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) since 1987. The current effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is dated January 19, 2018. As of December 31, 2022, there are a total of 5 NFIP policies in force. The total annual premium is $7,096 for a total of $957,000 in coverage. As of February 23, 2023, a total of 7 claims amounting to approximately $109,695 have been paid to NFIP policyholders in Amsterdam since joining the

program.[13] more information on NFIP-insured structures, including those that have been repetitively damaged by floods, is provided in Section 4 (Risk Analysis) of the HMP and Section 2.4 of this Annex. Table 7 describes the Town of Amsterdam's participation and continued compliance in accordance with NFIP requirements and as specified in FEMA's 2022 Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide.[14]

Table 7. NFIP Participation and Compliance, Town of Amsterdam.

REQUIRED INFORMATION	RESPONSE
Adoption of NFIP minimum floodplain management criteria via local regulation.	Adopted 2022 via Town of Amsterdam Local Law No.3 of 2022 Flood Damage Prevention.
Adoption of the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), if applicable.	Adopted via the above cited Local Law (Section 3.2. Basis for establishing areas of Special Flood Hazard). The latest effective FIRM is dated January 19, 2018.
Implementation and enforcement of local floodplain management regulations to regulate and permit development in SFHAs.	Per the above regulations, the Codes & Zoning Enforcement Officer of the Town of Amsterdam administers the provisions of the Floodplain District. The Codes & Zoning Enforcement Officer shall have the responsibility and authority to grant or deny flood hazard area permit applications for development in Special Flood Hazard Areas in accordance with this regulation.
Appointment of a designee or agency to implement the addressed commitments and requirements of the NFIP.	Per the above regulations, the Codes & Zoning Enforcement Officer of the Town of Amsterdam has been formally appointed to implement the requirements of the NFIP through administration of the provisions of the Floodplain District.
Description of how participants implement the substantial improvement/substantial damage provisions of their floodplain management regulations after an event.	The Town follows the same local permitting process as described above for implementing and enforcing floodplain management regulations following a flood event. Section 2 of the Town's Local Law 3 of 2022 define substantial improvement/substantial damage as 50% of market value of the structure.

[13] FEMA NFIP, HUDEX Report, Policy and Loss Data by Community: https://nfipservices.floodsmart.gov//reports-flood-insurance-data
[14] Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide. FEMA. April 2022. P. 26.

Minimum standards set forth by FEMA and New York State have been adopted by the Town of Amsterdam. The Town of Amsterdam requires two (2) feet of freeboard for new construction or substantial improvements in special flood hazard areas and prohibits any floodway encroachments that result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood.

The Town of Amsterdam does not participate in the Community Rating System (CRS); however, the Town has considered joining and would attend a CRS seminar if offered locally. CRS participation may not be cost effective based on the Town's limited administrative capabilities and the low number of NFIP policies currently in force.

Additional information on each jurisdiction's floodplain management program and participation in the NFIP is provided in Section 7 (Capability Assessment).

4.2.1 Improvement Opportunities

Despite the limitations and constraints faced by the Town of Amsterdam when it comes to current hazard mitigation capabilities, it can expand and improve on the capabilities described in Section 7 (Capability Assessment) and this annex. The Town is aware of its strengths and challenges in terms of mitigating risk. Specific opportunities to address existing gaps or limitations in local capabilities to reduce risk have been identified for each capability type and are further described below. Each of these opportunities were then considered by the Town during the plan update process as potential new mitigation actions to be included in the updated Mitigation Strategy.

Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

- Be opportunistic with further incorporating hazard mitigation and resilience into future or updated versions of the Town's plans, especially as they relate to transportation and environmental policies that can reduce risk and/or provide incentives to infrastructure and development that is located outside of hazard areas or protective ecosystems.
- Ensure hazard mitigation and resilience are considered as part of Town project development activities. Where project development, such as of transportation investments, is spearheaded by other agencies, such as NYSDOT or Montgomery County, coordinate with project sponsors relative to mitigation and resilience features and strategies.

Administrative and Technical Capabilities

- Develop systems or practices that can help the Town to cope with potential unforeseen challenges in the future, such as staff turnover or other disruptions to routine government functions and duties, that support risk reduction.
- Seek and implement more capacity building initiatives for Town staff, as appropriate, including but not limited to: continuing education and professional development opportunities.
- Seek more assistance from utility companies to support tree pruning along major roadways throughout the town. Partner with County and State maintenance efforts.

Financial Capabilities

- Maximize opportunities through the Town's budgeting and CDBG process to help fund priority hazard mitigation and climate adaptation projects, particularly when combined with alternative/external grant funding sources when a local cost-share increases the Town's chances for a grant award.
- Continue to build and support the capacity of local staff and volunteers to identify and pursue funding made available through external funding programs, particularly those routinely made available to smaller communities through recurring state-level grant programs.
- Continue to coordinate with Montgomery County and neighboring communities in the region as it relates to positioning the Town to pursue and capture future grant funding for regional hazard risk reduction projects.

Education and Outreach Capabilities

- Increase use of the Town's website to support low-cost public education and outreach initiatives on building community resilience to hazards as well as individual mitigation actions for homeowners, business owners, etc.

Possible New Actions Related to NFIP Participation and Compliance

- Formally designate a community Floodplain Administrator (FPA). Current Regulations indicate the Town Code Enforcement Official is responsible for administering the provisions of the Floodplain District.
- To assist with implementing substantial damage provisions of the NFIP following a destructive hazard event, develop a local post-disaster substantial damage plan.
- Amsterdam's local Flood Damage Prevention regulations and building code enforcement procedures could be further strengthened to include the following requirements that exceed minimum NFIP standards:
    - Prohibit or minimize new development in floodplain areas.
    - Prohibit or enforce higher standards for critical facilities subject to flood hazards.
    - Add provisions that protect natural and beneficial functions of floodplains.

5. Mitigation Actions

Mitigation actions are projects or activities identified to reduce current and future vulnerabilities identified through the process of developing this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. The first table in this section identifies the current status of the mitigation actions (completed, ongoing/in process, deleted, modified or deferred) included in the 2016 version of this plan. Besides current status, actions brought forward to this 2024 plan are identified in the Keep for Plan Update? Column. The second table includes all the actions, and their essential details, for this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. These actions were prioritized by the Municipality according to the criteria detailed in the main body of the plan.

Table 8 Status of Previous Mitigation Actions – Town of Amsterdam.

Action #	Action Title	Action Description	Current Status	Status Description/Explanation	Keep for Plan Update?
1	Vulnerable structures mitigation	Support the mitigation of vulnerable structures via retrofit (e.g. elevation, flood-proofing) or acquisition/relocation to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as a priority when applicable.	Ongoing	Phase 1: Identify appropriate candidates and determine most cost-effective mitigation option (in progress). Phase 2: Work with the property owners to implement selected action based on available funding from FEMA and local match availability.	YES
2	Mutual Aid Agreements	Create/enhance/maintain mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities.	Ongoing	The Town continues to work with area municipalities and identify new areas of collaboration and resource-sharing.	YES
3	Emergency Shelters	Establish an emergency shelter at Town Hall and at the high school	Complete		NO

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Action #	Action Title	Action Description	Current Status	Status Description/Explanation	Keep for Plan Update?
4	Chuctanunda Creek corridor projects	Floodplain buffers, bikeway, and dam rehabilitation along Chuctanunda Creek	In progress	The Town has an active trails committee working on the bikeway. The Town continues to monitor the private Harrower Pond Dam and work with involved agencies.	YES
5	Stormwater upgrades	Enhance stormwater conveyance systems on Crouse Drive, Maple Street, Midline Road, and Wallins Corners Road to Bunn Creek.	Delete	This area, much of which is less heavily developed, does not experience substantial flooding such that it's a present concern of the Town.	NO
6 & 7	Old Fort Johnson projects	Old Fort Johnson conditions assessment and Rebuild retaining wall on Kayaderosseras Creeks next to Old Fort Johnson	Complete		NO
10	Chapman Drive stormwater infrastructure	Restore storm infrastructure -- Chapman Drive	Incomplete	The primary concern is safely and effectively moving water from Chapman to the outfall at the Mohawk River, and this involves several local and state agencies as well as the CSX railroad.	YES
11	Stream monitoring upgrades	Develop a remote monitoring and gauging system for stream channels at risk of flooding. Connect to alarm capabilities.	Incomplete	The Town views information that could be provided as part of such a system as a potentially valuable input to decision-making during potential emergencies, like flood events.	YES
13	Stream debris management	Maintain Mohawk River tributaries through debris clearance	Ongoing	The Town continues to monitor riparian corridors and assess debris management needs.	YES

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Action #	Action Title	Action Description	Current Status	Status Description/Explanation	Keep for Plan Update?
14	Stabilize and revitalize neighborhoods	Conduct a detailed property inventory and analysis of existing conditions, especially in areas that experienced flooding	Incomplete	The Town views having this information as potentially important to inform future planning and response activities.	YES
15	Stream corridor cleanup and flood damage project support	Clean-up several areas along tributaries to the Mohawk River and support other flood damage projects for Fort Johnson and the Town of Amsterdam.	Complete		NO
16	CRS participation	Support participation in the NFIP Community Rating System (CRS) program by attending CRS workshop(s) if offered within the county. Join the CRS program if adequate resources to support long term participation can be dedicated. See following related Community Assistance Visit (CAV) initiative.	Deferred	CRS participation may need to be reevaluated as the Village of Fort Johnson is dissolved and when it becomes part of the Town.	YES
17	FEMA Community Assistance program	Determine if a Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC) is needed, and schedule if needed. This is a part of the process of joining CRS (above initiative).	Deferred	CRS participation may need to be reevaluated as the Village of Fort Johnson is dissolved and when it becomes part of the Town.	YES
18	Certified Floodplain Manager	Have designated NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA), and other local officials who would benefit, become a Certified Floodplain Manager (CFM)	Ongoing	The Town will continue to evaluate training opportunities for staff involved in floodplain management and land use decision-making. The Town has access, via its consulting engineer, to CFM personnel.	YES
19	Amsterdam Pump Station #1	Encourage the property owner of Amsterdam Pump Station #1 to evaluate the facility's flood vulnerability and identify feasible mitigation options.	Deleted	Amsterdam Pump Station #1 is not within the Town of Amsterdam.	NO

Town of Amsterdam Annex

2024 Montgomery County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Action #	Action Title	Action Description	Current Status	Status Description/Explanation	Keep for Plan Update?
20	Crescent Avenue and Prospect Street bridges	Evaluate the bridges at Crescent Avenue and Prospect Street and their vulnerability to flood; identify feasible mitigation options	Deleted	The bridges at Crescent Avenue and Prospect Street are not situated within the Town of Amsterdam.	NO

Table 9. Updated Mitigation Actions (2024-2029) – Town of Amsterdam

Action #	Action Title	Problem Description	Action Description	Project Type	Hazard	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Lead Department	Implementation Schedule	Priority
34	Chuctanunda Creek Corridor Projects	Flooding risks to bikeway and dam along Chuctanunda Creek	Floodplain buffers, bikeway, and dam rehabilitation along Chuctanunda Creek	Structure and Infrastructure Project	Flood	High	USDOT, NYSDEC, HMGP	Town of Amsterdam	Depending on Funding	High
35	Chapman Drive Stormwater Infrastructure	Damaged storm infrastructure	Improve storm infrastructure by increasing capacity -- Chapman Drive	Structure and Infrastructure Project	Flood, Severe Weather	Medium	USDOT, NYSDEC, HMGP	NYSDOT	Short term	High
36	Hammondtown Rd Stormwater	Culvert pipe on County road in disrepair	Upsize culvert pipe on this County road. Develop and include in an asset management plan.	Structure and Infrastructure Project	Flood, Severe Weather	Medium	Montgomery County; NYS	Montgomery County	Short term	High
37	Regina Drive Stormwater	Culvert pipe in need of replacement and upgrades	Upsize culvert pipe; identify upgrades that may also be needed downstream, in the City of Amsterdam. Develop and include in an asset management plan.	Structure and Infrastructure Project	Flood, Severe Weather	Medium	CHIPS, Town budget	Town of Amsterdam	Short term	High
38	Stream Debris Management	Debris effecting proper water flow and increasing flood risk	Establish a long-term maintenance plan for debris clearance along the Mohawk River tributaries. Include in an asset management plan (natural asset).	Natural Systems Protection	Flood, Severe Weather	Medium	Town budget	Town of Amsterdam	Ongoing	Medium
39	Hazard Tree Management	Removal of trees needed to reduce hazard risks during severe storms	Continue the Town's aggressive tree removal program in coordination with local utility companies to identify and prioritize trees for the most urgent removal.	Natural Systems Protection	Flood, Severe Weather	Low	Town budget, utility companies, public road owning agencies	Town of Amsterdam	Ongoing	Medium
40	Harrower Lane Conveyance System Rehabilitation	Ineffective storm sewer system	Develop and implement a project to rehabilitate storm sewer along Harrower Lane.	Structure and Infrastructure Project	Flood, Severe Weather	High	Town budget, HMGP	Town of Amsterdam	Short term	Medium
41	Upper Van Dyke Avenue At Country Ridge Drive Stormwater System	Undersized galvanized storm sewer pipe	Develop and implement a project to replace and/or rehabilitate aging, undersized galvanized storm sewer pipe in this location with new, higher capacity.	Structure and Infrastructure Project	Flood, Severe Weather	High	Town budget, HMGP	Town of Amsterdam	Depending on Funding	Medium

Table 9. Updated Mitigation Actions (2024-2029) – Town of Amsterdam

Action #	Action Title	Problem Description	Action Description	Project Type	Hazard	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Lead Department	Implementation Schedule	Priority
42	Ice Jams	Ice Jams cause regional flooding problems. Monitoring systems needs improvements.	Support regional ice jam monitoring systems put in place by federal and other NYS partners. Evaluate ways to use this information as part of local hazard mitigation/response activities and public notifications.	Administrative and Technical	Flood, Severe weather	Low	Staff time, Town budget	Town of Amsterdam	Short term	Medium
43	CRS Participation	Participate in NFIP CRS to improve floodplain management and reduce insurance costs	Support participation in the NFIP Community Rating System (CRS) program by attending CRS workshop(s) if offered within the county. Join the CRS program if adequate resources to support long term participation can be dedicated, including pursuing a Community Assistance Visit (CAV), as appropriate.	Actions Related to NFIP Participation and Compliance	Flood, Severe Weather	Low	Staff time, Town budget	Town of Amsterdam	Ongoing	Medium
44	Certified Floodplain Manager	Need training for local officials for better floodplain management	Have designated NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA), and other local officials who would benefit, become a Certified Floodplain Manager (CFM).	Actions Related to NFIP Participation and Compliance	Flood, Severe Weather	Low	Staff time, Town Budget	Town of Amsterdam	Ongoing	Medium
45	Vulnerable Structures Mitigation	Structures vulnerable to flooding	Support the mitigation of vulnerable structures via retrofit (e.g. elevation, flood-proofing) or acquisition/relocation to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as a priority when applicable.	Structure and Infrastructure Project	Flood	Medium	FEMA HMA (BRIC, HMGP); Town budget or property owner for local match	Town Engineering via NFIP FPA) with NYS DHSES, FEMA support	Ongoing (outreach and specific project identification); Long term DOF (specific project application and implementation)	Medium
46	Stream Monitoring Upgrades	Need better monitoring system for stream channels at risk of flooding	Develop a remote monitoring and gauging system for stream channels at risk of flooding. Connect to alarm capabilities.	Administrative and Technical	Flood	High	USGS, academic partners, Town budget, HMA	Town of Amsterdam	Depending on Funding	Medium
47	Senior Facility Generators	Senior Housing lacks backup power	Provide backup power for all senior facilities to allow continued operations due to power outages caused by hazards. Generators will allow continued operation during natural hazard event as well as establishing cooling and heating center as needed.	Protection of Existing Infrastructure	All hazards: flooding, severe weather, severe winter storms, extreme temperatures	Medium	HMGP	Town of Amsterdam	Depending on Funding	Medium

MONTGOMERY COUNTY NY
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER
Made of Something Stronger

September 30, 2022

Town of Amsterdam Offices
283 Manny's Corners Road,
Amsterdam, NY 12010

Re: Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – Letter of Intent to Participate

We are pleased to announce that Montgomery County has received a grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency to update the County's multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan (HMP) in accordance with 44 FEMA requirements at 44.C.F.R. 201.6. The Montgomery County HMP will also be designed to support the New York Statewide Hazard Mitigation Plan. By updating the County-wide HMP, Montgomery County will be eligible to apply for future FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants and New York State Hazard Mitigation funding for specific mitigation projects designed to reduce and/or eliminate vulnerabilities resulting from disaster events throughout the County.

Montgomery County has contracted with Tighe & Bond, a multi-disciplinary engineering, environmental and planning firm, whose services in New York are provided by T&B Engineering and Landscape Architecture, P.C. (Tighe & Bond) to support the County to complete the update.

The purpose of this Letter of Intent (LOI) is to establish commitment from and a cooperative working relationship between all Participating Jurisdictions in the development and implementation of the Montgomery County HMP. In addition, the intent of this MOA is to ensure that the multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan is developed in accordance with Title 44 of the Federal Code of Regulations (CFR) Part 201.6; that the planning process is conducted in an open manner involving community stakeholders; that it is consistent with each participating jurisdiction's policies, programs and authorities; and it is an accurate reflection of the community's values.
Mitigation plans form the foundation for a community's long-term strategy to reduce disaster losses and break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. The Participating Jurisdictions in a mitigation planning process would benefit by:

- identifying cost effective actions for risk reduction;
- directing resources on the greatest risks and vulnerabilities;
- building partnerships by involving people, organizations, and businesses;
- increasing education and awareness of hazards and risk;
- aligning risk reduction with other community objectives; and
- providing eligibility to receive federal hazard mitigation grant funding.

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Montgomery County will act as the Lead Community and has assigned Alex Kuttesch, AICP, Senior Planner with the Department of Economic Development and Planning as the point of contact for the Planning Team. The Participating Jurisdictions authorize the Lead Community to manage and facilitate the planning process in accordance with the Work Program and Schedule. The draft All Hazards Mitigation Plan is expected to be completed early spring 2023 and the Final All Hazards Mitigation Plan in early summer 2023 pending final review by FEMA.

The Participating Jurisdictions understand that representatives must engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in the Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (FEMA, 2013), including, but not limited to:

- Organize and attend regular meetings of the Planning Team.
- Assist the Planning Team with developing and conducting an outreach strategy to involve other planning team members, stakeholders, and the public, as appropriate to represent their Jurisdiction.
- Identify community resources available to support the planning effort, including meeting spaces, facilitators, and media outlets.
- Provide data and feedback to develop the risk assessment and mitigation strategy, including a specific mitigation action plan for their Jurisdiction.
- Submit the draft plan to their Jurisdiction for review.
- Work with the Planning Team to incorporate all their Jurisdiction's comments into the draft plan.
- Submit the draft plan to their respective governing body for consideration and adoption.
- After adoption, coordinate a process to monitor, evaluate, and work toward plan implementation.

To assist in preparing the HMP update for Montgomery County, we are requesting each participating jurisdiction identify a primary and secondary point of contact on behalf of the governing bodies to participate as members of the Planning Team for the Montgomery County HMP as soon as possible.

Primary Contact:

Name Thomas P. DiMezza
Title Town Supervisor
Office/Agency
Name of Participating Jurisdiction Town of Amsterdam
Address 283 Manny's Corners Road, Amsterdam, NY 12010
Phone number 518-842-7961
Email address tdimezza@townofamsterdam.org

MONTGOMERY COUNTY NY
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER
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Secondary Contact:
Name Bart A. Tessiero
Title Highway Superintendent
Office/Agency
Name of Participating Jurisdiction Town of Amsterdam
Address 283 Manny's Corners Road, Amsterdam, NY 12010
Phone number 518-376-7698
Email address btessiero@townofamsterdam.org

This LOI will remain in effect through the duration of the planning process and will terminate after adoption of the final FEMA-approved mitigation plan by all participating jurisdictions, or 5 years after FEMA approval, whichever is earlier. It may be terminated prior to that time for any Participating Jurisdiction by giving 60 days written notice. The LOI is to be implemented through the Work Program and Schedule, and any addenda that describe specific activities, programs, and projects, and if necessary, funding by separate instrument.

You may provide the contact information listed above by emailing Alex Kuttesch, akuttesch@co.montgomery.ny.us.

Sincerely,

Ken Rose, CEO

Kenneth L. Rose

Montgomery County Business Development Center

Capability Assessment Worksheet- Town of Amsterdam

Planning and Regulatory

COUNTY TO WORK WITH JURISDICTIONS TO ANSWER

Plans	Yes/No Year	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; 2004	The plan addresses hazards and can be used to identify mitigation projects
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes; updated annually	The capital program projects address hazards and could be used to identify mitigation projects as well as to implement identified mitigation projects in the future.
Economic Development Plan	Yes	The plan addresses hazards and can be used to identify mitigation projects
Local Emergency Response Plan	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	
Transportation Plan	Yes	County Plan reportedly includes municipality; A transportation plan is incorporated into Chapter 6 of the 200 Comprehensive Plan.
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	2014 NY Rising Community Reconstruction plan includes stormwater projects listed for the Town of Amsterdam (inc Village of Fort Johnson).
Watershed Management Plan	Yes, 2015	Mohawk River Watershed Management Plan, 2015
Floodplain Management Basin Plan	Yes	The plan addresses hazards and can be used to identify mitigation projects
Open Space and Recreation Plan	Yes	Incorporated into the Town's 2004 Comprehensive Plan. 2014 NY Rising Community Reconstruction plan include recreation and open space projects listed for the Town of Amsterdam (incl. Village of Fort Johnson).
Building Code, Permitting, and Inspections	**Yes/No**	**Are codes adequately enforced?**
Building Code	Yes, 2020	2020 Edition Building Code of NY State
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	Yes	
Fire department ISO rating	Yes	
Site plan review requirements	Yes, Amended 2010	Article VI Section 20 Town of Amsterdam Zoning Law, page 45. Adopted 1972. New zoning law adopted 8/19/2009 and last amended 3/24/2023.
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	**Yes/No**	**Is the ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts? Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?**
Zoning ordinance	Yes, Amended 2010	Adopted 1972. New zoning law adopted 8/19/2009 and amended 3/24/2023.
Subdivision ordinance	Yes, 1964	Subdivision Law adopted October 1964
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law No. 3 of 2017, Adopted December 20, 2017.
Natural hazard specific ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood insurance rate maps	Yes	Effective 1/19/2018
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	Yes	
Stormwater Management Ordiance	No	
Growth Management Ordinance	Yes	
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	NYS mandate, Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 1 §460-467

Administrative and Technical

Administration	Yes/No	Describe capability Is coordination effective?
Planning Commission	Yes	Meets monthly; coordinates with other Departments/jurisdictions; has staff and professional consulting resource availabe
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (e.g., tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	As part of regular maintenance programs DPW proactively addresses aspects of the Town's infrastructure that could pose risk and implements these activities both on a planned and response basis.
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	
Staff	**Yes/No FT/PT**	**Is staffing adequate to enforce regulations? Is staff trained on hazards and mitigation? Is coordination between agencies and staff effective?**
Chief Building Official	Yes; PT	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	
Emergency Manager	No	
Community Planner	Yes	Delaware Engineering provides consulting planning services to the Town
Civil Engineer	Yes	Delaware Engineering provides consulting engineering services to the Town
GIS Coordinator	Yes	Delaware Engineering provides consulting GIS services to the Town
Other		
Technical	**Yes/No**	**Describe capability Has capability been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past?**
Warning systems/services (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	TextMyGov has been implemented as of 2023 and provides citizen engagement capability Townwide as well as subareas, such as specific water districts.
Hazard data and information	Yes	Delaware Engineering provides consulting planning and engineering services to the Town
Grant writing	Yes	Delaware Engineering provides consulting grant writing services to the Town
Hazus analysis	Yes	Delaware Engineering provides consulting GIS services to the Town. Montgomery County coordinates preparation c HMP, which includes Hazus analysis.
Other		

Financial

Funding Resource	Access/ Eligibility (Yes/No)	Has the funding resource been used in past and for what type of activities? Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
Capital improvements project funding	Yes	The capital program has been used for roadway maintenance activities and other projects and could be used in th future to fund mitigation projects.
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	This capability has supported mainly water and sewer infrastructure in the Town and can be used in the future t fund future mitigation actions relating to these systems.
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	The Town charges user fees for water and sewer service
Impact fees for new development	No	
Storm water utility fee	No	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds	Yes	This capability has supported mainly water and sewer infrastructure in the Town and can be used in the future t fund future mitigation actions relating to these systems.
Incur debt through private activities	No	
Community Development Block Grant	Yes	The Town has in the past obtained assistance for NY Rising Community Reconstruction (NYRCR) Plan-related efforts.
Other federal funding programs	No	
State funding programs	Yes	The Town has in the past obtained assistance for sewer engineering studies and for NY Rising Communit Reconstruction (NYRCR) Plan efforts.
Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs	Yes	

Education and Outreach

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	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education	No	
Natural disaster or safety related school programs	Yes	MC Emergency Management and Local Fire Departments
StormReady certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other		

TOWN OF CANAJOHARIE
MONTGOMERY COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE ANNEX
NOVEMBER 2024

Town of Canajoharie

12 Mitchell Street

Canajoharie, NY 13317

https://www.co.montgomery.ny.us/web/municipal/tcanajoharie/

Town of Canajoharie

12 Mitchell Street, Canajoharie, New York 13317

Phone: 518-673-3112 ♦ Fax: 518-673-2182

RESOLUTION #12 of 2025

A Resolution of the Town of Canajoharie Adopting the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024

Motion: **Michael Muhlebeck, Town Supervisor**
Second: **Raymond Kiefl, Councilman**

WHEREAS, the Town Board of the Town of Canajoharie recognizes the ongoing threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the Town of Canajoharie; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Canajoharie, in collaboration with Montgomery County7 and other local jurisdictions, has participated in the preparation of a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS, Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024 identifies specific mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in from the impacts of future natural hazards and disasters within the Town of Canajoharie and surrounding communities; and

WHEREAS, formal adoption of this plan demonstrates the Town of Canajoharie's commitment to hazard mitigation planning and achieving the goals outlined in the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Town Board of the Town of Canajoharie, adopts the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024 as the official multi-hazard mitigation plan of the Town of Canajoharie.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that while the plan may be updated or amended as required by FEMA or state review processes, such edits shall not require re-adoption by the Town of Canajoharie unless substantial changes are made. This only applies to this specific plan and does not absolve the community from updating the plan in 5 years.

VOTING	AYES	NAYS	ABSENT
Michael Muhlebeck, Town Supervisor	X		
William Armitstead, Councilman	X		
Rodney Young, Councilman	X		
Mike Ehrenreich, Councilman	X		
Raymond Kiefl, Councilman	X		

I, Erica Hayes, do hereby verify that the foregoing is a true copy of a resolution unanimously adopted by the Town Board of the Town of Canajoharie, Montgomery County, New York, on the day of May 8, 2025.

Erica Hayes

Erica Hayes, Town Clerk

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This municipality Annex includes details regarding the Town of Canajoharie not included in the main body of the 2024 Montgomery County Multi-Hazards Mitigation Plan 5-Year Update (HMP). The municipality annexes were developed to assist municipalities with the process of implementing and maintaining their portion of the 2024 HMP. The Annex includes a Municipality Profile, Community Asset Vulnerability-Risk Analysis, National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary, Capability Assessment, and Mitigation Actions.

The following individuals have been identified as the hazards mitigation plan's primary and alternate point of contact for the Town of Canajoharie.

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Erica Hayes, Town Clerk 12 Mitchell Street, Canajoharie, NY 13317 518-376-3112 canajoharietownclerk@gmail.com	Peter Vroman, Town Supervisor 12 Mitchell Street, Canajoharie, NY 13317 347-606-9342 canajohariesupervisor@gmail.com

1. Municipality Profile

1.1 Brief History

The native name, "Gana-jo-ha-ray," means a "great boiling pot" referring to a local hole in the Canajoharie Creek bed. The region was home to the Mohawk Tribe of the Iroquois. The Town of Canajoharie was formed in 1788, from the Towns of Minden and Root. In 1865, the population of the Town was 4,248. Beech-Nut, the baby food producer, was founded in Canajoharie in 1891 and served as the largest employer in the Town for over a century.

1.2 Location and Demographics

The Town of Canajoharie is a sparsely populated agricultural community of approximately 43 square miles located in the southwestern portion of Montgomery County south of the Mohawk River, about 45 miles west of Albany. It shares its boundaries with the Town of Palatine, Village of Palatine Bridge, and Village of Nelliston to the north; Town of Root the east; Counties of Otsego and Schoharie to the south and Town of Minden and Village of Fort Plain to the west. The Villages of Ames and Canajoharie are located within its borders. Hamlets within the town's boundaries include Buel, Marshville, Sprout Brook, Van Deusenville and Waterville.

Land surface ranges from around 300 feet above mean sea level along the Mohawk River to a high of 1,460 feet above mean seal level on Budd Hill, south of the Village of Ames. The Town is located in the Canajoharie Creek sub watershed to the Mohawk River with predominant drainage features including Schoharie, Creek Bowman's Creek and Flat Creek. A more detailed description of the Eastern Alplaus Kill Sub watershed is included in the HMP Community Asset Inventory Section 5.6 . Canajoharie's societal and infrastructural resources, including critical assets are highlighted in Figure 1.

Canajoharie is home to 3,682 residents, with a population density of less than 43 people per square mile.

According to the 2020 US Census[1], 85% of their 1,497 housing units are occupied, while 15% of the housing units remain vacant. Of the occupied units, 74% are owner occupied and 26% are renter occupied. 7.4% of the total population is below the poverty level, which includes 8% of seniors 65 and over. Approximately 16 percent of the town's residents have attained a four-year college degree or higher. The median household income for Canajoharie is $57,111. There is little racial or ethnic diversity in the community with 95% reporting as White.

1.3 Governance

The Town of Canajoharie is governed by a supervisor and four-member Town Council. This governing body will assume responsibility for adoption and implementation of this plan.

1.4 Land Use and Development

There are 33,811 total acres of land in the town. The primary land use in the town is agricultural, which includes approximately 90% of the town. Agricultural land totals 20,050 acres with an average parcel size of 108 acres. Rural residential is the second largest use of land with 4,970 acres devoted to this use or 14.7% of the total land area. Vacant land constitutes another 3,888 acres or 11.5% of the land area.

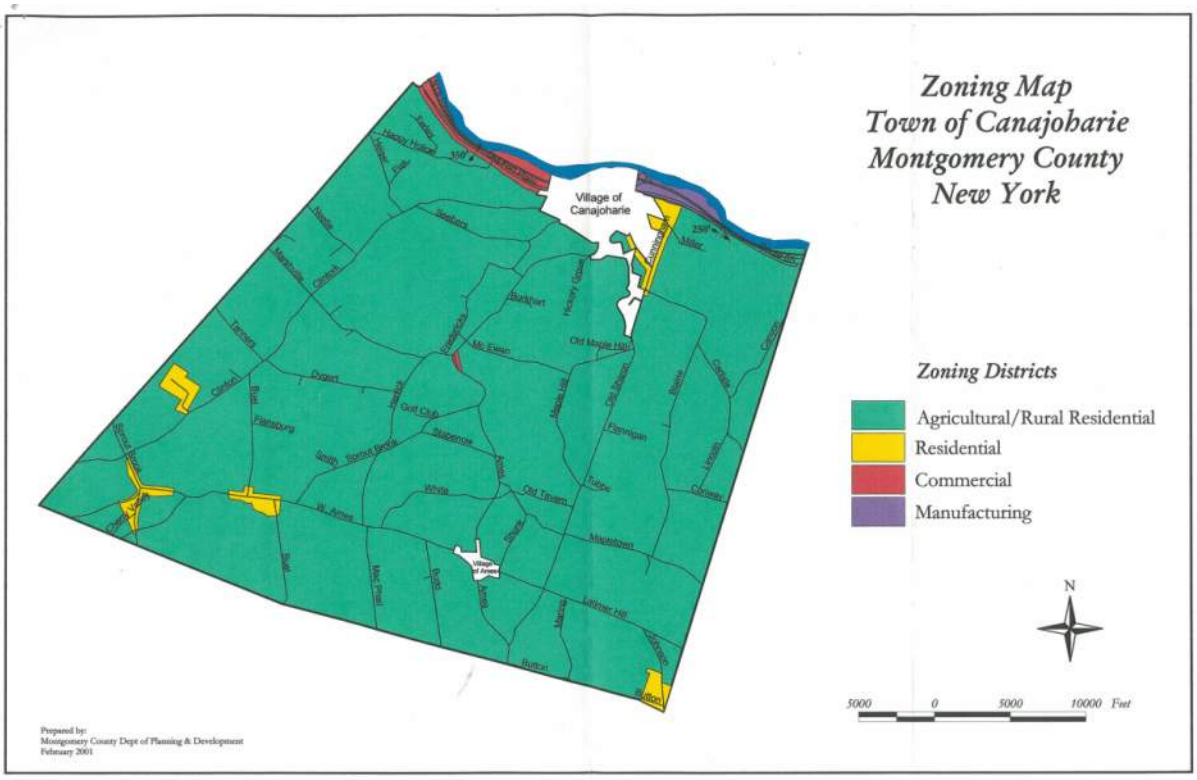

Figure 1. Town of Canajoharie Land Use

[1] https://censusreporter.org/profiles/06000US3605712122-canajoharie-town-montgomery-county-ny/

2. Natural Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

Natural Hazard risk was calculated for all of Montgomery County in Section 4. The highest-ranked natural hazards include **flooding** due to heavy rain, ice jams and flash flooding, **severe weather** including extreme temperatures, high winds, and lightning and **severe winter weather** including snowstorms, and ice storms.

Local risk for flooding is typically dependent on the location of critical assets in relation to the special flood hazard areas. Flooding represents the largest natural hazard risk for Canajoharie as evidenced during Hurricane Irene. **Additional high-risk hazards include severe weather and severe winter weather**. When coupled with climate change, this risk is anticipated to be elevated in the future. This section highlights specific vulnerability assessments completed for the Town of Canajoharie that is not already included in the HMP. In addition to jurisdiction **specific flood, severe weather and severe winter weather** vulnerability analysis for all built structures including essential facilities and historic properties, the jurisdiction specific Hazus analysis for Earthquakes is included.

2.1 Natural Hazard Event History Specific to the Municipality

Montgomery County has a history of natural and non-natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 4.0 of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the County and its municipalities. The table below presents a summary of natural events that have occurred to indicate the range and impact of natural hazard events in the Town in the past 10 years.

Table 1. Hazard Event History 2011-2021[2]

Dates of Event	Event Type	Summary of Damages/Losses
August 26 – September 11, 2011	Hurricane Irene and Remnants of Tropical Storm Lee	In Montgomery County, flash flooding was also reported in numerous locations, along with many road closures, and approximately 1000 evacuations. Record flooding occurred on the Canajoharie Creek in Canajoharie.
June 26 - July 10, 2013	Severe Storms Flooding	There was damage to the retaining wall that supports the north side of Happy Hollow Road and a private bridge/driveway to a home. A private bridge to a residence was damaged. One side of the bridge was held up by a retaining wall that was damaged by scouring from high water. The other end of bridge was also scoured. The Town requested public assistance from FEMA.
June 28,2013,	Flash Flood	Significant flooding occurred throughout Canajoharie due to flash flooding from heavy rainfall, especially for areas along the Canajoharie Creek. Interstate 90 (The New York State Thruway) was closed between exits 29 and 29A due to flooding.
August 22,2014	Flash Flood	Flash flooding occurred along the Canajoharie Creek in Canajoharie due to thunderstorm heavy rainfall. Old Sharon Road was closed between Carlisle Road and Maple Hill Road due to high water.
Feb 25, 2016	Heavy Rain	An apartment building located at 3 Rock Street in Canajoharie was damaged due to flooding from heavy rain occurring over frozen ground. Utility services were cut to the building and firefighters provided temporary shelter for residents until the Red Cross was able to open an emergency shelter.

[2] https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/

2.2 Community Assets

Ten community assets were identified for the Town of Canajoharie for inclusion in the HMP. Table 2 below lists all of the assets by FEMA asset categories, subtypes and name. The asset ID corresponds with locations shown in **Figure 1.**

Table 2. Community Assets in the Town of Canajoharie

	Asset ID	Subtype	Name
SOCIETAL	**1**	**School/ Private**	**Twin Mountain Amish School**
	2	**School/ Private**	**Sunset View Amish School**
	3	Historic Site	Site of Central Asylum School for Deaf
INFRASTRUCTURAL	4	Dam	Rattlesnake Hill #7 Marsh Dam
	5	Dam	(158-0443)
	6	Dam	Smith Dam #1
	7	Dam	(158-0458)
	8	Dam	(158-0461)
	9	Dam	(158-0505)
	10	**Sub/Switching Station**	**Canajoharie Substation #1**
Bold indicated asset is identified as an essential facility			

2.3 Essential/ Critical Facilities

Essential facilities are defined in Section 5.7 of the HMP including facilities that are important to ensure a full recovery following the occurrence of a hazard event. There are five essential facilities in town. There is no designated emergency shelter. Table 3 provides a summary of essential facilities, and the status of emergency power supplies, shelter availability and flooding hazard. Essential facilities are included in **Figure 1** along with the 100-year and 500-year floodplain.

Table 3. Essential Facilities in the Town of Canajoharie.

Facility	Location	Emergency Power?	Shelter?	In Floodplain?
Twin Mountain Amish School	163 Buel Road, Canajoharie	Unknown	N	N
Sunset View Amish School	184 Blaine Road, Canajoharie	Unknown	N	N
Canajoharie Substation #1	Clinton Road	Y	N	N

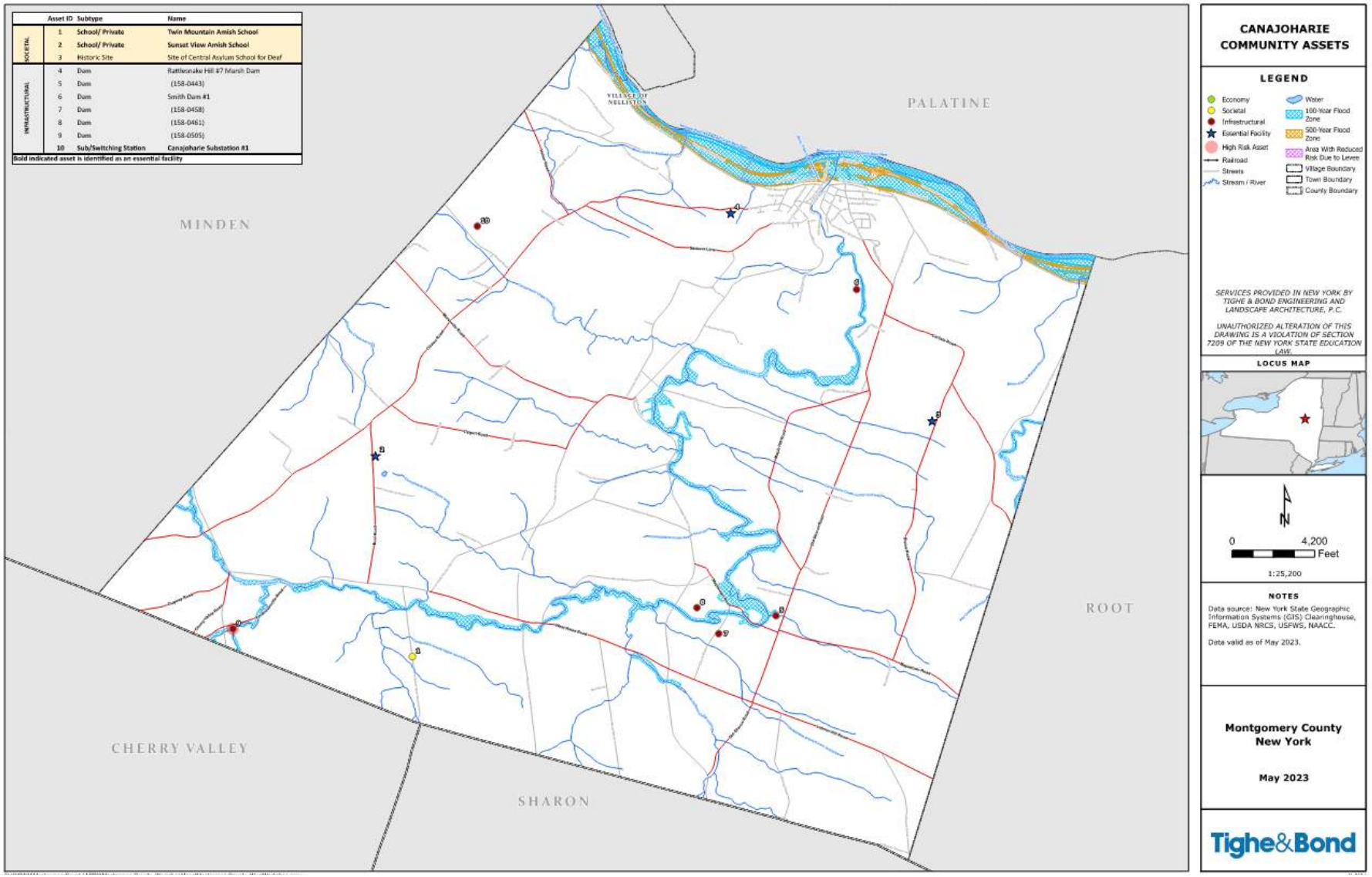

Figure 2. Town of Canajoharie FEMA Flood Zones, Community Assets and Essential Facilities

2.4 Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties

As of 2022, according to FEMA records one **residential** repetitive loss property was identified. As of December 31, 2022, 1 policy was in force. The Town of Canajoharie had a total of 9 claims totaling $27,310 in losses for all NFIP-insured structures. It should be noted that according to FEMA data there are 184 structures within the 100-year flood plain and 75 structures in the 500-year flood plain (including the Villages of Canajoharie and Ames).

2.5 Vulnerable Assets: Exposure Analysis

Vulnerable assets were identified by intersecting GIS-based asset inventories with known hazard boundaries to determine the numbers of parcels and critical facilities. This results in an estimation of vulnerable assets for the Town, by hazard as shown in Table 4. The estimated value of at risk assets is based on the Town's latest property tax values. Scenarios are not cumulative, i.e., the 0.2% annual chance estimates also do not include the values and numbers of the 1% annual chance event.

Table 4. Town of Canajoharie Vulnerable Assets Exposure Analysis[3].

Hazard	At-Risk All Properties[4]		At-Risk Essential Facilities		At-Risk Historic Assets	
	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number
Hurricane/Tropical Storm	$257,990,179	1,446	$444,900	20	$192,500	1
Severe Thunderstorm	$257,990,179	1,446	$444,900	20	$192,500	1
Severe Winter Storm	$257,990,179	1,446	$444,900	20	$192,500	1
Tornado	$257,990,179	1,446	$444,900	20	$192,500	1
Flood						
1% Annual Chance	$50,473,787	184	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
0.2% Annual Chance	$27,617,350	75	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

[3] Values based on 50% assessors full market value

[4] Includes Villages of Ames & Canajoharie

2.6 Townwide Earthquake Hazus Analysis

The earthquake Hazus 6.0 module uses two earthquake scenarios: an earthquake with a 5.0 magnitude and 500 and 2,500 Mean Year Return periods. Table 5 below presents estimated direct economic loss for damages from earthquakes for the Town of Canajoharie. The totals include capital stock and economic loss estimates.

*Table 5 Town of Canajoharie Earthquake Vulnerability Analysis**

Damage Categories	500-MRP	2,500-MRP
Estimated total number of buildings	1,446	1,446
Total direct building economic loss	$427,000	$5,986,000

- *Hazus includes the villages of Canajoharie and Ames in these calculations.*

3. Problem Statements

Problem statements were developed upon the completion and review of all risk assessment tasks. These statements are designed to briefly summarize the key hazard risks and vulnerabilities to the municipality based on potential impacts and losses from future events. They are among the issues of greatest concern and were used to assist in the identification and analysis of potential mitigation actions. These problem statements will be reviewed and revised as needed during future plan updates to reflect the most current information resulting from the risk assessment.

Table 6. Canajoharie Problem Statements.

Problem Area	Description
Primary Hazards of Concern	
Trees	Currently the town is undergoing continued efforts to keep potential issues trees maintained and removed when documented. Every Year there is inspection done of roadways and growth or decay of existing trees and then trees are removed or limbed to eliminate issue.
Geographic Areas of Concern	
	Local Areas of Flooding- Dygert Road, McPhail Road, White Road, Mapletown Road, South Buel Road, VanDeusenville Road
Canajoharie Creek	
Mohawk River	
Vulnerable Community Assets	
Shelters Bridges/ Culverts Critical Facilities	There are no local shelters identified in Canajoharie. These have been resolved, however Bridge @ shunk and Mapletown is in poor condition. Clinton Road and Old Sharon Road culverts have been repaired but need cleaning, McPhail Road needs cleaning. The DPW Barn is located in a flood zone in the Village of Ames. It is mentioned in the Village of Ames Annex, but is included in the Town of Canajoharie as a mitigation action, New Town Barn is not in Flood Zone and old barn will be Cold Storage only.

4. Capabilities

The Town of Canajoharie is a small, sparsely populated community with limited capabilities and resources to support the implementation of hazard mitigation actions. This jurisdictional annex provides some additional documentation on the existing local authorities, policies, programs, and resources to support mitigation and the Town's ability to enhance or build upon these existing capabilities. This includes more detailed information on the updated capability findings for the community as highlighted in Section 7 (Capability Assessment), as well as the identification of some specific opportunities to expand and improve local mitigation capabilities for consideration as potential new actions for Section 8 (Mitigation Strategy). The Town of Canajoharie completed a FEMA Capabilities Assessment Worksheet detailing information pertaining to capabilities surroundings local and regulatory plans, building codes, permitting, inspections, land use permitting, ordinances, administration, staff, technical resources, funding resources, and programs/organizations which is included in Appendix E and summarized below.

4.1 Summary of Local Findings

4.1.1 Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

Planning and regulatory capabilities include the local plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that are relevant to reducing the potential impacts of hazards. The following planning and regulatory capabilities are currently in place for Canajoharie:

- Comprehensive/Master Plan – Adopted 1992
- Capital Improvements Plan – Updated Annually
- Local Emergency Response Plan – County Emergency Operations Plan
- Transportation Plan – Included in County Plan
- Watershed Management Plan – Mohawk River Management Plan
- Floodplain Management Basin Plan – DPW working with County Management Plan
- Building Codes – State Code
- Growth Management Ordinance – Local Law #1, 2001
- Zoning Ordinance – Local Law #1, 2001
- Subdivision Ordinance – Local Law #1, 2001
- Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance – Local Law #5-Adpoted 2017

Given their direct relevance and significance to long-term hazard risk reduction, all current versions of formally adopted local comprehensive plans, master and environmental planning, environmental resource plans, and open space and recreation plans for participating jurisdictions were reviewed during the plan update process to ensure general consistency and integration as appropriate.

The Town of Canajoharie has important mitigation capabilities in place that work to reduce hazard risk. This includes the adoption and enforcement of building codes and land use and development ordinances/regulations that support mitigation by ensuring new or substantially improved development projects meet specific standards for public safety and protection from natural hazards. The

administration and enforcement of these codes and development regulations are considered among the most effective and cost-beneficial measures to protect people and future development from the impact of natural hazard events.

Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Administrative and technical capabilities include the local human resources and their skills/tools that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following administrative and technical capabilities are in place for Canajoharie:

- Planning Commission
- Mutual Aid Agreements
- Chief Building Official
- Floodplain Administrator
- Emergency Manager
- Community Planner *(MCBDC)*
- GIS Coordinator *(MCBDC)*
- Hazard Data- *(MCBDC)*

The Town of Canajoharie is governed by the Town Council, Planning Board, Zoning Board, and Town Supervisor. The Town has limited full-time (or in-house) staff resources to support mitigation activities, but these capabilities are considered sufficient given the community's size and relatively lower vulnerability to natural hazards. Town staff are supported by numerous local boards and commissions in addition to auxiliary support staff who are under contract for additional support services. Emergency management services within Canajoharie include local and county-wide fire departments. Emergency management programming is integrated within town initiatives, seeking to promote safer, less vulnerable communities with the capacity to cope with hazards and disasters.

4.1.2 Financial Capabilities

Financial capabilities include the fiscal resources the community has access to for helping to fund the implementation of hazard mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities. The following financial capabilities are in place for Canajoharie:

- Federal Funding (future funds can be obtained)
- State Funding (future funds can be obtained)
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs (2023 Hazard Mitigation Plan)

The Town of Canajoharie has limited financial capabilities due to its size and relatively small income-generating tax base. With no special fees or other local capabilities to raise funds, the community is more reliant on external grant funding and debt financing mechanisms. Limited local funding may be a major constraint as many outside funding sources have local cost-share (cash match) requirements which may be difficult to meet. This lack of financial resources is a concern with regard to the implementation of mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities.

The Town Clerk and Town Bookkeeper are responsible for the accounting of all Town funds, maintaining financial records and preparing financial reports. Other responsibilities include overseeing the budget process, assisting with the year-end audit, long term financial planning, handling insurance related matters, insurance, and the issuance of bonds. The “Town Supervisor, along with Bookkeeper and Clerk” provide budget monitoring and financial reports to the “Town Council” throughout the fiscal year.

4.1.3 Education and Outreach Capabilities

Education and outreach capabilities include the local programs and methods already in place that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following education and outreach capabilities are in place for Canajoharie:

- Storm Ready Certification
- CERT Team
- Public Education Program
- Natural Disaster Program in Schools
- Citizen Group or Nonprofit Focused on Emergency Preparedness
- Human Services *(outreach/activities for seniors etc.)*
- Website
- Social Media

4.2 NFIP Participation and Compliance

The Town of Canajoharie has actively participated in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) since 1983. The current effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is dated January 19, 2018. As of December 31, 2022, there is only one NFIP policy in force. The total annual premium is $1,321 for a total of $120,000 in coverage. As of February 23, 2023, a total of 6 claims amounting to approximately $409,201 have been paid to NFIP policyholders in Canajoharie since joining the program.[13] More information on NFIP-insured structures, including those that have been repetitively damaged by floods, is provided in Section 4 (Risk Analysis) of the HMP and Section 2.4 of this Annex. Table 7 describes the Town of Canajoharie's participation and continued compliance in accordance with NFIP requirements and as specified in FEMA's 2022 Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide.[14]

[13] FEMA NFIP, HUDEX Report, Policy and Loss Data by Community: https://nfipservices.floodsmart.gov//reports-flood-insurance-data
[14] Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide. FEMA. April 2022. P. 26.

Table 7. NFIP Participation and Compliance, Town of Canajoharie.

REQUIRED INFORMATION	RESPONSE
Adoption of NFIP minimum floodplain management criteria via local regulation.	Adopted 2017 via Town of Canajoharie **Local Law # 5 Flood Damage Prevention.**
Adoption of the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), if applicable.	Adopted via the above cited Ordinance **Section 3.2 Basis for establishing areas of special flood hazard.** Latest effective FIRM is dated January 19, 2018.
Implementation and enforcement of local floodplain management regulations to regulate and permit development in SFHAs.	Per the above regulations, the Code Enforcement Official of the Town of Canajoharie administers the provisions of the Floodplain District. The Building Code Enforcer shall have the responsibility and authority to grant or deny flood hazard area permit applications for development in Special Flood Hazard Areas in accordance with this regulation.
Appointment of a designee or agency to implement the addressed commitments and requirements of the NFIP.	Per the above regulations, the Code Enforcement Official of the Town of Canajoharie has been formally appointed to implement the requirements of the NFIP through administration of the provisions of the Floodplain District.
Description of how participants implement the substantial improvement/substantial damage provisions of their floodplain management regulations after an event.	The Town follows the same local permitting process as described above for implementing and enforcing floodplain management regulations following a flood event. **Section 2** define substantial improvement/substantial damage as 50% of market value of the structure.

Minimum standards set forth by FEMA and New York State have been adopted by the Town of Canajoharie.

The Town of Canajoharie does not participate in the Community Rating System (CRS), however, the Town has considered joining and would attend a CRS seminar if offered locally. CRS participation may not be cost effective based on the Town's limited administrative capabilities and the low number of NFIP policies currently in force.

Additional information on each jurisdiction's floodplain management program and participation in the NFIP is provided in Section 7 (Capability Assessment).

4.3 Improvement Opportunities

Despite the limitations and constraints faced by the Town of Canajoharie when it comes to current hazard mitigation capabilities, it can expand and improve on the capabilities described in Section 7 (Capability Assessment) and this annex. The Town is aware of its strengths and challenges in terms of mitigating risk. Specific opportunities to address existing gaps or limitations in local capabilities to reduce risk have been identified for each capability type and are further described below. Each of these opportunities were then considered by the Town during the plan update process as potential new mitigation actions to be included in the updated Mitigation Strategy.

Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

- Be opportunistic with further incorporating hazard mitigation and resilience into future or updated versions of the Town's Comprehensive Plan, CIP, Transportation Plan, Watershed Management Plan, and Floodplain Management Plan, or others, especially as it relates to transportation and environmental policies that can reduce risk and/or provide incentives to infrastructure and development that is located outside of hazard areas or protective ecosystems.

Administrative and Technical Capabilities

- Develop systems or practices that can help the Town to cope with potential unforeseen challenges in the future such as staff turnover or other disruptions to routine government functions and duties that support risk reduction.
- Seek and implement more capacity building initiatives for Town staff as appropriate, including but not limited to continuing education and professional development opportunities.
- Seek more assistance from utility companies to support tree pruning along major roadways throughout town.

Financial Capabilities

- Maximize opportunities through the Town's budgeting and CDBG process to help fund priority hazard mitigation and climate adaptation projects, particularly when combined with alternative/external grant funding sources when a local cost-share increases the Town's chances

for a grant award.

- Continue to build and support the capacity of local staff and volunteers to identify and pursue funding made available through external funding programs, particularly those routinely made available to smaller communities through recurring state-level grant programs.
- Continue to coordinate with Montgomery County and neighboring communities in the region as it relates to positioning the Town to pursue and capture future grant funding for regional hazard risk reduction projects.

Education and Outreach Capabilities

- Increase use of the Town's website to support low-cost public education and outreach initiatives on building community resilience to hazards as well as individual mitigation actions for homeowners, business owners, etc.

Possible New Actions Related to NFIP Participation and Compliance

- Formally designate a community Floodplain Administrator (FPA). Current Regulations indicate the Town Code Enforcement Official is responsible for administering the provisions of the Floodplain District.
- The Town should coordinate with the State NFIP Coordinator on possible updates or revisions to local floodplain management regulations based on NY DECs most current Model Floodplain Management Regulations (which are routinely being updated as needed).
- To assist with implementing substantial damage provisions of the NFIP following a destructive hazard event, develop a local post-disaster substantial damage plan.
- Canajoharie's local Flood Damage Prevention regulations and building code enforcement procedures could be further strengthened to include the following requirements that exceed minimum NFIP standards:
    - Prohibit or minimize new development in floodplain areas.
    - Prohibit or enforce higher standards for critical facilities subject to flood hazards.
    - Add provisions that protect natural and beneficial functions of floodplains.

5. Mitigation Actions

Mitigation actions are projects or activities identified to reduce current and future vulnerabilities identified through the process of developing this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. The first table in this section identifies the status of the mitigation actions included in the 2016 version of this plan. Besides current status (Completed, Partially Completed, In Progress, Deleted), actions brought forward to this 2024plan are identified in the Keep for Plan Update? column. The second table includes all the actions, and their essential details, for this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. These actions were prioritized by the Municipality according to the criteria detailed in the main body of the plan.

Table 8 Status of Previous Mitigation Actions – Town of Canajoharie

Action #	Action Title	Action Description	Current Status	Status Description/Explanation	Keep for Plan Update?
1	Structural Mitigation: Elevation, Flood Proofing, Acquisition / Relocation	Support the mitigation of vulnerable structures via retrofit (e.g. elevation, flood-proofing) or acquisition/relocation to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as a priority when applicable. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or “worst damage scenario.”	Completed		NO
2	Happy Hollow Road Lower End Streambank Stabilization	Streambank stabilization on the lower end of Happy Hollow Road.	Completed		NO
3	Happy Hollow Road Culvert Upsizing and Retaining Wall Replacement	Upsize culvert and replace retaining wall on Happy Hollow Road.	Completed		NO
4	Initiatives Section 9.1 County Annex and HMP Support	Support County-wide initiatives identified in Section 9.1 of the County Annex. Support county-wide initiatives identified in the Montgomery County Hazard Mitigation Plan.	Completed		NO

Town of Canajoharie Annex

2023 Montgomery County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Action #	Action Title	Action Description	Current Status	Status Description/Explanation	Keep for Plan Update?
5	Town DPW / Barn Relocation for Flood Resilience	Relocate the Town DPW facility/barn. It is currently located in a floodplain and experiences damage during flood events. The facility is in the Village of Ames. The Town has identified possible locations within the municipality. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or "worst damage scenario."	In Progress	Discussions held and a new location selected along with a salt storage barn grant in 2018, but no other work done.	YES
6	Shunk Road Bridge Flood Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation	Evaluate the bridge on Shunk Road and its flood vulnerability; identify feasible mitigation options. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or "worst damage scenario."	Completed		NO

Table 9. Updated Mitigation Actions (2024-2029) – Town of Canajoharie

Action #	Action Title	Problem Description	Action Description	Project Type	Hazard	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Lead Department	Implementation Schedule	Priority
48	Town DPW / Barn Relocation for Flood Resilience	Critical facility needs to be relocated out of flood risk area	Relocate the Town DPW facility/barn. It is currently located in a floodplain and experiences damage during flood events. The facility is in the Village of Ames. The Town has identified possible locations within the municipality. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or "worst damage scenario."	Property Protection	Flood	High	Town, FEMA, NYS DHSES, County, Municipality	DPW and Town Administration	2024-2029	High
49	Canajoharie Creek/Maple town Road	Flooding concerns in creek area	Creek in this area continues to flood when there is any significant rain, need to work with County as this is a county Road to mitigate this issue, whether it is increasing BANK Structure or clearing out and deeming Flood areas.	Public Safety	Flood	High	Town, FEMA, NYS DHSES, County, Municipality	DPW, Town Administration, Montgomery County	2024-2029	High
50	Maple Hill Road and McEwan Road Intersection	Flood risks due to undersized culvert	Intersection continues to flood with any significant rain fall or snow melt, hazard to traffic and bus routes. Need to increase capacity of Culverts on both roads at intersection. Require cooperation with County as they are county roads.	Public Safety	Flood	High	Town, FEMA, NYS DHSES, County, Municipality	DPW, Town Administration, Montgomery County	2024-2029	High
51	Establish Safety Shelter(S)	Need shelter with backup power for residents during emergencies	Establish safety shelter(s) where village residents can go in case of emergencies. Also get and install a generator or other back up power supply to allow continued operations during hazard events and establish heating and cooling centers as needed.	Emergency Services Protection	All hazards: flooding, severe weather, severe winter storms, extreme temperatures	Medium	Municipal budget/State Historical gra	Town	Long Term	Low

MONTGOMERY COUNTY NY
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER
Made of Something Stronger

September 30, 2022

Town of Canajoharie Offices
12 Mitchell Street,
Canajoharie, NY 13317

Re: Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – Letter of Intent to Participate

We are pleased to announce that Montgomery County has received a grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency to update the County's multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan (HMP) in accordance with 44 FEMA requirements at 44.C.F.R. 201.6. The Montgomery County HMP will also be designed to support the New York Statewide Hazard Mitigation Plan. By updating the County-wide HMP, Montgomery County will be eligible to apply for future FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants and New York State Hazard Mitigation funding for specific mitigation projects designed to reduce and/or eliminate vulnerabilities resulting from disaster events throughout the County.

Montgomery County has contracted with Tighe & Bond, a multi-disciplinary engineering, environmental and planning firm, whose services in New York are provided by T&B Engineering and Landscape Architecture, P.C. (Tighe & Bond) to support the County to complete the update.

The purpose of this Letter of Intent (LOI) is to establish commitment from and a cooperative working relationship between all Participating Jurisdictions in the development and implementation of the Montgomery County HMP. In addition, the intent of this MOA is to ensure that the multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan is developed in accordance with Title 44 of the Federal Code of Regulations (CFR) Part 201.6; that the planning process is conducted in an open manner involving community stakeholders; that it is consistent with each participating jurisdiction's policies, programs and authorities; and it is an accurate reflection of the community's values.
Mitigation plans form the foundation for a community's long-term strategy to reduce disaster losses and break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. The Participating Jurisdictions in a mitigation planning process would benefit by:

- identifying cost effective actions for risk reduction;
- directing resources on the greatest risks and vulnerabilities;
- building partnerships by involving people, organizations, and businesses;
- increasing education and awareness of hazards and risk;
- aligning risk reduction with other community objectives; and
- providing eligibility to receive federal hazard mitigation grant funding.

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Montgomery County will act as the Lead Community and has assigned Alex Kuttesch, AICP, Senior Planner with the Department of Economic Development and Planning as the point of contact for the Planning Team. The Participating Jurisdictions authorize the Lead Community to manage and facilitate the planning process in accordance with the Work Program and Schedule. The draft All Hazards Mitigation Plan is expected to be completed early spring 2023 and the Final All Hazards Mitigation Plan in early summer 2023 pending final review by FEMA.

The Participating Jurisdictions understand that representatives must engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in the Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (FEMA, 2013), including, but not limited to:

- Organize and attend regular meetings of the Planning Team.
- Assist the Planning Team with developing and conducting an outreach strategy to involve other planning team members, stakeholders, and the public, as appropriate to represent their Jurisdiction.
- Identify community resources available to support the planning effort, including meeting spaces, facilitators, and media outlets.
- Provide data and feedback to develop the risk assessment and mitigation strategy, including a specific mitigation action plan for their Jurisdiction.
- Submit the draft plan to their Jurisdiction for review.
- Work with the Planning Team to incorporate all their Jurisdiction's comments into the draft plan.
- Submit the draft plan to their respective governing body for consideration and adoption.
- After adoption, coordinate a process to monitor, evaluate, and work toward plan implementation.

To assist in preparing the HMP update for Montgomery County, we are requesting each participating jurisdiction identify a primary and secondary point of contact on behalf of the governing bodies to participate as members of the Planning Team for the Montgomery County HMP as soon as possible.

Primary Contact:
Name: Benny Goldstein
Title: Town Supervisor
Office/Agency: Town of Canajoharie
Name of Participating Jurisdiction: Town of Canajoharie
Address: 12 Mitchel St. Canajoharie NY 13317
Phone number: 347-606-9342
Email address: canajohariesupervisor@gmail.com

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Secondary Contact:
Name: Erica Hayes
Title: Town Clerk
Office/Agency: Town Of Canajoharie
Name of Participating Jurisdiction: Town
Address 12 Mitchel St. Canajoharie NY 13317
Phone number: 518-673-3112
Email address canajoharietownclerk@gmail.com

This LOI will remain in effect through the duration of the planning process and will terminate after adoption of the final FEMA-approved mitigation plan by all participating jurisdictions, or 5 years after FEMA approval, whichever is earlier. It may be terminated prior to that time for any Participating Jurisdiction by giving 60 days written notice. The LOI is to be implemented through the Work Program and Schedule, and any addenda that describe specific activities, programs, and projects, and if necessary, funding by separate instrument.

You may provide the contact information listed above by emailing Alex Kuttesch, akuttesch@co.montgomery.ny.us.

Sincerely,

Ken Rose, CEO

Kenneth L. Rose

Montgomery County Business Development Center

Capability Assessment Worksheet- Town of Canajoharie

COUNTY TO WORK WITH JURISDICTIONS TO ANSWER

Planning and Regulatory

Plans	Yes/No Year	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; 1992	Yes
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	No
Economic Development Plan	No	
Local Emergency Response Plan	Yes	Yes
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	Yes	Yes
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Watershed Management Plan	Yes	Yes
Floodplain Management Basin Plan	Yes	Yes
Open Space and Recreation Plan	No	
Building Code, Permitting, and Inspections	**Yes/No**	**Are codes adequately enforced?**
Building Code	Yes	Yes
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire department ISO rating	No	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	Yes
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	**Yes/No**	**Is the ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts? Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?**
Zoning ordinance	Yes	Yes
Subdivision ordinance	Yes	Zoning Law of the Town of Canajoharie, Local Law No. 1 of 2001; adopted April 5, 2001
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Yes
Natural hazard specific ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood insurance rate maps	Yes	Updated January 19, 2018
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	
Stormwater Management Ordiance	No	
Growth Management Ordinance	Yes	No
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	No

Administrative and Technical

Administration	Yes/No	Describe capability Is coordination effective?
Planning Commission	Yes	Yes
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (e.g., tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	No	
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	no
Staff	**Yes/No FT/PT**	**Is staffing adequate to enforce regulations? Is staff trained on hazards and mitigation? Is coordination between agencies and staff effective?**
Chief Building Official	Yes	Yes
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	Yes
Emergency Manager	Yes	Yes
Community Planner	Yes	Yes, MCBDC
Civil Engineer	No	
GIS Coordinator	Yes	Yes, MCBDC
Other		
Technical	**Yes/No**	**Describe capability Has capability been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past?**
Warning systems/services (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	
Hazard data and information	Yes	2023 hazard mititgation plan
Grant writing	yes	Yes
Hazus analysis	No	
Other		

Financial

Funding Resource	Access/ Eligibility (Yes/No)	Has the funding resource been used in past and for what type of activities? Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
Capital improvements project funding	No	Future funding can be obtained.
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	no
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	No
Impact fees for new development	No	
Storm water utility fee	No	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds	Yes	
Incur debt through private activities	No	
Community Development Block Grant	No	Future funding can be obtained.
Other federal funding programs	Yes	Future funding can be obtained.
State funding programs	yes	Future funding can be obtained.
Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs	yes	2023 hazard mititgation plan

Education and Outreach

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.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No	
Natural disaster or safety related school programs	No	
StormReady certification	Yes	County wide certification
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	

TOWN OF CHARLESTON
MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE ANNEX
NOVEMBER 2024

Town of Charleston

480 Corbin Hill Road

Sprakers, NY 12166

https://www.co.montgomery.ny.us/web/municipal/charleston/

TOWN OF CHARLESTON
480 Corbin Hill Rd.
Sprakers, New York 12166

RESOLUTION NO. 24 - 2025 **DATE** 4 - 16 - 2025

A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF CHARLESTON ADOPTING THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTION NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2024

Resolution by Councilperson Mc Mullen Seconded by Councilperson Lewis Graham

WHEREAS the Town of Charleston recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within (local government); and

WHEREAS the Town of Charleston has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in Town of Charleston from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the Town of Charleston demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN OF CHARLESTON, COUNTY OF MONGOMERY AND STATE OF NEW YORK, THAT:

Section 1. In accordance with Town Boards request, the Town of Charleston adopts the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024. This plan, approved by the community, may be edited or amended after submission for review, but will not require the community to re-adopt any further iterations. This only applies to this specific plan and does not absolve the community from updating the plan in 5 years.

Town Supervisor

Town Clerk
Dorothy Sprenger
Deputy Town Clerk

STATE OF NEW YORK COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY ss.:

This is to certify that I, the undersigned, Town Clerk, Town of Charleston, have compared the foregoing copy Charleston Town Board on the day of 20 , a Majority of all the members elected to the board voting in favor thereof, and that the same is a correct and true transcript of such original resolution and of the whole thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have here unto set my hand and the official seal of the Town of Charleston this day of , 20 .

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Town of Charleston Annex
2024 Montgomery County Hazard Mitigation Plan

This municipality Annex includes details regarding the Town of Charleston not included in the main body of the 2024 Montgomery County Multi-Hazards Mitigation Plan 5-Year Update (HMP). The municipality annexes were developed to assist municipalities with the process of implementing and maintaining their portion of the 2024 HMP. The Annex includes a Municipality Profile, Community Asset Vulnerability-Risk Analysis, National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary, Capability Assessment, and Mitigation Actions.

The following individuals have been identified as the hazards mitigation plan's primary and alternate point of contact for the Town of Charleston.

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Robert Sullivan, Supervisor 480 Corbin Hill Rd. Sprakers, NY 12166 (518) 423-3744 sully3391@frontiernet.net	Ellen McHale, Town Council Representative 2031 Burtonville Road, Esperance, NY 12066 (518) 875-6889

1. Municipality Profile

1.1 Brief History

The Town of Charleston was formed by a division of the original "Town of Mohawk" in 1793. This division, which also created the Town of Florida, terminated Mohawk as a town until another town with that name (Mohawk) was created in 1837. Charleston was reduced in size in 1823, when the Towns of Glen and Root (in part) were established.

1.2 Location and Demographics

The Town of Charleston is a sparsely populated agricultural community of approximately 43 square miles. It lies along the south border of Montgomery County, and is the only town that does not border the Mohawk River. It occupies a portion of the high plateau region immediately west of Schoharie Creek, and the majority of the landscape is rolling uplands. The Town is located across the Fly Creek/Schoharie Creek/ sub watershed to the Mohawk River with predominant drainage features including Schoharie Creek and its tributaries including Wilsey Creek, in addition to Yateville Creek and Fly Creek. A more detailed description of the Central Cayadutta Creek/ Fly Creek/Schoharie Creek/ Sub watershed is included in the HMP Community Asset Inventory Section 5.1 . The Town includes the hamlets of Burtonsville located at the southeastern corner of the town on the Schoharie Creek, Oak Ridge located on NY-30A near the southern town line, and Charleston Four Corners located on NY-162 and Rockwell Corners. It shares its boundaries with the Town of Glen to the north; Town of Florida and Schenectady County to the east; Schoharie County to the south; and Town of Root to the west.

Charleston's societal, economic, infrastructural and economic resources, including critical assets are highlighted in Figure 1.

Charleston is home to 1,336 residents, with a population density of less than 32 people per square mile. According to the 2020 US Census[1], 81% of their 646 housing units are occupied, while 19% of the housing units remain vacant. Of the occupied units, 95% are owner occupied and 5% are renter occupied. 8.4% of the total population is below the poverty level, which includes 3% of seniors 65 and over. Approximately eighteen percent of the town's residents have attained a four-year college degree or higher. The median household income for Charleston is $71,420. There is little racial or ethnic diversity in the community with 96% reporting as white, and 4% as multi-racial.

1.3 Governance

The Town of Charleston is governed by a supervisor and a four-member council. This governing body will assume responsibility for the adoption and implementation of this plan.

1.4 Land Use and Development

There are 1,855,656 total acres of land in the town. The primary land use in the town is agricultural, which includes approximately 60% of the town. State Forest is the second largest use of land with 14.7% of the total land area. Vacant land constitutes 11.5% of the land area. No significant development is anticipated at this time.

[1] https://censusreporter.org/profiles/06000US3605713816-charleston-town-montgomery-county-ny/

2. Natural Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

Natural Hazard risk was calculated for all of Montgomery County in Section 4. The highest-ranked natural hazards include flooding due to heavy rain, ice jams and flash flooding, extreme temperatures, high winds, lightning, snow storms, and ice storms.

Local risk for flooding is typically dependent on the location of critical assets in relation to the special flood hazard areas. **Flooding represents the largest natural hazard risk for Charleston** as evidenced during Hurricane Irene, especially for the hamlet of Burtonsville and area along the Schoharie Creek. **Additional high risk hazards include severe weather and severe winter weather**. When coupled with climate change, this risk is anticipated to be elevated in the future. This section highlights specific vulnerability assessments completed for the Town of Charleston that is not already included in the HMP. In addition to jurisdiction **specific flood, severe weather and severe winter weather** vulnerability analysis for all built structures including essential facilities and historic properties, the jurisdiction specific Hazus analysis for Earthquakes is included

2.1 Natural Hazard Event History Specific to the Municipality

Montgomery County has a history of natural and non-natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 4.0 of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the County and its municipalities. The table below presents a summary of natural events that have occurred to indicate the range and impact of natural hazard events in the Town in the past 10 years.

Table 1. Hazard Event History 2011-2021[2]

Dates of Event	Event Type	Summary of Damages/Losses
August 26 – September 11, 2011	Hurricane Irene and Remnants of Tropical Storm Lee	Town of Charleston suffered several severe road damages, three homes were destroyed in the Burtonsville area and not rebuilt. Other homes in the Sprakers/Esperance area suffered less severe damage. The Town was reimbursed by FEMA in the amount of $117,845.50. Power was lost for several days. The municipal building was used as a safe house. Town of Charleston had a large cleanup effort due to dam of debris. FEMA Reimbursed the Town for manual labor, equipment, debris removal, administrative time. Several volunteers were logged for two days which were also submitted to FEMA.
March 7-8, 2018	Severe Winter Storm with high snowfall rates	A nor'easter dropped 30" of snow in the Western Catskills, with a state of emergency called. All residents were ordered to stay off the roads.
Winter 2014-2015	Severe Winter Storm/ Extreme Temperatures	Road damage due to extreme cold temperatures and snow. CHIPs funds were provided to fund repairs.
August 8, 2019	Thunderstorm Wind	An upper-level disturbance moved through the region ahead of a surface cold front, which sparked off strong to severe thunderstorms during the afternoon and evening hours of Thursday, August 8th, 2019. As a result, numerous trees and wires were downed across the region. Some of the storms also produced severe hail. A tree was reported down across Burtonsville Road in the town of Burtonsville.

[2] http://ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents,

2.2 Community Assets

Twenty eight Community Assets were identified for the Town of Charleston for inclusion in the HMP. Table 2 below lists all of the assets by FEMA asset categories, subtypes and name. The asset ID correspond with locations shown in **Figure 1.**

Table 2. Community Assets in the Town of Charleston

	Asset ID	Subtype	Name
ECONOMY	1	Homestead Working Farm	Saipua: The Farm at World's End
	2	Winery	Hummingbird Hills Winery
	3	Diversified Agriculture	Mulligan Creek Acres
	4	Restaurant	The Stockyard Public House
ENVIRONMENT	5	State Forest	Charleston State Forest
	6	Land Conservancy	Landis Arboretum
	8	Town Forest	Burbine Forest
	9	Land Conservancy	Mohawk Hudson Land Conservancy - Schoharie Creek Preserve
	10	Land Conservancy	Schoharie River Center & Nature Preserve
INFRASTRUCTURAL	**11**	**Municipal / Public Safety**	**Charleston Fire Dept**
	12	**Municipal / Public Safety**	**Burtonville Fire Dept**
	13	Dam	Charleston State Area Marsh Dam #2
	14	Dam	Charleston State Area Marsh Dam #1
	15	Dam	Charleston State Area Marsh Dam #3
	16	Dam	Charleston State Area Marsh Dam #4
	17	Dam	Charleston State Area Marsh Dam #5
	18	Dam	Charleston State Area Marsh Dam #6
	19	Dam	Charleston State Area Marsh Dam #7
	20	Dam	Charleston State Area Marsh Dam #9
	21	Dam	Charleston State Area Marsh Dam #8
	22	Dam	Charleston State Area Marsh Dam #10
	23	Dam	Herrick Fish Pond Dam
	24	Dam	Frank Pond Dam
SOCIETAL	25	Historic Site	Charleston Baptist Church of 1797

	26	Municipal/ Recreational	Burbine Forest Disc Golf
	27	Municipal/Historical	Town of Charleston Historical Society
	28	Historic Site	Christian Church of Charleston Four Corners
	29	Historic Site	Burtonville Historic Methodist Church/now Schoharie River Center's Cultural Center

2.3 Essential/ Critical Facilities

Essential facilities are defined in Section 5.7 of the HMP including facilities that are important to ensure a full recovery following the occurrence of a hazard event. There are two essential facilities in town, and no emergency shelters. Table 3 provides a summary of essential facilities, and the status of emergency power supplies, shelter availability and flooding hazard. Essential facilities are included in **Figure 1** along with the 100-year and 500-year floodplain.

Table 3. Essential Facilities in the Town of Charleston.

Facility	Location	Emergency Power?	Shelter?	In Floodplain?
Charleston Fire Dept	1412 East Lykers Rd, Sprakers	Y	N	**N**
Burtonville Fire Dept	2052 Burtonville Rd, Esperance	Y	**Y**	**N**

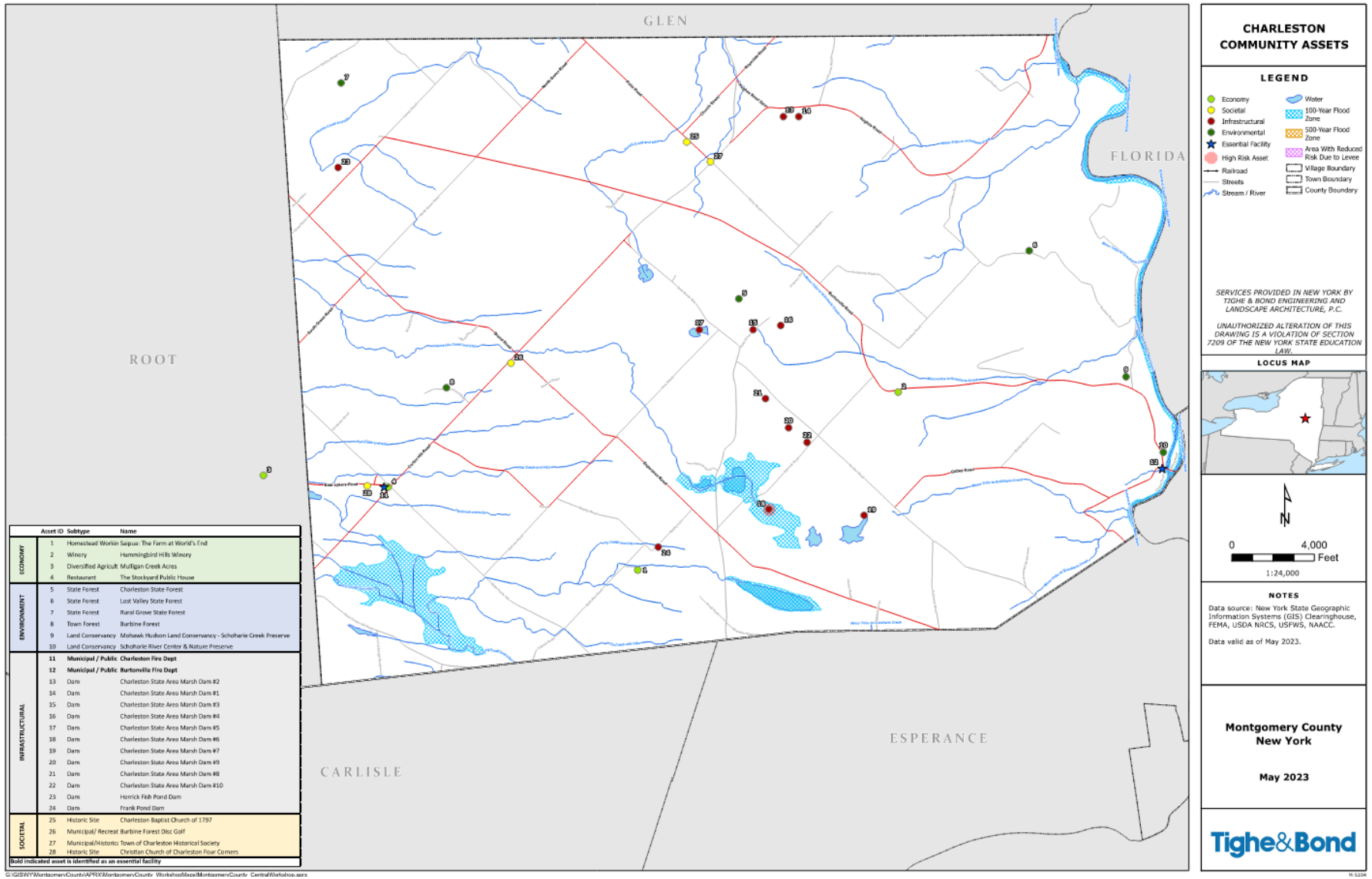

Figure 1. Town of Charleston FEMA Flood Zones, Community Assets and Essential Facilities

2.4 Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties

According to FEMA records, there was one identified repetitive loss property in Charleston as of 2016, and as of 2022, there were two identified **residential** repetitive loss properties both adjacent to Schoharie Creek. As of December 31, 2022, 2 policies were in force. The Town of Charleston had a total of 11 claims totaling $510,827 in losses for all NFIP-insured structures. It should be noted that according to FEMA data there are 40 structures within the 100-year flood plain.

2.5 Vulnerable Assets: Exposure Analysis

Vulnerable assets were identified by intersecting GIS-based asset inventories with known hazard boundaries to determine the numbers of parcels and critical facilities. This results in an estimation of vulnerable assets for the Town, by hazard as shown in Table 4. The estimated value of at risk assets is based on the Town's latest property tax values. Scenarios are not cumulative, i.e., the 0.2% annual chance estimates also do not include the values and numbers of the 1% annual chance event.

Table 4. Town of Charleston Vulnerable Assets Exposure Analysis[3].

Hazard	At-Risk All Properties		At-Risk Essential Facilities		At-Risk Historic Assets	
	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number
Hurricane/Tropical Storm	$86,129,673	696	$194,301	2	$83,817	2
Severe Thunderstorm	$86,129,673	696	194,301	2	83,817	2
Severe Winter Storm	$86,129,673	696	194,301	2	83,817	2
Tornado	$86,129,673	696	194,301	2	83,817	2
Flood						
1% Annual Chance	$4,983,333	40	-	0	-	0
0.2% Annual Chance	0	0	-	0	-	0

[3] Values are based on 50% of assessor's full market value

2.6 Town wide Earthquake Hazus Analysis

The earthquake Hazus 6.0 module uses two earthquake scenarios: an earthquake with a 5.0 magnitude and 500 and 2,500 Mean Year Return periods. Table 5 below presents estimated direct economic loss for damages from earthquakes for the Town of Charleston. The totals include capital stock and economic loss estimates.

*Table 5 Town of Charleston Earthquake Vulnerability Analysis**

Damage Categories	500-MRP	2,500-MRP
Estimated total number of buildings	1,346	1,346
Total direct building economic loss	$655,000	$9,173,000

- *Hazus combines Florida and Charleston, values above are for both communities*

3. Problem Statements

Problem statements were developed upon the completion and review of all risk assessment tasks. These statements are designed to briefly summarize the key hazard risks and vulnerabilities to the municipality based on potential impacts and losses from future events. They are among the issues of greatest concern and were used to assist in the identification and analysis of potential mitigation actions. These problem statements will be reviewed and revised as needed during future plan updates to reflect the most current information resulting from the risk assessment.

Table 6. Charleston Problem Statements.

Problem Area	Description
Primary Hazards of Concern	
Trees	Tree related hazards are widespread during hurricane/tropical storm and severe winter storm events, particularly downing electrical lines, and when falling and blocking roads that isolate many rural areas throughout town and pose life/safety threat due to a lack of emergency access. Hazardous trees on Town-owned property are also a significant and costly concern.
Geographic Areas of Concern	
	Local Areas of Flooding- Burtonville – the Schoharie Creek at Burtonville has a high bedrock embankment which causes channeling of the water during a high-water event. Historically flooding has occurred on Island Road and Colyer Road, both areas where the creek has gone over its banks and has caused the loss of homes.
Schoharie Creek	
Vulnerable Community Assets	
Shelters	The Burtonville Fire Department has agreed to serve as a cooling center during extreme heat.
Bridges	Town Bridges crossing Braman Corners Road and CR160 Burtonsville Road over Schoharie Creek
Homes	Burtonsville Residences near Colyer Steet and Island Road highly vulnerable to flooding
Emergency Service	Burtonsville Fire Station is not in flood zone but highly vulnerable to flooding

4. Capabilities

The Town of Charleston is a small, sparsely populated community with limited capabilities and resources to support the implementation of hazard mitigation actions. This jurisdictional annex provides some additional documentation on the existing local authorities, policies, programs, and resources to support mitigation and the Town's ability to enhance or build upon these existing capabilities. This includes more detailed information on the updated capability findings for the community as highlighted in Section 7 (Capability Assessment), as well as the identification of some specific opportunities to expand and improve local mitigation capabilities for consideration as potential new actions for Section 8 (Mitigation Strategy).

Summary of Local Findings

4.1.1 Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

Planning and regulatory capabilities include the local plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that are relevant to reducing the potential impacts of hazards. The following planning and regulatory capabilities are currently in place for Charleston:

- Comprehensive/Master Plan – *Updated 2002, in process for 2023*
- Local Emergency Operations Plan – *County OEM, 1996 Emergency Plan*
- Watershed Management Plan – *NYSDOS Mohawk River Watershed Management Plan, 2015*
- Building Codes – *Must adopt Uniform Construction codes and International Building Code*
- Land Use Planning and regulations take place through recommendations by the planning board to the Town Board. These include set-backs, junk laws, property size and subdivisions, etc.
- NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance – *Local Law No. 1, Adopted 1/15/2020.*
- Real Estate Disclosure Requirements – *NYS mandate, Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467*

Given their direct relevance and significance to long-term hazard risk reduction, all current versions of formally adopted local comprehensive plans, master and environmental planning, environmental resource plans, and open space and recreation plans for participating jurisdictions were reviewed during the plan update process to ensure general consistency and integration as appropriate.

The Town of Charleston has important mitigation capabilities in place that work to reduce hazard risk. This includes the adoption and enforcement of building codes and land use and development ordinances/regulations that support mitigation by ensuring new or substantially improved development projects meet specific standards for public safety and protection from natural hazards. The administration and enforcement of these codes and development regulations are considered among the most effective and cost-beneficial measures to protect people and future development from the impact of natural hazard events.

4.1.2 Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Administrative and technical capabilities include the local human resources and their skills/tools that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following administrative and technical capabilities are in place for Charleston:

- Planning Board
- Mutual Aid Agreements
- Records Management Officer

The Town of Charleston is governed by a Town Board, Planning Board, and Supervisor. The Town has limited full-time (or in-house) staff resources to support mitigation activities, but these capabilities are considered sufficient given the community's size and relatively lower vulnerability to natural hazards. Town staff are supported by numerous local boards and commissions in addition to auxiliary support staff who are under contract for additional support services. The Emergency Management Office is the managerial function charged with creating the framework within which the community will reduce its vulnerability to hazards and cope with disasters. Emergency management seeks to promote safer, less vulnerable communities with the capacity to cope with hazards and disasters.

4.1.3 Financial Capabilities

Financial capabilities include the fiscal resources the community has access to for helping to fund the implementation of hazard mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities. The following financial capabilities are in place for Charleston:

- State Funding
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs

The Town of Charleston has limited financial capabilities due to its size and relatively small income-generating tax base. With no special fees or other local capabilities to raise funds, the community is more reliant on external grant funding and debt financing mechanisms. Limited local funding may be a major constraint as many outside funding sources have local cost-share (cash match) requirements which may be difficult to meet. This lack of financial resources is a concerns with regard to the implementation of mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities.

The Town Clerk is responsible for the accounting of all Town funds, maintaining financial records and preparing financial reports. Other responsibilities include overseeing the budget process, assisting with the year-end audit, long term financial planning, handling insurance related matters, insurance, serving as the records management officer, and the issuance of bonds. The Treasurer provides budget monitoring and financial reports to the Town Supervisor and the Town Board'" throughout the fiscal year.

4.1.4 Education and Outreach Capabilities

Education and outreach capabilities include the local programs and methods already in place that can be

used to support mitigation activities. The following education and outreach capabilities are in place for Charleston:

- Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc. - The Schoharie River Center focuses on stewardship of the watershed and its waters.
- Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, environmental stewardship, and environmental education) is part of the mission of the Schoharie River Center. A non-profit organization, the Schoharie River Center in the Town of Charleston provides environmental education to youth, families, and adults.
- Human Services *(outreach/activities for seniors etc.)* include a seniors' Support group and a Youth Commission. These provide educational and recreational activities for the Town of Charleston.
- Website
- Social Media – Facebook pages for the Town of Charleston and the Charleston Youth Commission.

4.2 NFIP Participation and Compliance

The Town of Charleston has actively participated in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) since 1985. The current effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is dated January 19, 2018. As of December 31, 2022, there are a total of 2 NFIP policies in force. The total annual premium is $1,198 for a total of $700,000 in coverage. As of February 23, 2023, a total of 11 claims amounting to approximately $510,827 have been paid to NFIP policyholders in Charleston since joining the program.[13] more information on NFIP-insured structures, including those that have been repetitively damaged by floods, is provided in Section 4 (Risk Analysis) of the HMP and Section 2.4 of this Annex. Table 7 describes the Town of Charleston's participation and continued compliance in accordance with NFIP requirements and as specified in FEMA's 2022 Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide.[14]

[13] FEMA NFIP, HUDEX Report, Policy and Loss Data by Community: https://nfipservices.floodsmart.gov//reports-flood-insurance-data
[14] Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide. FEMA. April 2022. P. 26.

Table 7. NFIP Participation and Compliance, Town of Charleston.

REQUIRED INFORMATION	RESPONSE
Adoption of NFIP minimum floodplain management criteria via local regulation.	Adopted 2020 via Town of Charleston Local Law of 2020- Flood Damage Protection.
Adoption of the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), if applicable.	Adopted via the above cited Local Law (Section 3. Basis for establishing areas of Special Flood Hazard). Latest effective FIRM is dated January 19, 2018.

REQUIRED INFORMATION	RESPONSE
Implementation and enforcement of local floodplain management regulations to regulate and permit development in SFHAs.	Per the above regulations, the Building Code Enforces of the Town of Charleston administers the provisions of the Floodplain District. The Building Code Enforcer shall have the responsibility and authority to grant or deny flood hazard area permit applications for development in Special Flood Hazard Areas in accordance with this regulation.
Appointment of a designee or agency to implement the addressed commitments and requirements of the NFIP.	Per the above regulations, the Building Code Enforcer of the Town of Charleston has been formally appointed to implement the requirements of the NFIP through administration of the provisions of the Floodplain District.
Description of how participants implement the substantial improvement/substantial damage provisions of their floodplain management regulations after an event.	The Town follows the same local permitting process as described above for implementing and enforcing floodplain management regulations following a flood event. Section 2 of the Local Law define substantial improvement/substantial damage as 50% of market value of the structure.

The minimum standards set forth by FEMA and New York State have been adopted by the Town of Charleston. The Town of Charleston requires two (2) feet of freeboard for new construction or substantial improvements in special flood hazard areas and prohibits any floodway encroachments that result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood.

The Town of Charleston does not participate in the Community Rating System (CRS), however, the Town has considered joining and would attend a CRS seminar if offered locally. CRS participation may not cost effective based on the Town's limited administrative capabilities and the low number of NFIP policies currently in force.

Additional information on each jurisdiction's floodplain management program and participation in the NFIP is provided in Section 7 (Capability Assessment).

4.3 Improvement Opportunities

Despite the limitations and constraints faced by the Town of Charleston when it comes to current hazard mitigation capabilities, it can expand and improve on the capabilities described in Section 7 (Capability Assessment) and this annex. The Town is aware of its strengths and challenges in terms of mitigating risk. Specific opportunities to address existing gaps or limitations in local capabilities to reduce risk have been identified for each capability type and are further described below. Each of these opportunities were then considered by the Town during the plan update process as potential new mitigation actions to be included in the updated Mitigation Strategy.

Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

- Be opportunistic with further incorporating hazard mitigation and resilience into future or updated versions of the Town's plans, especially as they relate to transportation and environmental policies that can reduce risk and/or provide incentives to infrastructure and development that is located outside of hazard areas or protective ecosystems.

Administrative and Technical Capabilities

- Develop systems or practices that can help the Town to cope with potential unforeseen challenges in the future such as staff turnover or other disruptions to routine government functions and duties that support risk reduction.
- Seek and implement more capacity building initiatives for Town staff as appropriate, including but not limited to continuing education and professional development opportunities.
- Seek more assistance from utility companies to support tree pruning along major roadways throughout town.

Financial Capabilities

- Maximize opportunities through the Town's budgeting and CDBG process to help fund priority hazard mitigation and climate adaptation projects, particularly when combined with alternative/external grant funding sources when a local cost-share increases the Town's chances for a grant award.
- Continue to build and support the capacity of local staff and volunteers to identify and pursue funding made available through external funding programs, particularly those routinely made available to smaller communities through recurring state-level grant programs.
- Continue to coordinate with Montgomery County and neighboring communities in the region as it relates to positioning the Town to pursue and capture future grant funding for regional hazard risk reduction projects.

Education and Outreach Capabilities

- Increase use of the Town's website to support low-cost public education and outreach initiatives on building community resilience to hazards as well as individual mitigation actions for homeowners, business owners, etc.

Possible New Actions Related to NFIP Participation and Compliance

- Formally designate a community Floodplain Administrator (FPA). Current Regulations indicate the Town Code Enforcement Official is responsible for administering the provisions of the Floodplain District.
- The Town should coordinate with the State NFIP Coordinator on possible updates or revisions to local floodplain management regulations based on NY DECs most current Model Floodplain Management Regulations (which are routinely being updated as needed).
- To assist with implementing substantial damage provisions of the NFIP following a destructive hazard event, develop a local post-disaster substantial damage plan.
- Charleston's local Flood Damage Prevention regulations and building code enforcement

procedures could be further strengthened to include the following requirements that exceed minimum NFIP standards:

- Prohibit or minimize new development in floodplain areas.
- Prohibit or enforce higher standards for critical facilities subject to flood hazards.
- Add provisions that protect natural and beneficial functions of floodplains.

5. Mitigation Actions

Mitigation actions are projects or activities identified to reduce current and future vulnerabilities identified through the process of developing this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. The first table in this section identifies the status of the mitigation actions included in the 2016 version of this plan. Besides current status, actions brought forward to this 2024 plan are identified in the Keep for Plan Update? column. The second table includes all the actions, and their essential details, for this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. These actions were prioritized by the Municipality according to the criteria detailed in the main body of the plan.

Table 8 Status of Previous Mitigation Actions – Town of Charleston.

Action #	Action Title	Action Description	Current Status	Status Description/Explanation	Keep for Plan Update?
1	Identify Vulnerable Structures for Retrofit	Support the mitigation of vulnerable structures via retrofit (e.g., elevation, flood-proofing) or acquisition/relocation to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as a priority when applicable. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or "worst damage scenario". Phase 1: Identify appropriate candidates and determine the most cost-effective mitigation option (in progress). Phase 2: Work with the property owners to implement selected action based on available funding and local match availability.	In progress	As a result of the effects of Irene in 2011: Houses on Island Road (25% of structures) have been retrofitted per FEMA regulations. 25% have been repaired and are occupied. All of Island Road is occupied except one house. Houses on Colyer Road that were flooded were removed. One property has a temporary structure on it. A property on Hughes Road that had property damage has been occupied but the structure did not sustain damage in 2011.	YES
2	Begley Road Cross Culvert	Begley Road Cross Culvert- The existing cross culvert at the intersection of Begley Road and McDuffee Road is unable to manage the run-off during extreme rain conditions because it is undersized, and the outlet path has become obstructed from the lack of years of maintenance.	In Progress	Need to mitigate through constructing an off-road Ditch to alleviate run-off	Yes

Action #	Action Title	Action Description	Current Status	Status Description/Explanation	Keep for Plan Update?
3	Butler Road Culvert Crossing 1	Butler Road #1- The existing 30-inch cross culvert has been unable to manage the water volume in extreme rain situations. This problem has existed for many years and the situation has never been rectified. The over-flowing water erodes the road surface and makes it impassable.	In Progress / Modified	Largely for Butler Road - The erosion to the roadbed has to be stopped with riprap in order to stabilize the road. The landowner has been approached to donate land to move or reposition the road. That has not yet taken place. Work needs to proceed based on acquisition of land. This is an issue that is not addressed in the prior structural problems. Culverts need to be added. The road would need to be raised.	YES
4	Butler Road Culvert Crossing 2	Butler Road #2 - This section of Butler Road has no cross culverts and the runoff from the hill to the south creates extreme volumes of water under heavy rain and causes erosion to the south side of the road, which is a very narrow road.	In Progress / Modified	Culverts need to be added. The road would need to be raised. The solution appears to be relocating the road, and back-filling the bank. Currently, the existing guard rail is not tethered to the ground as the edge of the road has eroded and is unstable.	YES
5	Capital Bridge Program Improvements	Capital Bridge Program – Burtonsville Road Spur Bridge	Completed	Completed	NO
6	Highway Bridge Flood Vulnerability Assessment	Evaluate the flood vulnerabilities of the highway bridges on Barman Corners Road, Burtonsville Road, and County Route 160; identify feasible mitigation options. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or “worst damage scenario”.	In progress	There are two bridges on Burtonville Road over Woolsey Creek. The bridge closer to the winery has been replaced the other bridge needs to be replaced.	YES
7	Burtonsville Fire Station Flood Vulnerability Assessment	Encourage the property owner of Burtonsville Fire Station to evaluate the facility's flood vulnerability and to identify feasible mitigation options. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or “worst damage scenario”.	Completed	Completed. As a critical facility this action is required to mitigate if exposed to 1% or 0.02% chance event (100 or 500-year flood). GIS mapping does not indicate that the property is in the flood zone, but it is still vulnerable to flooding due to proximity to the small tributary to Schoharie Creek. The Burtonville Fire Department has an evacuation plan for the town. They have surveyed the land and agree that it is not in the flood plain. The culvert has been enlarged and runs under Colyer Road to Schoharie Creek. (in about 2021). A culvert has been replaced on the hillside on Burtonville Road so that the fire department can access the land behind the fire department. This was completed after 2016.	NO

Table 9. Updated Mitigation Actions (2024-2029) – Town of Charleston

Action #	Action Title	Problem Description	Action Description	Project Type	Hazard	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Lead Department	Implementation Schedule	Priority
52	Identify Vulnerable Structures for Retrofit	Mitigation of vulnerable structures needed	Support the mitigation of vulnerable structures via retrofit (e.g., elevation, flood-proofing) or acquisition/relocation to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as a priority when applicable. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or "worst damage scenario". Phase 1: Identify appropriate candidates and determine the most cost-effective mitigation option (in progress). Phase 2: Work with the property owners to implement selected action based on available funding and local match availability.	Property Protection	Flood	Low	HMGP with local cost share	Town Superintendent	2024 - 2029	Medium
53	Butler Road Culvert Crossing 1	Road erosion and runoff due to undersized culvert	Butler Road #1- The existing 30-inch cross culvert has been unable to manage the water volume in extreme rain situations. This problem has existed for many years and the situation has never been rectified. The over-flowing water erodes the road surface and makes it impassable. Develop an inventory of dams, culverts, bridges to help prioritize capital planning needs. Design and install culvert with increased capacity.	Structural Project	Flood	High	Municipal Budget	DPW	2024 - 2029	High
54	Butler Road Culvert Crossing 2	Road erosion and runoff due to undersized culvert	Butler Road #2- This section of Butler Road has no cross culverts and the runoff from the hill to the south creates extreme volumes of water under heavy rain and causes erosion to the south side of the road, which is a very narrow road. Develop an inventory of dams, culverts, bridges to help prioritize capital planning needs. Design and install new culvert designed for 100 year event.	Structural Project	Flood	High	Municipal Budget	DPW	2024 - 2029	High
55	Highway Bridge Flood Vulnerability Assessment	Flood risks to Burtonsville Fire Station	Encourage the property owner of Burtonsville Fire Station to evaluate the facility's flood vulnerability and to identify feasible mitigation options. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or "worst damage scenario".	Public Education and Awareness/ Prevention	Flood, Severe Storms	Medium	Staff Time, FEMA, NYS DHSES, County, Municipality	Municipal NFIP FPA	2024 - 2029	Low
56	Begley Road Cross Culvert	Flood risks from undersized culvert and obstructed outlet path	Begley Road Cross Culvert- The existing cross culvert at the intersection of Begley Road and McDuffee Road is unable to handle the run-off during extreme rain conditions because it is undersized and the outlet path has become obstructed from the lack of years of maintenance. Develop an inventory of dams, culverts, bridges to help prioritize capital planning needs. Design and install culvert with increased capacity.	Structural Project	Flood, Severe Storms	High	Municipal Budget	Town	2024 - 2029	High
57	Corbin Hill & Goldman	Damaged culvert	Intersection of Corbin Hill and Goldman Road has a culvert that is collapsing, causing a sink hole underneath the road bed. Design and install culvert with increased capacity.	Structural Project	Flood, Severe Storms	High	Municipal Budget	Town	2024 - 2029	Medium
58	Highway Bridges	Flood vulnerabilities of highway bridges	Evaluate the flood vulnerabilities of the highway bridges on Barman Corners Road, Burtonsville Road, and County Route 160; identify feasible mitigation options. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or "worst damage scenario".	Public Education and Awareness/ Prevention	Flood, Severe Storms	Medium	Municipal Budget, FEMA, NYS DHSES, County	Town	2024 - 2029	Low
59	Establish Safety Shelter(s)	Need shelter with backup power for residents during emergencies	Establish safety shelter(s) where village residents can go in case of emergencies. Also get and install a generator or other back up power supply to allow continued operations during hazard events and establish heating and cooling centers as needed.	Emergency Services Protection	All hazards: flooding, severe weather, severe winter storms, extreme temperatures	Medium	Municipal budget/State Historical grants	Town	2024 - 2029	Low

MONTGOMERY COUNTY NY
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER
Made of Something Stronger

September 30, 2022

Town of Charleston Offices
480 Corbin Hill Road,
Sprakers, NY 12166

Re: Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – Letter of Intent to Participate

We are pleased to announce that Montgomery County has received a grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency to update the County's multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan (HMP) in accordance with 44 FEMA requirements at 44.C.F.R. 201.6. The Montgomery County HMP will also be designed to support the New York Statewide Hazard Mitigation Plan. By updating the County-wide HMP, Montgomery County will be eligible to apply for future FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants and New York State Hazard Mitigation funding for specific mitigation projects designed to reduce and/or eliminate vulnerabilities resulting from disaster events throughout the County.

Montgomery County has contracted with Tighe & Bond, a multi-disciplinary engineering, environmental and planning firm, whose services in New York are provided by T&B Engineering and Landscape Architecture, P.C. (Tighe & Bond) to support the County to complete the update.

The purpose of this Letter of Intent (LOI) is to establish commitment from and a cooperative working relationship between all Participating Jurisdictions in the development and implementation of the Montgomery County HMP. In addition, the intent of this MOA is to ensure that the multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan is developed in accordance with Title 44 of the Federal Code of Regulations (CFR) Part 201.6; that the planning process is conducted in an open manner involving community stakeholders; that it is consistent with each participating jurisdiction's policies, programs and authorities; and it is an accurate reflection of the community's values.
Mitigation plans form the foundation for a community's long-term strategy to reduce disaster losses and break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. The Participating Jurisdictions in a mitigation planning process would benefit by:

- identifying cost effective actions for risk reduction;
- directing resources on the greatest risks and vulnerabilities;
- building partnerships by involving people, organizations, and businesses;
- increasing education and awareness of hazards and risk;
- aligning risk reduction with other community objectives; and
- providing eligibility to receive federal hazard mitigation grant funding.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY NY
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Montgomery County will act as the Lead Community and has assigned Alex Kuttesch, AICP, Senior Planner with the Department of Economic Development and Planning as the point of contact for the Planning Team. The Participating Jurisdictions authorize the Lead Community to manage and facilitate the planning process in accordance with the Work Program and Schedule. The draft All Hazards Mitigation Plan is expected to be completed early spring 2023 and the Final All Hazards Mitigation Plan in early summer 2023 pending final review by FEMA.

The Participating Jurisdictions understand that representatives must engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in the Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (FEMA, 2013), including, but not limited to:

- Organize and attend regular meetings of the Planning Team.
- Assist the Planning Team with developing and conducting an outreach strategy to involve other planning team members, stakeholders, and the public, as appropriate to represent their Jurisdiction.
- Identify community resources available to support the planning effort, including meeting spaces, facilitators, and media outlets.
- Provide data and feedback to develop the risk assessment and mitigation strategy, including a specific mitigation action plan for their Jurisdiction.
- Submit the draft plan to their Jurisdiction for review.
- Work with the Planning Team to incorporate all their Jurisdiction's comments into the draft plan.
- Submit the draft plan to their respective governing body for consideration and adoption.
- After adoption, coordinate a process to monitor, evaluate, and work toward plan implementation.

To assist in preparing the HMP update for Montgomery County, we are requesting each participating jurisdiction identify a primary and secondary point of contact on behalf of the governing bodies to participate as members of the Planning Team for the Montgomery County HMP as soon as possible.

Primary Contact:
Name Ellen McHale
Title Board member
Office/Agency (T) Charleston
Name of Participating Jurisdiction (T) Charleston
Address 480 Corbin Hill Rd. Sprakers, NY 12166
Phone number (518) 875-6889
Email address emchale2031@gmail.com

MONTGOMERY COUNTY NY
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Secondary Contact:
Name David Weiner
Title Chairman, Planning Board
Office/Agency (T) Charleston
Name of Participating Jurisdiction (T) Charleston
Address 480 Corbin Hill Rd., Sprakers, NY 12166
Phone number (518) 875-6026
Email address kature@aol.com

This LOI will remain in effect through the duration of the planning process and will terminate after adoption of the final FEMA-approved mitigation plan by all participating jurisdictions, or 5 years after FEMA approval, whichever is earlier. It may be terminated prior to that time for any Participating Jurisdiction by giving 60 days written notice. The LOI is to be implemented through the Work Program and Schedule, and any addenda that describe specific activities, programs, and projects, and if necessary, funding by separate instrument.

You may provide the contact information listed above by emailing Alex Kuttesch, akuttesch@co.montgomery.ny.us.

Sincerely,

Ken Rose, CEO

Kenneth L. Rose

Montgomery County Business Development Center

Capability Assessment Worksheet- Town of Charleston

Planning and Regulatory

COUNTY TO WORK WITH JURISDICTIONS TO ANSWER

Plans	Yes/No Year	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, 2002	No, it doesn't address hazards. The current plan being developed in 2023 will address hazards.
Capital Improvements Plan	No	
Economic Development Plan	No	
Local Emergency Response Plan	Yes, 1996	
Continuity of Operations Plan	no	
Transportation Plan	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Watershed Management Plan	Yes, 2015	
Floodplain Management Basin Plan	No	
Open Space and Recreation Plan	No	
Building Code, Permitting, and Inspections	**Yes/No**	**Are codes adequately enforced?**
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	no	
Fire department ISO rating		
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	**Yes/No**	**Is the ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts? Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?**
Zoning ordinance	No	
Subdivision ordinance	No	
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law No. 1, Adopted 1/15/2020.
Natural hazard specific ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood insurance rate maps	Yes	Effective 1/19/2018
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	incomplete	part of 2023 comprehensive plan
Stormwater Management Ordiance	No	
Growth Management Ordinance	No	
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	NYS mandate, Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467

Administrative and Technical

Administration	Yes/No	Describe capability Is coordination effective?
Planning Commission	Yes	
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (e.g., tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	No	
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	
Staff	**Yes/No FT/PT**	**Is staffing adequate to enforce regulations? Is staff trained on hazards and mitigation? Is coordination between agencies and staff effective?**
Chief Building Official	no	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	
Emergency Manager	Yes	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	No	
GIS Coordinator	Yes	
Other		
Technical	**Yes/No**	**Describe capability Has capability been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past?**
Warning systems/services (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	yes	fire dept warning, Reverse 911 for flooding
Hazard data and information	no	
Grant writing	No	
Hazus analysis	no	
Other		

Financial

Funding Resource	Access/ Eligibility (Yes/No)	Has the funding resource been used in past and for what type of activities? Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
Capital improvements project funding	No	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Storm water utility fee	no	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds	Obligation bonds - yes, special tax bonds - no	
Incur debt through private activities	No	
Community Development Block Grant	Yes	
Other federal funding programs	no	
State funding programs	yes	Has received DEC funding for a Salt Storage Facility. Could be approached for funding.
Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs	Yes	

Education and Outreach

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	The Schoharie River Center focuses on stewardship of the watershed and its waters.
Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	yes	expansion needed. Schoharie River Center in the Town of Charleston provides environmental education to youth.
Natural disaster or safety related school programs	no	
StormReady certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	no	
Other		

TOWN OF FLORIDA

MONTGOMERY COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE ANNEX NOVEMBER 2024

Town of Florida

10569 214 Fort Hunter Road

Amsterdam, NY 12010

https://www.townofflorida.com/

Town of Florida, New York

RESOLUTION NO. 51

A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF FLORIDA ADOPTING THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTION NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2024

WHEREAS, the Town of Florida recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within Town of Florida; and

WHEREAS the Town of Florida has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in Town of Florida from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the Town of Florida Town Board demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN OF FLORIDA, NEW YORK, THAT:

Section 1. In accordance with local rule for adopting resolutions, the Town of Florida Town Board adopts the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024. This plan, approved by the community, may be edited or amended after submission for review, but will not require the community to re-adopt any further iterations. This only applies to this specific plan and does not absolve the community from updating the plan in 5 years.

ADOPTED by a vote of 5 in favor and 0 against, and 0 abstaining, this 19 day of May, 2025

By: _____

(print name) Erin M Mead

ATTEST: By: _____

(print name) Lisa Fabiano

APPROVED AS TO FORM: By: _____

(print name) Michael Crowe, Esq.

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This municipality Annex includes details regarding the Town of Florida not included in the main body of the 2024 Montgomery County Multi-Hazards Mitigation Plan 5-Year Update (HMP). The municipality annexes were developed to assist municipalities with the process of implementing and maintaining their portion of the 2024 HMP. The Annex includes a Municipality Profile, Community Asset Vulnerability-Risk Analysis, National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary, Capability Assessment, and Mitigation Actions.

The following individuals have been identified as the hazards mitigation plan's primary and alternate point of contact for the Town of Florida.

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Eric Mead, Supervisor 167 Fort Hunter Rd., Amsterdam, NY 12010 518-365-1680 supervisormead@hotmail.com	Steve Anderson, Superintendent of Highways 214 Fort Hunter Road, Amsterdam, NY 12010 518-848-4362 stevea950@gmail.com

1. Municipality Profile

1.1 Brief History

According to the Town of Florida website the first inhabitants of the Town were the Mohawk Indians. The Town of Florida was officially formed on March 12, 1793[1]:

"'Throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, the Town of Florida developed as a farming community. In recent years, however, the Town has experienced an increase in single-family houses built on land once used for farming. In addition, there has been an increase in the amount of former farmland that now lies fallow. In general, the Town of Florida still remains primarily an agricultural community.'

1.2 Location and Demographics

The Town of Florida is a sparsely populated agricultural community of approximately 51 square miles, situated in the southeast corner of Montgomery County. Land surface ranges from around 239 feet above mean sea level along the Mohawk River to a high of 1,216 feet above mean seal level on Bean Hill, west of Minaville as the topography rises southerly. The Town is located across the Schoharie/South Chuctanunda/Terwilleger Creek sub watershed to the Mohawk River with predominant drainage features including Schoharie Creek and South Chuctanunda Creek. A more detailed description of the Eastern Alplaus Kill Subwatershed is included in the HMP Community Asset Inventory Section 5.6. The town center is located in the Hamlet of Minaville at the intersection of State Highway 30 and Fort Hunter Road near South Chuctanunda Creek. The Hamlet of Fort Hunter is located at the northwestern corner of the town at the confluence of the Schoharie River and Mohawk River.

[1] https://www.townofflorida.org/

The Hamlet of Scotch Bush is located on the town's southern border on the South Chuctanunda Creek. Florida's societal, economic, infrastructural and economic resources, including critical assets are highlighted in Figure 1.

The Town is bounded to the west by the Schoharie Creek; north by the Erie Canal (Mohawk River), Town and City of Amsterdam; and Schenectady County to the east and south.

Florida is home to 2,692 residents, with a population density of less than 54 people per square mile. According to the 2020 US Census[2], 96% of their 1,079 housing units are occupied, while 4% of the housing units remain vacant. Of the occupied units, 89% are owner occupied and 11% are renter occupied. 11.6% of the total population is below the poverty level, which includes 9% of seniors 65 and over. Approximately twenty percent of the town's residents have attained a four-year college degree or higher. The median household income for Florida is $82,230. There is little racial or ethnic diversity in the community with 94% reporting as White, 3% Black and 4% as Hispanic.

1.3 Governance

The Town of Florida is governed by a five member Town Board (one supervisor and four councilmen). This governing body will be responsible for the adoption and implementation of this plan.

1.4 Land Use and Development

There are 33,811 total acres of land in the town. The primary land use in the town is agricultural, which includes approximately 60% of the town. Agricultural land totals 20,050 acres with an average parcel size of 108 acres. Rural residential is the second largest use of land with 4,970 acres devoted to this use or 14.7% of the total land area. Vacant land constitutes another 3,888 acres or 11.5% of the land area. Commercial land use is primarily located along the Route 30 corridor and in a limited area on Route 5S in the northwestern portion of Town. Manufacturing uses are located in the area of the Industrial Business Park (IBP) zoning district along Route 5S between the City of Amsterdam and the Schenectady County border, a small area just south of Amsterdam, and in a small area along Route 5S west of Amsterdam. There are also natural product uses (mining) adjacent to the first manufacturing area. A mobile home residential area is located in the northeastern corner of the Town. Historical areas include the Hamlet of Fort Hunter. This area includes several historic sites relating to the Canal area such as "Clinton's Ditch," the Schoharie Creek Aqueduct and the Queen Anne Parsonage. Residential dwellings exist throughout the Town.

Throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, the Town of Florida developed as a farming community in recent years the town has experienced an increase in single family houses built on land once used for farming.

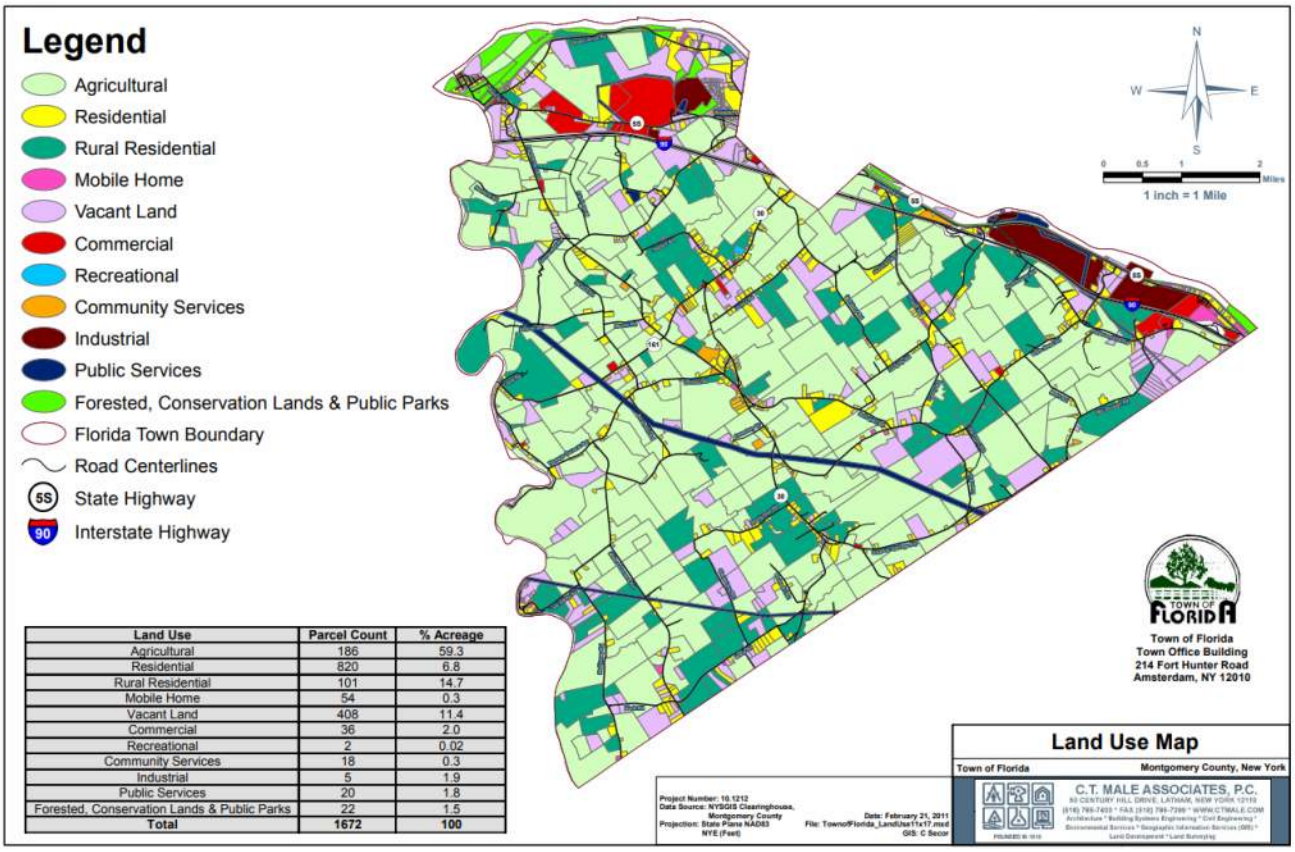
According to the Town of Florida Comprehensive Plan update completed in 2011, the Town has experienced a change in both its economic and demographic condition. This change has been characterized by a reduction of small farms and agricultural production, an increased demand for undeveloped land, the loss of local job opportunities, and the loss of younger generations of Town

[2] https://censusreporter.org/profiles/06000US3605726308-florida-town-montgomery-county-ny/

residents to areas with more opportunities for education and employment. The most recent amendments to the Florida Comprehensive Plan focused on how to best address the following challenges for the community and its future:

- Protection of farming and farmland
- Preserving Florida's rural setting
- Providing jobs and opportunities for the upcoming generations
- Stabilizing Florida's tax base
- Allowing and encourage new development without harming the environment

Figure 1 Town of Florida Land Use (2011)



Land Use	Parcel Count	% Acreage
Agricultural	186	59.3
Residential	820	6.8
Rural Residential	101	14.7
Mobile Home	54	0.3
Vacant Land	408	11.4
Commercial	36	2.0
Recreational	2	0.02
Community Services	18	0.3
Industrial	5	1.9
Public Services	20	1.8
Forested, Conservation Lands & Public Parks	22	1.5
Total	**1672**	**100**

2. Natural Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

Natural Hazard risk was calculated for all of Montgomery County in Section 4. The highest-ranked natural hazards include **flooding** due to heavy rain, ice jams and flash flooding, **severe weather** including extreme temperatures, high winds, and lightning and **severe winter weather** including snowstorms, and ice storms.

Local risk for flooding is typically dependent on the location of critical assets in relation to the special flood hazard areas. Flooding represents the largest natural hazard risk for Florida as evidenced during Hurricane Irene, especially to Fort Hunter and properties on Schoharie Creek. **Additional high risk hazards include severe weather and severe winter weather**. When coupled with climate change, this risk is anticipated to be elevated in the future. This section highlights **specific flood, severe weather and severe winter weather** vulnerability assessments completed for the Town of Florida that are not already included in the HMP. In addition to jurisdiction specific flood vulnerability analysis for all built structures including essential facilities and historic properties, the jurisdiction specific Hazus analysis for earthquakes is included.

2.1 Natural Hazard Event History Specific to the Municipality

Montgomery County has a history of natural and non-natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 4.0 of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the County and its municipalities. The table below presents a summary of natural events that have occurred to indicate the range and impact of natural hazard events in the Town in the past 10 years.

Table 1. Hazard Event History 2011-2021[3]

Dates of Event	Event Type	Summary of Damages/Losses
August 26 – September 11, 2011	Hurricane Irene and Remnants of Tropical Storm Lee	Five homes in Fort Hunter were substantially damaged, three were bought out through the FEMA FMA program, one was repaired, and one was abandoned. Four additional homes were abandoned. 20 residences were destroyed in Lost Valley near Schoharie Creek. The Minaville fire house was flooded, and the Erie Canal Lock at Fort Hunter collapsed. The Schoharie Crossing Historic Site sustained significant damage. Acres of farmland and crops were lost to flooding along the Mohawk and Schoharie Creek, due to inundation of crops, deposition of sediment and topsoil being washed away.
May 22, 2013	Flash Flood	Local television media reported flash flooding on Sulphur Springs Road in Florida due to heavy rainfall from showers and thunderstorms. The flash flooding caused significant damage to a home. One and a half feet of water swept through the home.
May 29, 2013	Tornado	A National Weather Service storm survey determined that a tornado touched down near Bernaski Road in Scotch Bush in the town of Florida. The tornado was only on the ground in Montgomery County for just under one mile before it crossed into Schenectady County border while traveling east. The tornado caused damage to a home along Bernaski Road, with half of the roof blown off. Grass was lifted and splattered on three sides of the home. Many windows were also blown out of the house. Nearby, a hundred-year-old barn was destroyed. A flagpole was ripped out of the ground. Trees were uprooted and/or split in half as well. Residents recalled seeing a funnel before taking cover.
July 7, 2013	Severe Storms Flooding	A tree and wires were reported down on Route 30 due to thunderstorm winds in Scotch Bush.
May 15, 2022	Hail	Quarter size hail was reported during a thunderstorm one mile south-southwest of Scotch Bush.

[3] Http://cdc.noaa.gov/stormevents, NY Rising Report for Amsterdam and Florida

Dates of Event	Event Type	Summary of Damages/Losses
June 12, 2015	Thunderstorm Winds	Trees were reported down in Minaville due to thunderstorm winds.
August 4,2020	Flash Flood	Tropical Storm Isaias tracked northeast from the eastern Carolinas across the mid-Hudson Valley and into New England. The center of the storm passed close to Albany on August 4th. This storm brought high winds and heavy rain to the region throughout the period. The heaviest rainfall occurred across the eastern Catskills, into the Capital District and up into the Lake George Saratoga Region, with the highest amounts of 5 to 7 inches in Greene County. State Hwy 30 south of Amsterdam from Fuller Road to State Hwy 161 in the town of Florida was closed due to flooding.

2.2 Community Assets

Forty-eight Community Assets were identified for the Town of Florida for inclusion in the HMP. Table 2 below lists all of the assets by FEMA asset categories, subtypes and name. The asset ID corresponds with locations shown in **Figure 1.**

Table 2. Community Assets in the Town of Florida

	Asset ID	Subtype	Name
ECONOMY	1	Major Employer	Target DC
	2	Major Employer	Dollar General
	3	Major Employer	Beech Nut Nutrition
	4	Major Employer	Hill & Markes
	5	Major Employer	Alpin Haus
	21	Major Employer	Amazon
	22	Major Employer	Green Trucking
SOCIETAL	6	Historic Site	Queen Anne's Parsonage
	7	Library	Fort Hunter Free Library
	8	Church	Florida Reformed Church
	9	Church	Family Bible Church
	10	Cemetery	Green Cemetery

	Asset ID	Subtype	Name
INFRASTRUCTURAL	11	**Municipal / Public Safety**	**Fort Hunter Fire Dept.**
	12	**Municipal / Public Safety**	**Town of Florida Fire Dept.**
	13	**Municipal /DPW /Highway**	**Florida Dept of Public Works**
	14*	Dam	(173-0298)
	15	Dam	Slezak Farm Pond Dam
	16*	Dam	Lock E-10 Dam At Cranesville
	17	**Pump Station**	**Amazon Sewer Pump Station**
	18	**Pump Station**	**Dollar General Sewer Pump Station**
	19	**PWS Tank**	**Water Tower**
	20	**Water Pump Station**	**Broadway Ext water pump station**

Bold indicated asset is identified as an essential facility.
***Asset located in 100-year flood**

2.3 Essential/ Critical Facilities

Essential facilities are defined in Section 5.7 of the HMP including facilities that are important to ensure a full recovery following the occurrence of a hazard event. There are five essential facilities in town. There is no designated emergency shelter. Table 3 provides a summary of essential facilities, and the status of emergency power supplies, shelter availability and flooding hazard. Essential facilities are included in **Figure 1** along with the 100-year and 500-year floodplain.

Table 3. Essential Facilities in the Town of Florida.

Facility	Location	Emergency Power?	Shelter?	In Floodplain?
Fort Hunter Fire Dept.	351 Main St., Fort Hunter	Y	N	N
Town of Florida Fire Dept.	6252 State Highway 30, Amsterdam	Y	N	N
Florida Dept of Public Works	167 Fort Hunter Rd, Amsterdam, NY 12010	Y	N	N
Water Tower	5S	N	N	N
Broadway Ext water pump station	Broadway Ext.	Y	N	N

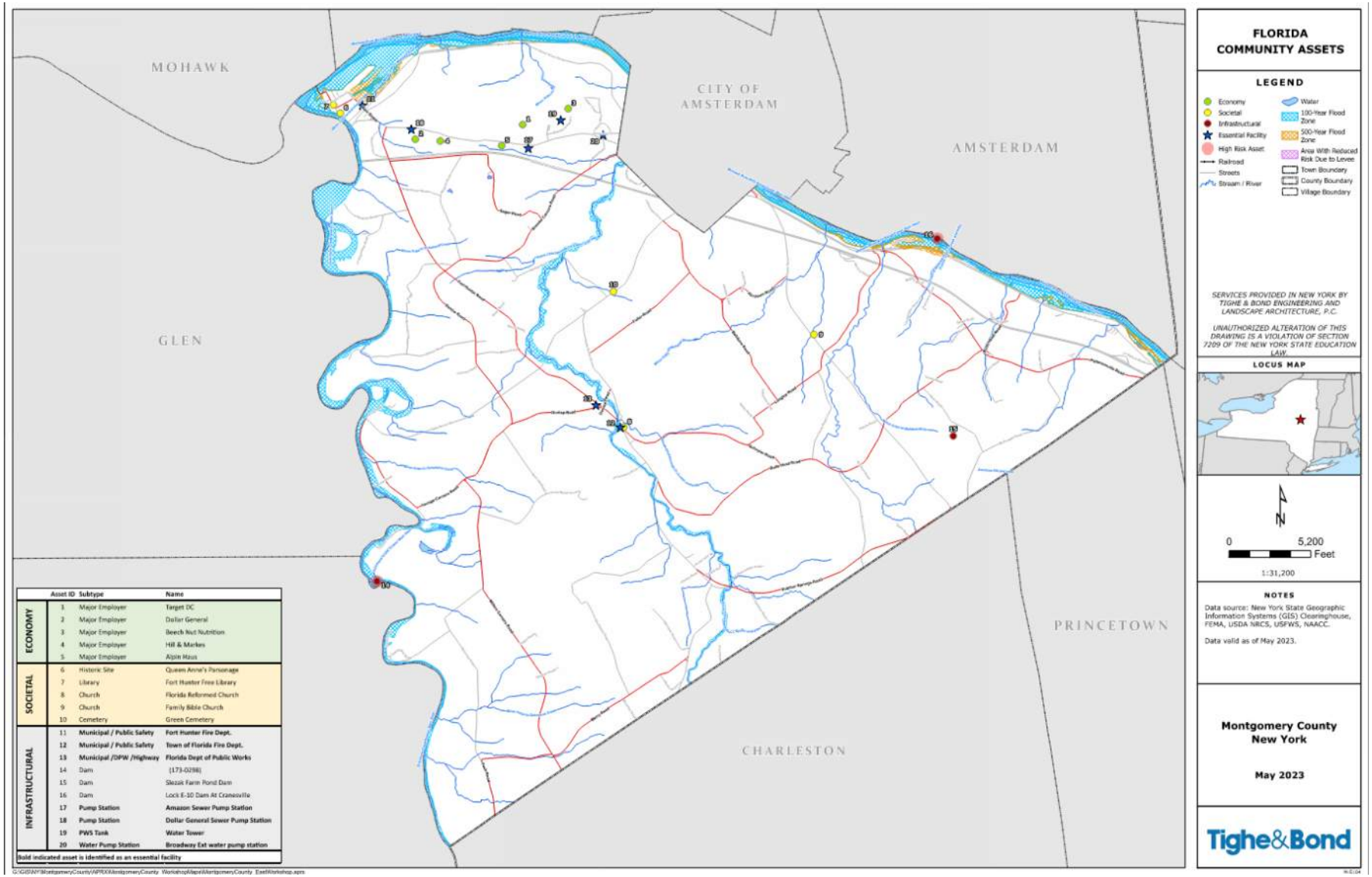


Figure 1. Town of Florida FEMA Flood Zones, Community Assets and Essential Facilities

2.4 Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties

According to FEMA records, there was one identified repetitive loss property in Florida as of 2016, and as of 2022, there were two identified repetitive loss **residential** properties both adjacent to Schoharie Creek. As of December 31, 2022, 6 policies were in force. The Town of Florida had a total of 8 claims totaling $99,713 in losses for all NFIP-insured structures. It should be noted that according to FEMA data there are 154 structures within the 100-year flood plain and 52 structures within the 500-year flood plain.

2.5 Vulnerable Assets: Exposure Analysis

Vulnerable assets were identified by intersecting GIS-based asset inventories with known hazard boundaries to determine the numbers of parcels and critical facilities. This results in an estimation of vulnerable assets for the Town, by hazard as shown in Table 4. The estimated value of at-risk assets is based on the Town's latest property tax values. Scenarios are not cumulative, i.e., the 0.2% annual chance estimates also do not include the values and numbers of the 1% annual chance event.

Table 4. Town of Florida Vulnerable Assets Exposure Analysis[4].

Hazard	At-Risk All Properties[5]		At-Risk Essential Facilities		At-Risk Historic Assets	
	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number
Hurricane/Tropical Storm	$553,867,141	1,346	$552,000	20	$N/A	1
Severe Thunderstorm	$553,867,141	1,346	$552,000	20	$N/A	1
Severe Winter Storm	$553,867,141	1,346	$552,000	20	$N/A	1
Tornado	$553,867,141	1,346	$552,000	20	$N/A	1
Flood						
1% Annual Chance	$30,747,152	154	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
0.2% Annual Chance	$7,621,852	52	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

[4] Value based on 50% of assessor's full market value

2.6 Townwide Earthquake Hazus Analysis

The earthquake Hazus 6.0 module uses two earthquake scenarios: an earthquake with a 5.0 magnitude and 500 and 2,500 Mean Year Return periods. Table 5 below presents estimated direct economic loss for damage from earthquakes for the Town of Florida. The totals include capital stock and economic loss estimates.

*Table 5 Town of Florida Earthquake Vulnerability Analysis**

Damage Categories	500-MRP	2,500-MRP
Estimated total number of buildings	1,346	1,346
Total direct building economic loss	$655,000	$9,173,000

- *Hazus combines Florida and Charleston, values above are for both communities.*

3. Problem Statements

Problem statements were developed upon the completion and review of all risk assessment tasks. These statements are designed to briefly summarize the key hazard risks and vulnerabilities to the municipality based on potential impacts and losses from future events. They are among the issues of greatest concern and were used to assist in the identification and analysis of potential mitigation actions. These problem statements will be reviewed and revised as needed during future plan updates to reflect the most current information resulting from the risk assessment.

Table 6. Florida Problem Statements.

Problem Area	Description
Primary Hazards of Concern	
Trees	Tree related hazards are widespread during hurricane/tropical storm and severe winter storm events, particularly downing electrical lines, and when falling and blocking roads that isolate many rural areas throughout town and pose life/safety threat due to a lack of emergency access. Hazardous trees on Town-owned property are also a significant and costly concern.
Geographic Areas of Concern	
	Local Areas of Flooding-
Schoharie Creek	
Mohawk River	Enhance stormwater conveyance an increase detention volume in Fort Hunter.
	Enlarge undersized culverts in Florida.
	Stabilize and repair South Chuctanunda Creek banks and streambed.
Vulnerable Community Assets	
Shelters	There are no local shelters identified in Florida.
Bridges/ Culverts	Town Bridges crossing South Chuctanunda Creek on Cemetery Drive and Hartley Road. Culverts on Pattersonville Road and Fort Hunter Road are in poor condition.
Emergency Service	Minaville firehouse is not in flood zone but vulnerable to flooding.

4. Capabilities

The Town of Florida is a small, sparsely populated community with limited capabilities and resources to support the implementation of hazard mitigation actions. This jurisdictional annex provides some additional documentation on the existing local authorities, policies, programs, and resources to support mitigation and the Town's ability to enhance or build upon these existing capabilities. This includes more detailed information on the updated capability findings for the community as highlighted in Section 7 (Capability Assessment), as well as the identification of some specific opportunities to expand and improve local mitigation capabilities for consideration as potential new actions for Section 8 (Mitigation Strategy).

Summary of Local Findings

4.1.1 Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

Planning and regulatory capabilities include the local plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that are relevant to reducing the potential impacts of hazards. The following planning and regulatory capabilities are currently in place for Florida:

- Comprehensive/Master Plan – *Town of Florida Comprehensive Plan, 2002*
- Capital Improvements Plan – *Town Council, funds from annual budget.*
- Economic Development Plan – *Annually updated as part of the consolidated funding application process.*
- Local Emergency Operations Plan – *Coordinated by Town Administration and Emergency Manger*
- Transportation Plan – *County Plan*
- Watershed Management Plan – *Engineering and DPW*
- Floodplain Management Basin Plan – *NYSDEC Floodplain Admin, Code Enforcement Officer*
- Building Codes – *Accept minimum NYS code; must adopt state building code and can enhance if wanted.*
- Zoning Ordinance – *Town of Florida Zoning Ordinance, 2014*
- Subdivision Ordinance – *Town of Florida Zoning Ordinance, 2014*
- NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance – Local Law No. 3, Adopted 12/5/2017.
- Growth Management Ordinance – *Town of Florida Comprehensive Plan, 2002*

Given their direct relevance and significance to long-term hazard risk reduction, all current versions of formally adopted local comprehensive plans, master and environmental planning, environmental resource plans, and open space and recreation plans for participating jurisdictions were reviewed during the plan update process to ensure general consistency and integration as appropriate.

The Town of Florida has important mitigation capabilities in place that work to reduce hazard risk. This includes the adoption and enforcement of building codes and land use and development ordinances/regulations that support mitigation by ensuring new or substantially improved

development projects meet specific standards for public safety and protection from natural hazards. The administration and enforcement of these codes and development regulations are considered among the most effective and cost-beneficial measures to protect people and future development from the impact of natural hazard events.

4.1.2 Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Administrative and technical capabilities include the local human resources and their skills/tools that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following administrative and technical capabilities are in place for Florida:

- Planning Board
- Maintenance Programs to Reduce Risk
- Mutual Aid Agreements
- Chief Building Official
- GIS Coordinator - *MCBDC*
- Warning Systems

The Town of Florida is governed by a Town Board, Planning Board, Zoning Board, and Supervisors Office. The Town has limited full-time (or in-house) staff resources to support mitigation activities, but these capabilities are considered sufficient given the community's size and relatively lower vulnerability to natural hazards. Town staff are supported by numerous local boards and commissions in addition to auxiliary support staff who are under contract for additional support services. The Emergency Management Office is the managerial function charged with creating the framework within which the community will reduce its vulnerability to hazards and cope with disasters. Emergency management seeks to promote safer, less vulnerable communities with the capacity to cope with hazards and disasters. To achieve this goal the office has established ongoing public education opportunities and informational programs for things such as responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness or environmental education. Additional programming in schools is available for natural disaster and safety. These programs help keep the town prepared and safe during emergencies.

4.1.3 Financial Capabilities

Financial capabilities include the fiscal resources the community has access to for helping to fund the implementation of hazard mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities. The following financial capabilities are in place for Florida:

- Capital improvement project funding
- Community Development Block Grant
- Federal Funding
- State Funding *(CFA cycle)*
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs

The Town of Florida has limited financial capabilities due to its size and relatively small income-generating tax base. With no special fees or other local capabilities to raise funds, the community is

more reliant on external grant funding and debt financing mechanisms. Limited local funding may be a major constraint as many outside funding sources have local cost-share (cash match) requirements which may be difficult to meet. This lack of financial resources is a concern regarding the implementation of mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities.

The Town's Clerk is responsible for the accounting of all Town funds, maintaining financial records and preparing financial reports. Other responsibilities include overseeing the budget process, assisting with the year-end audit, long term financial planning, handling insurance related matters, insurance, and the issuance of bonds. The Clerk provides budget monitoring and financial reports to the Supervisor throughout the fiscal year.

4.1.4 Education and Outreach Capabilities

Education and outreach capabilities include the local programs and methods already in place that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following education and outreach capabilities are in place for Florida:

- Website
- Email Listserv
- Social Media

4.2 NFIP Participation and Compliance

The Town of Florida has actively participated in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) since 1987. The current effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is dated January 19, 2018. As of December 31, 2022, there are a total of 6 NFIP policies in force. The total annual premium is $6,271 for a total of $1,396,000 in coverage. As of February 23, 2023, a total of 8 claims amounting to approximately $99,713 have been paid to NFIP policyholders in Florida since joining the program.[13] More information on NFIP-insured structures, including those that have been repetitively damaged by floods, is provided in Section 4 (Risk Analysis) of the HMP and Section 2.4 of this Annex. Table 8 describes the Town of Florida's participation and continued compliance in accordance with NFIP requirements and as specified in FEMA's 2022 Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide.[14]

[13] FEMA NFIP, HUDEX Report, Policy and Loss Data by Community: https://nfipservices.floodsmart.gov//reports-flood-insurance-data
[14] Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide. FEMA. April 2022. P. 26.

Table 7. NFIP Participation and Compliance, Town of Florida.

REQUIRED INFORMATION	RESPONSE
Adoption of NFIP minimum floodplain management criteria via local regulation.	Adopted 2017 via Town Local Law #3 of 2017 Flood Plain Management Regulations.
Adoption of the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), if applicable.	Adopted via the above cited Local Law (Section 3.2 Basis for establishing areas of Special Flood Hazard). The latest effective FIRM is dated January 19, 2018.
Implementation and enforcement of local floodplain management regulations to regulate and permit development in SFHAs.	Per the above regulations, the Building Code Enforces of the Town of Florida administers the provisions of the Floodplain District. The Building Code Enforcer shall have the responsibility and authority to grant or deny flood hazard area permit applications for development in Special Flood Hazard Areas in accordance with this regulation.
Appointment of a designee or agency to implement the addressed commitments and requirements of the NFIP.	Per the above regulations, the Building Code Enforcer of the Town of Florida has been formally appointed to implement the requirements of the NFIP through administration of the provisions of the Floodplain District.
Description of how participants implement the substantial improvement/substantial damage provisions of their floodplain management regulations after an event.	The Town follows the same local permitting process as described above for implementing and enforcing floodplain management regulations following a flood event. Section 2 of the Town's Local Law define substantial improvement/substantial damage as 50% of market value of the structure.

The minimum standards set forth by FEMA and New York State have been adopted by the Town of Florida. The Town of Florida requires two (2) feet of freeboard for new construction or substantial improvements in special flood hazard areas and prohibits any floodway encroachments that result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood.

The Town of Florida does not participate in the Community Rating System (CRS), however, the Town has considered joining and would attend a CRS seminar if offered locally. CRS participation may not be cost effective based on the Town's limited administrative capabilities and the low number of NFIP policies currently in force.

Additional information on each jurisdiction's floodplain management program and participation in the NFIP is provided in Section 7 (Capability Assessment).

4.2.1 Improvement Opportunities

Despite the limitations and constraints faced by the Town of Florida when it comes to current hazard mitigation capabilities, it can expand and improve on the capabilities described in Section 7 (Capability Assessment) and this annex. The Town is aware of its strengths and challenges in terms of mitigating risk. Specific opportunities to address existing gaps or limitations in local capabilities to reduce risk have been identified for each capability type and are further described below. Each of these opportunities were then considered by the Town during the plan update process as potential new mitigation actions to be included in the updated Mitigation Strategy.

Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

- Be opportunistic with further incorporating hazard mitigation and resilience into future or updated versions of the Town's plans, especially as they relate to transportation and environmental policies that can reduce risk and/or provide incentives to infrastructure and development that is located outside of hazard areas or protective ecosystems.

Administrative and Technical Capabilities

- Develop systems or practices that can help the Town to cope with potential unforeseen challenges in the future such as staff turnover or other disruptions to routine government functions and duties that support risk reduction.
- Seek and implement more capacity building initiatives for Town staff as appropriate, including but not limited to continuing education and professional development opportunities.
- Seek more assistance from utility companies to support tree pruning along major roadways throughout town.

Financial Capabilities

- Maximize opportunities through the Town's budgeting and CDBG process to help fund priority hazard mitigation and climate adaptation projects, particularly when combined with alternative/external grant funding sources when a local cost-share increases the Town's chances

for a grant award.

- Continue to build and support the capacity of local staff and volunteers to identify and pursue funding made available through external funding programs, particularly those routinely made available to smaller communities through recurring state-level grant programs.
- Continue to coordinate with Montgomery County and neighboring communities in the region as it relates to positioning the Town to pursue and capture future grant funding for regional hazard risk reduction projects.

Education and Outreach Capabilities

- Increase use of the Town's website to support low-cost public education and outreach initiatives on building community resilience to hazards as well as individual mitigation actions for homeowners, business owners, etc.

Possible New Actions Related to NFIP Participation and Compliance

- Formally designate a community Floodplain Administrator (FPA). Current Regulations indicate the Town Code Enforcement Official is responsible for administering the provisions of the Floodplain District.
- The Town should coordinate with the State NFIP Coordinator on possible updates or revisions to local floodplain management regulations based on NY DECs most current Model Floodplain Management Regulations (which are routinely being updated as needed).
- To assist with implementing substantial damage provisions of the NFIP following a destructive hazard event, develop a local post-disaster substantial damage plan.
- Florida's local Flood Damage Prevention regulations and building code enforcement procedures could be further strengthened to include the following requirements that exceed minimum NFIP standards:
    - Prohibit or minimize new development in floodplain areas.
    - Prohibit or enforce higher standards for critical facilities subject to flood hazards.
    - Add provisions that protect natural and beneficial functions of floodplains.

5. Mitigation Actions

Mitigation actions are projects or activities identified to reduce current and future vulnerabilities identified through the process of developing this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. The first table in this section identifies the status of the mitigation actions included in the 2016 version of this plan. Besides current status, actions brought forward to this 2024 plan are identified in the Keep for Plan Update? column. The second table includes all the actions, and their essential details, for this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. These actions were prioritized by the Municipality according to the criteria detailed in the main body of the plan.

Table 8 Status of Previous Mitigation Actions – Town of Florida.

Category of Action	Description of Action	Implementation Responsibility and Status	Hazard Addressed	Timeframe/ Priority	Resources/Funding *	Status: Completed/ In Progress/ Deleted Deferred/ Modified	Explanation of Status
Prevention	Work with Montgomery County to protect county resources on which the City and Town of Amsterdam, and Town of Florida rely on.	Town of Florida, Montgomery County	All hazards	Unknown	Local budget	Completed	Coordination was established
Emergency Services Protection	Obtain additional caches of disposable emergency medical supplies and sheltering in-place resources for the Town.	Town Administration, St. Mary's Hospital	Flood, severe storm	Short-term	Local budget	Completed	Supplies were obtained
Prevention	Establish a program to address buildings that are too costly to renovate or have been abandoned.	Town of Florida, Montgomery County	All hazards	Unknown	Local budget	Deleted	No Funding
Emergency Services Protection	An emergency communications protocol will be established which includes elements such as a formal multi-lingual communications system to inform municipalities and residents.	Inter-municipal collaboration	Flood, severe storm	Short-term	Local budget	Deleted	No Funding

Town of Florida Annex

2024 Montgomery County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Category of Action	Description of Action	Implementation Responsibility and Status	Hazard Addressed	Timeframe/ Priority	Resources/Funding *	Status: Completed/ In Progress/ Deleted Deferred/ Modified	Explanation of Status
Natural Resource Protection and Green Infrastructure	This project will repair and reinforce the hamlet of Fort Hunter's protective berm, improving resiliency against flooding from Schoharie Creek.	DPW, Engineering Consultant	Flood, severe storm	Short-term	Local budget	Deleted	Per NYS Canal
Structural Projects	This project proposes enlargements of culverts at up to 14 road crossings in the Town of Florida that were flooded out during Hurricane Irene and Tropical Storm Lee in 2011.	DPW, Engineering Consultant	Flood, severe storm	Short-term	Local budget	Completed	Culvert projects completed
Property Protection	The proposed project includes acquisition and demolition of substantially damaged homes on Brown Place and Quackenbush Street.	Town of Florida, Property Owners	Flood, severe storm	Short-term	Local budget	Completed	Project completed
Structural Projects / Natural Resource Protection and Green Infrastructure	Fort Hunter Berm Stabilization – repair the existing berm	Town of Florida	Flood	Short-term, depending on funding / Medium priority	HMGP, local funding	Deleted	No Funding
Prevention	Consider participation in incentive-based programs such as CRS.	Town of Florida	Flood	Short-term / High priority	Local budget	Deleted	Not participating
Prevention	Support County-wide initiatives identified in Section 9.1 of the County Annex.	Town of Florida, Montgomery County	All hazards	Short-term / High priority	Local budget	Completed	Support identified
Property Protection	Consider acquiring land in hazard areas as it becomes available, such as in the "Lost Valley" area.	Town of Florida, FEMA	Flood	Short-term, depending on funding / Medium priority	Local budget, FEMA	In progress	Will consider

Table 9. Updated Mitigation Actions (2024-2029) – Town of Florida.

Action #	Action Title	Problem Description	Action Description	Project Type	Hazard	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Lead Department	Implementation Schedule	Priority
60	Acquiring Land	Land in hazard areas at risk of flooding	Consider acquiring land in hazard areas as it becomes available, such as in the "Lost Valley" area	Acquiring Land	Flood	Medium	Local Budget, FEMA	Town of Florida	2024-2029	Low
61	Culvert Improvement	Culvert on Queen Anne Rd in need of improvements	Design and install culvert with increased capacity	Structural Project	Flood	Medium	Local Budget	Town of Florida	2024-2029	Medium
62	Establish Safety Shelter(s)	Need shelter with backup power for residents during emergencies	Establish safety shelter(s) where village residents can go in case of emergencies. Also get and install a generator or other back up power supply to allow continued operations during hazard events and establish heating and cooling centers as needed.	Emergency Services Protection	All hazards: flooding, severe weather, severe winter storms, extreme temperatures	Medium	Municipal budget/State Historical grants	Town	2024-2029	Low

Letter of Intent to participate in Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Plan by the Town of Florida is implied, primary and secondary contact information supplied via email rather than incorporated with form letter.

Capability Assessment Worksheet- Town of Florida

Planning and Regulatory

COUNTY TO WORK WITH JURISDICTIONS TO ANSWER

Plans	Yes/No Year	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, 2002	
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	
Economic Development Plan	Yes	
Local Emergency Response Plan	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	Yes	
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	
Watershed Management Plan	Yes	
Floodplain Management Basin Plan	Yes	
Open Space and Recreation Plan		
Building Code, Permitting, and Inspections	**Yes/No**	**Are codes adequately enforced?**
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire department ISO rating	Yes	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	**Yes/No**	**Is the ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts? Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?**
Zoning ordinance	Yes	
Subdivision ordinance	Yes	
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law No. 3, Adopted 12/5/2017
Natural hazard specific ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood insurance rate maps	Yes	Effective 1/19/2018
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	
Stormwater Management Ordiance	No	
Growth Management Ordinance	Yes	
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	

Administrative and Technical

Administration	Yes/No	Describe capability Is coordination effective?
Planning Commission	Yes	
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (e.g., tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	
Staff	**Yes/No FT/PT**	**Is staffing adequate to enforce regulations? Is staff trained on hazards and mitigation? Is coordination between agencies and staff effective?**
Chief Building Official	Yes	Code Enforcement Officer
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	
Emergency Manager	Yes	
Community Planner	Yes	
Civil Engineer	Yes	
GIS Coordinator	No	MCBDC
Other		
Technical	**Yes/No**	**Describe capability Has capability been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past?**
Warning systems/services (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	Via county sheriff
Hazard data and information	Yes	
Grant writing	No	
Hazus analysis	No	
Other		

Financial

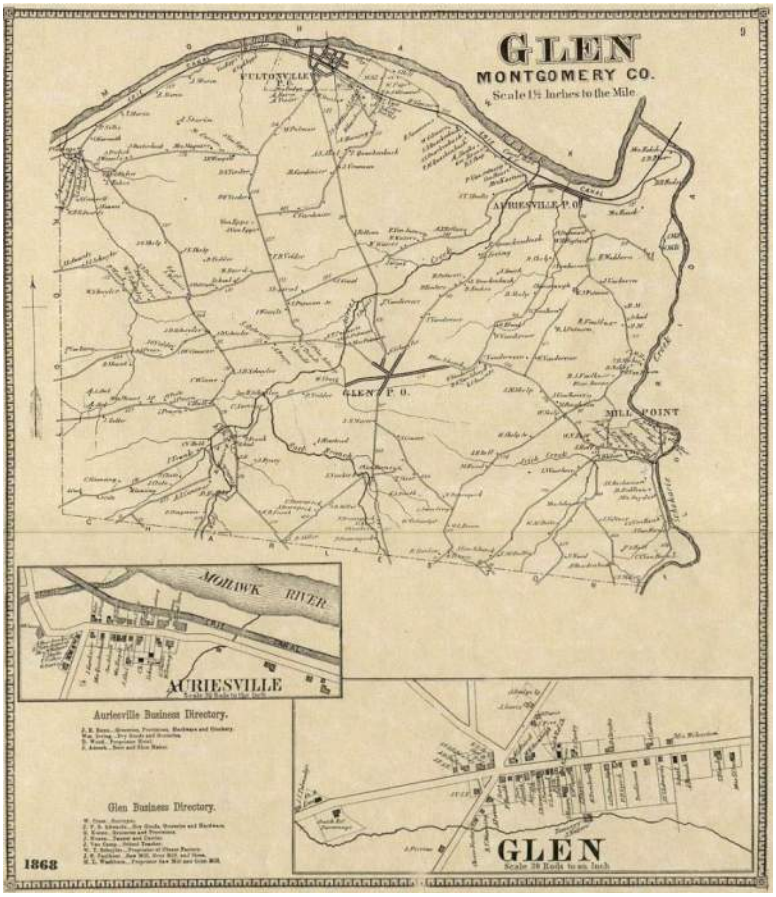
Funding Resource	Access/ Eligibility (Yes/No)	Has the funding resource been used in past and for what type of activities? Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
Capital improvements project funding	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Storm water utility fee	No	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds	Oblig - yes, special - no	
Incur debt through private activities	No	
Community Development Block Grant	Yes	
Other federal funding programs	Yes	
State funding programs	Yes	Yes CFA cycle
Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs	No	

Education and Outreach

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.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	
Natural disaster or safety related school programs	Yes	
StormReady certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other		

TOWN OF GLEN

MONTGOMERY COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE ANNEX NOVEMBER 2024



Town of Glen

7 Erie Street

Fultonville, NY 12072

https://www.co.montgomery.ny.us/web/municipal/glen/default.asp

RESOLUTION NO. 20

RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTION NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2024

WHEREAS, the Town of Glen recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within The Town of Glen; and

WHEREAS, the town of Glen has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS, Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the Town of Glen from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS, adoption by the Town of Glen demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN OF GLEN NEW YORK, THAT:

In accordance with local rule for adopting resolutions, the Town of Glen adopts the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024. This plan, approved by the community, may be edited or amended after submission for review, but will not require the community to re-adopt any further iterations. This only applies to this specific plan and does not absolve the community from updating the plan in 5 years.

Sponsored by:	Councilperson Kelly		
Seconded by:	Councilperson Whiteman		
Roll Call Vote:	Councilperson Kelly	Aye X	Nay
	Councilperson Crewell	ABSENT	
	Councilperson Farina	ABSENT	
	Councilperson Whiteman	Aye X	Nay
	Supervisor Reilly	Aye X	Nay

Roxanne Douglass

Roxanne Douglass, Town Clerk, Town of Glen

May 12, 2025

Date

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This municipality Annex includes details regarding the Town of Glen not included in the main body of the 2024 Montgomery County Multi-Hazards Mitigation Plan 5-Year Update (HMP). The municipality annexes were developed to assist municipalities with the process of implementing and maintaining their portion of the 2024 HMP. The Annex includes a Municipality Profile, Community Asset Vulnerability-Risk Analysis, National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary, Capability Assessment, and Mitigation Actions.

The following individuals have been identified as the hazards mitigation plan's primary and alternate point of contact for the Town of Glen.

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Tim Reilly, Supervisor 7 Erie Street Fultonville, NY 12072 518.853-3865 glensupervisor@gmail.com	William Beddig, Superintendent of Highways 7 Erie Street Fultonville, NY 12072 518.922-5161

1. Municipality Profile

1.1 Brief History

According to the Town of Glen's website the first inhabitants of the Town were the Mohawk Indians. The Town of Glen was located inside the original Town of Mohawk. The Town was first settled in the 18th Century. The town was formed in 1823 from the Town of Charleston. In 1846, the community of Fultonville set itself apart from the town by incorporating it as a village.

1.2 Location and Demographics

The Town of Glen is a sparsely populated agricultural community of approximately 40 square miles, situated in central Montgomery County. The Mohawk River flows along the Town's northern border.

Land surface ranges from around 300 feet above mean sea level along the Mohawk River to a high of 1,100 feet above mean seal level near Oak Ridge Road as the topography rises southerly. The Town is located across the Schoharie/Fly Creek subwatershed to the Mohawk River with predominant drainage features including Schoharie Creel and its tributaries, Auries Creek and Van Wie Creek. A more detailed description of the Central Cayadutta Creek/ Fly Creek/Schoharie Creek/ Subwatershed is included in the HMP Community Asset Inventory Section 5.6. The town center is located in the village of Fultonville. Glen includes the hamlets of Glen, Mill Point, Auriesville and Stone Ridge. It shares its boundaries with the Village of Fonda and Town of Mohawk to the north, Town of Florida to the east, Town of Charleston to the south and the Town of Root to the west.

Glen's economic, societal and infrastructural resources, including critical assets are shown in Figure 1.

Glen is home to 2,513 residents, with a population density of about 65 people per square mile. According to the 2020 US Census[1], 81% of their 936 housing units are occupied, while 19% of the housing units remain vacant. Of the occupied units, 82% are owner occupied and 18% are renter occupied. 19.6% of the total population is below the poverty level, which includes 16% of seniors 65 and over and 31% for children under the age of 18. Approximately 16 % of the town's residents have attained a four-year college degree or higher. The median household income for Glen is $63,864. There is little racial or ethnic diversity in the community with 91% reporting as white, 1% black, 3% multi-racial and 4% as Hispanic.

1.3 Governance

The Town of Glen is governed by a five member Town Board (one supervisor and four councilmen). This governing body will be responsible for the adoption and implementation of this plan.

1.4 Land Use and Development

According to the most recent comprehensive plan completed in 2000 there are 25,187 total acres of land in the town. The primary land use in the town is agricultural, which includes approximately 60% of the town. Agricultural land totals 14,603 acres. Rural residential is the second largest use of land with 3,912 acres devoted to this use or 16% of the total land area. Vacant land constitutes another 3,277 acres or 13% of the land area. Commercial land use is primarily located along Riverside Drive, a short section of Route 5S east of Fultonville and in the vicinity of the hamlet of Glen. Many of the commercial endeavors are agri-businesses which support the local and regional farming industry. There is a small amount of industrial use including the White Mop Wringer Company on Riverside Drive, Anderson Instruments in the Hamlet of Glen, and the Glen Canal View Business Park along Route 5S. Historic sites, Wild, Forested, Conservation Land and Public Parks encompass nearly 1,000 acres in Glen.

According to the comprehensive plan, notable goals that are consistent with the intent and purpose of the HMP include the following.

- Overall Goal: Promote land uses that complement and enhance the Town's existing development patterns while preserving the Town's rural and historic character and natural resources.
- Goal 2: Preserve and protect natural resources within the Town.
    - Ensure Planning Boards consider protection of natural resources (wetlands, steep slopes, aquifers, stream corridors, etc. in subdivision and Site Plan Review.
    - Prohibit permanent construction in 100-year flood zone.
    - Review regulations to be consistent with NYS Environmental Conservation Law.
- Goal 5: Identify and recognize historic properties warranting protection.
- Goal 6 Preserve Town Rural Character and Open Space.

[1] https://censusreporter.org/profiles/06000US3605726308-florida-town-montgomery-county-ny/

- Promote low density housing where water and sewer is not available.
- Buffer areas to wetlands, aquifers, stream corridors, steep slopes.

- Goal 8 Enhance recreational and cultural opportunities.
  - Further investigate needs for community waterfront park along the Mohawk.
- Goal 9 Cooperate with adjacent municipality and Montgomery County.
  - Support existing public safety facilities.

2. Natural Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

Natural Hazard risk was calculated for all of Montgomery County in Section 4. The highest-ranked natural hazards include **flooding** due to heavy rain, ice jams and flash flooding, **severe weather** including extreme temperatures, high winds, and lightning and **severe winter weather** including snowstorms, and ice storms.

Local risk for flooding is typically dependent on the location of critical assets in relation to the special flood hazard areas. Flooding represents the largest natural hazard risk for Glen as evidenced during Hurricane Irene, especially to properties along the Mohawk River and Schoharie Creek bridge crossings. **Additional high-risk hazards include severe weather and severe winter weather.** There were many notable high wind/ thunderstorm events that impacted trees within the town. When coupled with climate change, this risk is anticipated to be elevated in the future. This section highlights specific vulnerability assessments completed for the Town of Glen that are not already included in the HMP. In addition to jurisdiction **specific flood, severe weather and severe winter weather** vulnerability analysis for all built structures including essential facilities and historic properties, the jurisdiction specific Hazus analysis for earthquakes is included.

2.1 Natural Hazard Event History Specific to the Municipality

Montgomery County has a history of natural and non-natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 4.0 of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the County and its municipalities. The table below presents a summary of natural events that have occurred to indicate the range and impact of natural hazard events in the Town in the past 10 years.

Table 1. Hazard Event History 2011-2021[2]

Dates of Event	Event Type	Summary of Damages/Losses
August 26 – September 11, 2011	Hurricane Irene and Remnants of Tropical Storm Lee	Record floods were set at all the gages along Schoharie Creek: Prattsville, Gilboa Dam, Gilboa Bridge, Breakabeen and Burtonsville. Record flooding occurred along Schoharie Creek in Montgomery County. Several homes on Colyer Road in Burtonsville were destroyed. On August 28th, Route 5S over the Schoharie Creek was closed and the New York State Thruway, I-90, was closed westbound at Exit 27 (Amsterdam-Route 5) and eastbound at Exit 28 (Fultonville-Fonda) due to severe flooding on the Schoharie Creek. On the morning of August 29th at approximately 8:45 am EST, a 72-year-old man drowned when his truck was swept away from Route 5S by the Schoharie Creek in the Town of Glen. It was reported that at least 20 farmers lost crops and sustained damage to farmland in the Schoharie and Mohawk valleys in Montgomery County. The Burtonsville River gage on the Schoharie Creek, which is located on the right bank 0.4 miles south of Burtonsville, 2.7 miles north of Esperance, exceeded its 6-foot flood stage at 11:01 am EST on August 28th, its 8-foot moderate flood stage at 1:45 pm, its 10-foot major flood stage at 6:12 pm, and dropped below flood stage at 8:25 pm on August 30th. A record crest occurred but the time and reading were unknown since the gage was damaged during the flooding. Initially started out as flash flooding then transitioned to river flooding.
September 9, 2011	Tornado	A National Weather Service Storm Survey team confirmed a weak tornado touched down in the Town of Glen. The tornado downed some small hardwood trees and broke off some large branches. Damage extended from just west of Noeltner Road to near Ripley Road. There was video and photo evidence.

[2] http://ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents

Dates of Event	Event Type	Summary of Damages/Losses
July 23, 2012	Hail	Large hail, some as large as 2.50 in diameter, occurred with some storms across parts of eastern New York. In addition, thunderstorm winds produced damage to trees as well. These storms produced a large amount of lightning, which drew a lot of attention from area residents. Tennis ball sized hail was reported during a thunderstorm in Glen.
May 22, 2013	Flash Flood	Local television media reported flash flooding on Sulphur Springs Road in Florida due to heavy rainfall from showers and thunderstorms. The flash flooding caused significant damage to a home. One and a half feet of water swept through the home.
October 7, 2020	Tornado/ Thunderstorm Wind	A high-end severe weather event unfolded across the Northeast on Wednesday October 7, 2020. A line of thunderstorms originated across New York state and moved eastward into New England during the afternoon hours, producing widespread damage. New York State Mesonet weather stations recorded widespread wind gusts between 50 and 60mph down the Mohawk Valley. As a result of this storm, there were over 160,000 power outages across the region. Schools closed the next day due to lack of power, and dry ice was distributed to the public while power was being restored over the next few days. Numerous trees downed and snapped in the Hamlet of Auriesville.
August 4, 2022	Thunderstorm Winds	Amid a hot and humid air mass, showers and thunderstorms developed during the afternoon hours on August 4, 2022. Some thunderstorms became severe producing downed trees and power lines as well as heavy rainfall leading to flash flooding. Wires were downed along Ingersoll Road in the Town of Glen.

2.2 Community Assets

Forty-eight Community Assets were identified for the Town of Glen for inclusion in the HMP. Table 2 below lists all of the assets by FEMA asset categories, subtypes and name. The asset ID corresponds with locations shown in **Figure 1.**

Table 2. Community Assets in the Town of Glen

	Asset ID	Subtype	Name
ECONOMY	1	Fuel	Pilot
	18	Fuel	Mobil
SOCIETAL	2	Historic Site	1831 Wycophite Church
	3	Historic Site	Auriesville Shrine Museum
	4	Church	Our Lady of Martyrs Shrine
	6	Cemetery	Jesuit Cemetery
	15	Cemetery	Glen Village Cemetery – Logtown Rd
	16	Cemetery	Maple Avenue Cemetery
	17	Cemetery	Auriesville Cemetery

	Asset ID	Subtype	Name
INFRASTRUCTURAL	**7**	**Municipal / Public Safety**	**Glen Volunteer Fire Dept**
	8	**Municipal / Public Safety**	**New York State Police**
	10	**Municipal / Public Safety**	**Montgomery County Sherriff**
	12	Water Tower	Fultonville Water Supply Tower
	14	**Municipal / DPW / Highway**	**Montgomery County Building**
	19	**Municipal Town Building**	**Town of Glen Office – 7 Erie St.**
	20	**DPW/Highway**	**Town of Glen Highway Dept – 30A**

Bold indicated asset is identified as an essential facility.

2.3 Essential/ Critical Facilities

Essential facilities are defined in Section 5.7 of the HMP including facilities that are important to ensure a full recovery following the occurrence of a hazard event. There are five essential facilities in town. There is no designated emergency shelter in Glen. Table 3 provides a summary of essential facilities, and the status of emergency power supplies, shelter availability and flooding hazard. Essential facilities are included in **Figure 1** along with the 100-year and 500-year floodplain.

Table 3. Essential Facilities in the Town of Glen.

Facility	Location	Emergency Power?	Shelter?	Floodplain?	Protected to 500-year flood?	Environmental Justice Area
Glen Volunteer Fire Dept	134 Auriesville Rd, Glen	Y	Y	N	N/A	**Y**
New York State Police	3003 NY-5S, Fultonville	Y	N	N	N/A	**N**
Montgomery County Sherriff	200 Clark Drive. Fultonville	Y	N	N	N/A	**N**
Montgomery County DPW	113 Park Drive Fultonville	Y	N	N	N/A	**N**
Town of Glen Municipal Building	7 Erie St. Fultonville	N	N	N	N/A	**N**
Town of Glen DPW/Highway	**3773 State Highway 30 Fultonville**	**Y**	**Y**	**N**	**N/A**	**N**

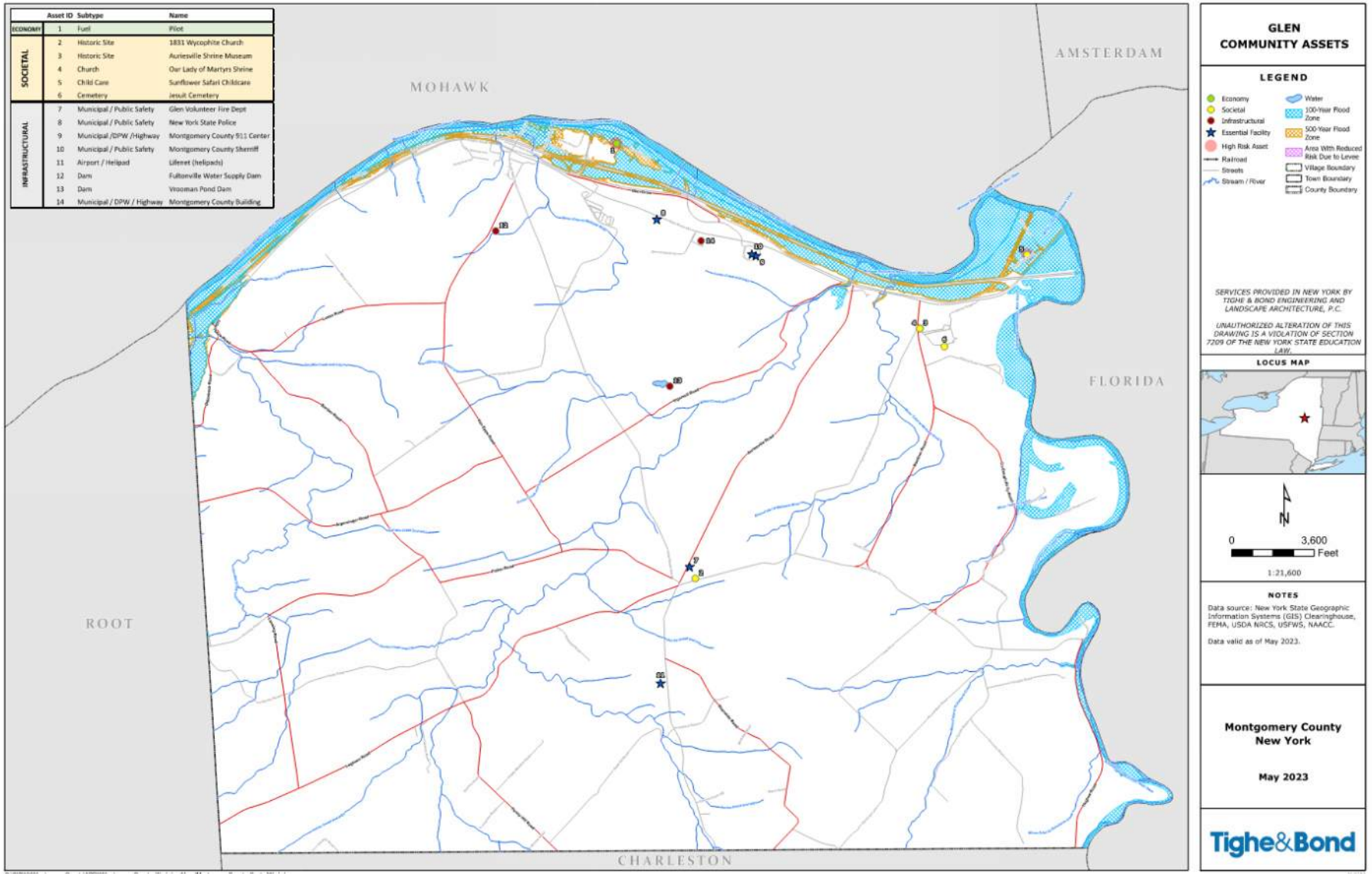

Figure 1. Town of Glen FEMA Flood Zones, Community Assets and Essential Facilities

2.4 Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties

According to FEMA records, there are no repetitive loss properties in the Town of Glen. As of December 31, 2022, 2 policies were in force. The Town of Glen had a total of 2 claims totaling $181,539 in losses for all NFIP-insured structures. It should be noted that according to FEMA data there are 220 structures within the 100-year flood plain and 116 structures in the 500-year flood plain (including homes in Fultonville).

2.5 Vulnerable Assets: Exposure Analysis

Vulnerable assets were identified by intersecting GIS-based asset inventories with known hazard boundaries to determine the numbers of parcels and critical facilities. This results in an estimation of vulnerable assets for the Town, by hazard as shown in Table 4. The estimated value of at-risk assets is based on the Town's latest property tax values. Scenarios are not cumulative, i.e., the 0.2% annual chance estimates also do not include the values and numbers of the 1% annual chance event.

Table 4. Town of Glen Vulnerable Assets Exposure Analysis[3].

Hazard	At-Risk All Properties[4]		At-Risk Essential Facilities		At-Risk Historic Assets	
	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number
Hurricane/Tropical Storm	$186,300,418	1,046	$25,099,427	5	$2,985,251	2
Severe Thunderstorm	$186,300,418	1,046	$25,099,427	5	$2,985,251	2
Severe Winter Storm	$186,300,418	1,046	$25,099,427	5	$2,985,251	2
Tornado	$186,300,418	1,046	$25,099,427	5	$2,985,251	2
Flood						
1% Annual Chance	$31,491,171	220	?	1	n/a	n/a
0.2% Annual Chance	$18,142,092	116	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

[3] Values based on 50% of assessor's full market value
[4] Includes Villages of Fultonville

2.6 Townwide Earthquake Hazus Analysis

The earthquake Hazus 6.0 module uses two earthquake scenarios: an earthquake with a 5.0 magnitude and 500 and 2,500 Mean Year Return periods. Table 5 below presents estimated direct economic loss for damages from earthquakes for the Town of Glen. The totals include capital stock and economic loss estimates.

*Table 5 Town of Glen Earthquake Vulnerability Analysis**

Damage Categories	500-MRP	2,500-MRP
Estimated total number of buildings	1,046	1,046
Total direct building economic loss	$631,000	$8,448,000

**Hazus combines Glenn, Root and the Village of Fultonville, values above are for all communities*

3. Problem Statements

Problem statements were developed upon the completion and review of all risk assessment tasks. These statements are designed to briefly summarize the key hazard risks and vulnerabilities to the municipality based on potential impacts and losses from future events. They are among the issues of greatest concern and were used to assist in the identification and analysis of potential mitigation actions. These problem statements will be reviewed and revised as needed during future plan updates to reflect the most current information resulting from the risk assessment.

Table 6. Glen Problem Statements.

Problem Area	Description
Primary Hazards of Concern	
Trees	Tree related hazards are widespread during hurricane/tropical storm and severe winter storm events, particularly downing electrical lines, and when falling and blocking roads that isolate many rural areas throughout town and pose life/safety threat due to a lack of emergency access. Hazardous trees on Town-owned property are also a significant and costly concern.
Geographic Areas of Concern	
Schoharie Creek	**Local Areas of Flooding-** Roads and neighborhoods abutting Schoharie Creek and the Mohawk River.
Mohawk River	
Vulnerable Community Assets	
Shelters Road Bridges Neighborhoods	Glen Fire Department and the Glen DPW/Highway dept have emergency generators so can act as shelters when needed. Hartley Road, Mill Point Lane Reed Hill Rd Bridge Dufel Road, Hartley Road, Mill Point Lane, Can Wagenen Drive, Hyney Hill Road- 23 properties were affected by Hurricane Irene
	Stream bank stabilization, dredging the Mohawk, raising the locks before a flood, elevating homes above BFE, purchasing properties in floodplain aeras and strengthening building codes and zoning laws are all a priority for Glen.

4. Capabilities

The Town of Glen is a small, sparsely populated community with limited capabilities and resources to support the implementation of hazard mitigation actions. This jurisdictional annex provides some additional documentation on the existing local authorities, policies, programs, and resources to support mitigation and the Town's ability to enhance or build upon these existing capabilities. This includes more detailed information on the updated capability findings for the community as highlighted in Section 7 (Capability Assessment), as well as the identification of some specific opportunities to expand and improve local mitigation capabilities for consideration as potential new actions for Section 8 (Mitigation Strategy). The Town of Glen completed a FEMA Capabilities Assessment Worksheet detailing information pertaining to capabilities surroundings local and regulatory plans, building codes, permitting, inspections, land use permitting, ordinances, administration, staff, technical resources, funding resources, and programs/organizations which is included in Appendix E and summarized below.

Summary of Local Findings

4.1.1 Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

Planning and regulatory capabilities include the local plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that are relevant to reducing the potential impacts of hazards. The following planning and regulatory capabilities are currently in place for Glen:

- Comprehensive/Master Plan – *Local Planning Board*
- Watershed Management Plan – *Mohawk River Watershed Management Plan, 2015*
- Building Codes – *Must adopt Uniform Construction Codes and International Building Code*
- Land Use Planning
- Zoning Ordinance – *Must adopt Uniform Construction Codes and International Building Code*
- Subdivision Ordinance – *Must adopt Uniform Construction Codes and International Building Code*
- Real Estate Disclosure Requirements – *Building inspector, state mandated.*
- NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance – *Town of Glen Code Chapter 90, Adopted 2/16/2018.*

Given their direct relevance and significance to long-term hazard risk reduction, all current versions of formally adopted local comprehensive plans, master and environmental planning, environmental resource plans, and open space and recreation plans for participating jurisdictions were reviewed during the plan update process to ensure general consistency and integration as appropriate.

The Town of Glen has important mitigation capabilities in place that work to reduce hazard risk. This includes the adoption and enforcement of building codes and land use and development ordinances/regulations that support mitigation by ensuring new or substantially improved development projects meet specific standards for public safety and protection from natural hazards. The administration and enforcement of these codes and development regulations are considered among the most effective and cost-beneficial measures to protect people and future development from the impact of natural hazard events.

4.1.2 Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Administrative and technical capabilities include the local human resources and their skills/tools that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following administrative and technical capabilities are in place for Glen:

- Planning Board
- Maintenance Programs to Reduce Risk
- Mutual Aid Agreements
- Chief Building Official – Code Enforcement Officer
- Civil Engineer – Prime AE
- GIS Coordinator - MCBDC
- Hazard Data

The Town of Glen is governed by a Town Board, Planning Board, Zoning Board of Appeals, and includes a Town Supervisor. The Town has limited full-time (or in-house) staff resources to support mitigation activities, but these capabilities are considered sufficient given the community's size and relatively lower vulnerability to natural hazards. Town staff are supported by numerous local boards and commissions in addition to auxiliary support staff who are under contract for additional support services. Emergency management within Glen includes a volunteer fire department along with county-wide fire departments. The Emergency Management Office is the managerial function charged with creating the framework within which the community will reduce its vulnerability to hazards and cope with disasters. Emergency management seeks to promote safer, less vulnerable communities with the capacity to cope with hazards and disasters.

4.1.3 Financial Capabilities

Financial capabilities include the fiscal resources the community has access to for helping to fund the implementation of hazard mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities. The following financial capabilities are in place for Glen:

- Community Development Block Grant
- Federal Funding
- State Funding
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs

The Town of Glen has limited financial capabilities due to its size and relatively small income-generating tax base. With no special fees or other local capabilities to raise funds, the community is more reliant on external grant funding and debt financing mechanisms. Limited local funding may be a major constraint as many outside funding sources have local cost-share (cash match) requirements which may be difficult to meet. This lack of financial resources is a concern with regard to the implementation of mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities.

The Town's Clerk is responsible for the accounting of all Town funds, maintaining financial records and preparing financial reports. Other responsibilities include overseeing the budget process, assisting with the year-end audit, long term financial planning, handling insurance related matters, insurance, and the issuance of bonds. The Clerk provides budget monitoring and financial reports to the Supervisor throughout the fiscal year.

4.1.4 Education and Outreach Capabilities

The Town of Glen does not currently have any education and outreach.

4.2 NFIP Participation and Compliance

The Town of Glen has actively participated in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) since 1987. The current effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is dated January 19, 2018. As of December 31, 2022, there are a total of 2 NFIP policies in force. The total annual premium is $1,173 for a total of $654,000 in coverage. As of February 23, 2023, a total of 2 claims amounting to approximately $181,539 have been paid to NFIP policyholders in Glen since joining the program.[13] More information on NFIP-insured structures, including those that have been repetitively damaged by floods, is provided in Section 4 (Risk Analysis) of the HMP and Section 2.4 of this Annex. Table 8 describes the Town of Glen's participation and continued compliance in accordance with NFIP requirements and as specified in FEMA's 2022 Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide.[14]

Table 7. NFIP Participation and Compliance, Town of Glen.

REQUIRED INFORMATION	RESPONSE
Adoption of NFIP minimum floodplain management criteria via local regulation.	Adopted 2018 via Town of Glen Zoning Ordinance (Chapter 90 Flood Damage Protection Law).
Adoption of the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), if applicable.	Adopted via the above cited Ordinance (Section 3.2Basis for establishing the area of Special Flood Hazard) Latest effective FIRM is dated January 19, 2018.
Implementation and enforcement of local floodplain management regulations to regulate and permit development in SFHAs.	Per the above regulations, the Building Code Enforces of the Town of Glen administers the provisions of the Floodplain District. The Building Code Enforcer shall have the responsibility and authority to grant or deny flood hazard area permit applications for development in Special Flood Hazard Areas in accordance with this regulation.

REQUIRED INFORMATION	RESPONSE
Appointment of a designee or agency to implement the addressed commitments and requirements of the NFIP.	Per the above regulations, the Building Code Enforcer of the Town of Glen has been formally appointed to implement the requirements of the NFIP through administration of the provisions of the Floodplain District.
Description of how participants implement the substantial improvement/substantial damage provisions of their floodplain management regulations after an event.	The Town follows the same local permitting process as described above for implementing and enforcing floodplain management regulations following a flood event. Section 2 of the Town's Ordinance define substantial improvement/substantial damage as 50% of market value of the structure.

Minimum standards set forth by FEMA and New York State have been adopted by the Town of Glen.

The Town of Glen requires two (2) feet of freeboard for new construction or substantial improvements in special flood hazard areas and prohibits any floodway encroachments that result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood.

The Town of Glen does not participate in the Community Rating System (CRS), however, the Town has considered joining and would attend a CRS seminar if offered locally. CRS participation may not be cost effective based on the Town's limited administrative capabilities and the low number of NFIP policies currently in force.

Additional information on each jurisdiction's floodplain management program and participation in the NFIP is provided in Section 7 (Capability Assessment).

4.2.1 Improvement Opportunities

Despite the limitations and constraints faced by the Town of Glen when it comes to current hazard mitigation capabilities, it can expand and improve on the capabilities described in Section 7 (Capability Assessment) and this annex. The Town is aware of its strengths and challenges in terms of mitigating risk. Specific opportunities to address existing gaps or limitations in local capabilities to reduce risk have been identified for each capability type and are further described below. Each of these opportunities were then considered by the Town during the plan update process as potential new mitigation actions to be included in the updated Mitigation Strategy.

[13] FEMA NFIP, HUDEX Report, Policy and Loss Data by Community: https://nfipservices.floodsmart.gov//reports-flood-insurance-data
[14] Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide. FEMA. April 2022. P. 26.

Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

- Be opportunistic with further incorporating hazard mitigation and resilience into future or updated plans, especially as they relate to transportation and environmental policies that can reduce risk and/or provide incentives to infrastructure and development that is located outside of hazard areas or protective ecosystems.

Administrative and Technical Capabilities

- Develop systems or practices that can help the Town to cope with potential unforeseen challenges in the future such as staff turnover or other disruptions to routine government functions and duties that support risk reduction.
- Seek and implement more capacity building initiatives for Town staff as appropriate, including but not limited to continuing education and professional development opportunities.
- Seek more assistance from utility companies to support tree pruning along major roadways throughout town.

Financial Capabilities

- Maximize opportunities through the Town's budgeting and CDBG process to help fund priority hazard mitigation and climate adaptation projects, particularly when combined with alternative/external grant funding sources when a local cost-share increases the Town's chances for a grant award.
- Continue to build and support the capacity of local staff and volunteers to identify and pursue funding made available through external funding programs, particularly those routinely made available to smaller communities through recurring state-level grant programs.
- Continue to coordinate with Montgomery County and neighboring communities in the region as it relates to positioning the Town to pursue and capture future grant funding for regional hazard risk reduction projects.

Education and Outreach Capabilities

- Increase use of the Town's website to support low-cost public education and outreach initiatives on building community resilience to hazards as well as individual mitigation actions for homeowners, business owners, etc.

Possible New Actions Related to NFIP Participation and Compliance

- Formally designate a community Floodplain Administrator (FPA). Current Regulations indicate the Town Code Enforcement Official is responsible for administering the provisions of the Floodplain District.
- The Town should coordinate with the State NFIP Coordinator on possible updates or revisions to local floodplain management regulations based on NY DECs most current Model Floodplain Management Regulations (which are routinely being updated as needed).
- To assist with implementing substantial damage provisions of the NFIP following a destructive hazard event, develop a local post-disaster substantial damage plan.
- Glen's local Flood Damage Prevention regulations and building code enforcement procedures

could be further strengthened to include the following requirements that exceed minimum NFIP standards:

- Prohibit or minimize new development in floodplain areas.
- Prohibit or enforce higher standards for critical facilities subject to flood hazards.
- Add provisions that protect natural and beneficial functions of floodplains.

5. Mitigation Actions

Mitigation actions are projects or activities identified to reduce current and future vulnerabilities identified through the process of developing this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. The first table in this section identifies the status of the mitigation actions included in the 2016 version of this plan. Besides current status, actions brought forward to this 2024 plan are identified in the Keep for Plan Update? column. The second table includes all the actions, and their essential details, for this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. These actions were prioritized by the Municipality according to the criteria detailed in the main body of the plan.

Table 8 Status of Previous Mitigation Actions – Town of Glen.

Action #	Action Title	Action Description	Current Status	Status Description/Explanation	Keep for Plan Update?
1	Identify Vulnerable Structures for Retrofit	Where appropriate, support retrofitting, purchase, or relocation of structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as priority.	In progress	Remains ongoing and active	YES
2	Culvert Repair	Replace undersized culverts to increase conveyance and alleviate repetitive flooding problems at locations throughout the town.	In progress	Identify areas subject to erosion for possible installation of riprap to stabilize banks preventing soil and debris from plugging culverts and outflows	YES
3	Local Ditching and Culvert Clearing	Ditching in areas of 10% or greater (enhancement)	Status: In progress	The town is working on local ditching and culvert clearing in progress.	YES

Action #	Action Title	Action Description	Current Status	Status Description/Explanation	Keep for Plan Update?
4	Bridge and Culvert Debris Removal and Maintenance	Maintain and enhance program of debris removal at bridges and culverts to maintain conveyance. Maintain and enhance programs to clear litter from ditches and drainage areas. Beaver dams in the Town have been identified as a problem that leads to flooding.	In progress	None provided	YES
5	Emergency Services and Planning	Continue to develop, enhance, and implement existing emergency plans to address all hazards of concern including a failure of Gilboa Dam.).	In progress	Identify roads with signage emergency travel routes	YES
6	Permanent Generator Installation	Purchase and install permanent generators for Town garage, Town offices and community center.	In progress	Review and pursue Emergency Generator for Town Hall offices	YES

Table 9. Updated Mitigation Actions (2024-2029) – Town of Glen.

Action #	Action Title	Problem Description	Action Description	Project Type	Hazard	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Lead Department	Implementation Schedule	Priority
63	Identify Vulnerable Structures for Retrofit	Structures located in hazard-prone areas	Where appropriate, support retrofitting, purchase, or relocation of structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as priority.	Property Protection	Flood, Severe Weather	Medium	FEMA	Town / State / Federal	2024 -2024	Low
64	Culvert Upgrades	Flood risks from undersized culvert	Increase capacity of undersized culverts to increase conveyance and alleviate repetitive flooding problems at locations throughout the town.	Structural Project	Flood, Severe Weather	Medium	Local / HMP	Town / County DPW's	2024 -2024	Medium
65	Local Ditching and Culvert Clearing	Need improvements to water drainage	Ditching in areas of 10% or greater (enhancement)	Property Protection	Flood, Severe Weather	Low	Local budget	Town / County DPW's	2024 -2024	Low
66	Bridge and Culvert Debris Removal and Maintenance	Flood risks from debris at bridges	Maintain and enhance program of debris removal at bridges and culverts to maintain conveyance. Maintain and enhance programs to clear litter from ditches and drainage areas. Beaver dams in the Town have been identified as a problem that leads to flooding.	Property Protection / Natural Resource Protection and Green Infrastructure	Flood, Severe Weather	Low	Local budget	Town / County DPW's	2024 -2024	Medium
67	Emergency Services and Planning	Need update to emergency plans	Continue to develop, enhance, and implement existing emergency plans to address all hazards of concern including a failure of Gilboa Dam. Develop an inventory of dams, culverts, bridges to help prioritize capital planning needs.	Prevention / Public Education and Awareness	All Hazards	Low	Local budget	Municipal Emergency Manager with support from County OEM and SEMO	2024 -2024	Low
68	Permanent Generator Installation	Lack of backup power at Town garage, Town offices, and community center	Purchase and install permanent generators for Town garage, Town offices and community center to allow for continued operations during hazard events and establish heating and cooling centers as needed.	Property Protection	All Hazards	Medium	HMGP with local cost share	Town Administration	2024 -2024	High
69	Establish Safety Shelter(s)	Need shelter with backup power for residents during emergencies	Establish safety shelter(s) where residents can go in case of emergencies. Also get and install a generator or other back up power supply to allow continued operations during hazard events and establish heating and cooling centers as needed.	Emergency Services Protection	All hazards: flooding, severe weather, severe winter storms, extreme temperatures	Medium	Municipal budget/State Historical grants	Town	Long-term	Low

MONTGOMERY
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Montgomery County will act as the Lead Community and has assigned Alex Kuttesch, AICP, Senior Planner with the Department of Economic Development and Planning as the point of contact for the Planning Team. The Participating Jurisdictions authorize the Lead Community to manage and facilitate the planning process in accordance with the Work Program and Schedule. The draft All Hazards Mitigation Plan is expected to be completed early spring 2023 and the Final All Hazards Mitigation Plan in early summer 2023 pending final review by FEMA.

The Participating Jurisdictions understand that representatives must engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in the Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (FEMA, 2013), including, but not limited to:

- Organize and attend regular meetings of the Planning Team.
- Assist the Planning Team with developing and conducting an outreach strategy to involve other planning team members, stakeholders, and the public, as appropriate to represent their Jurisdiction.
- Identify community resources available to support the planning effort, including meeting spaces, facilitators, and media outlets.
- Provide data and feedback to develop the risk assessment and mitigation strategy, including a specific mitigation action plan for their Jurisdiction.
- Submit the draft plan to their Jurisdiction for review.
- Work with the Planning Team to incorporate all their Jurisdiction's comments into the draft plan.
- Submit the draft plan to their respective governing body for consideration and adoption.
- After adoption, coordinate a process to monitor, evaluate, and work toward plan implementation.

To assist in preparing the HMP update for Montgomery County, we are requesting each participating jurisdiction identify a primary and secondary point of contact on behalf of the governing bodies to participate as members of the Planning Team for the Montgomery County HMP as soon as possible.

Primary Contact:

Name Tim Reilly
Title SUPERVISOR
Office/Agency
Name of Participating Jurisdiction TOWN OF GLEN
Address 7 ERIE STREET Fultonville, NY 12072
Phone number (518) 853-3865
Email address glensupervisor@gmail.com

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Secondary Contact:

Name Russ Kelly
Title Town of Glen Council ~~Rose~~
Office/Agency
Name of Participating Jurisdiction Town of Glen
Address 7 Erie St Fultonville, NY. 12072
Phone number 518 853 3865
Email address GlenVillefarms@frontiernet.net

This LOI will remain in effect through the duration of the planning process and will terminate after adoption of the final FEMA-approved mitigation plan by all participating jurisdictions, or 5 years after FEMA approval, whichever is earlier. It may be terminated prior to that time for any Participating Jurisdiction by giving 60 days written notice. The LOI is to be implemented through the Work Program and Schedule, and any addenda that describe specific activities, programs, and projects, and if necessary, funding by separate instrument.

You may provide the contact information listed above by emailing Alex Kuttesch, akuttesch@co.montgomery.ny.us.

Sincerely,

Ken Rose, CEO

Kenneth T. Rose

Montgomery County Business Development Center

Capability Assessment Worksheet- Town of Glen

Planning and Regulatory

COUNTY TO WORK WITH JURISDICTIONS TO ANSWER

Plans	Yes/No Year	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	
Capital Improvements Plan	No	
Economic Development Plan	No	
Local Emergency Response Plan	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Watershed Management Plan	Yes	
Floodplain Management Basin Plan	No	
Open Space and Recreation Plan	No	
Building Code, Permitting, and Inspections	**Yes/No**	**Are codes adequately enforced?**
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire department ISO rating	No	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	**Yes/No**	**Is the ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts? Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?**
Zoning ordinance	Yes	
Subdivision ordinance	Yes	
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Town of Minden Code Chapter 54, Adopted 10/19/2017
Natural hazard specific ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood insurance rate maps	Yes	Effective 1/19/2018
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	
Stormwater Management Ordiance	No	
Growth Management Ordinance	No	
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	

Administrative and Technical

Administration	Yes/No	Describe capability Is coordination effective?
Planning Commission	Yes	Planning Board
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (e.g., tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	
Staff	**Yes/No FT/PT**	**Is staffing adequate to enforce regulations? Is staff trained on hazards and mitigation? Is coordination between agencies and staff effective?**
Chief Building Official	Yes	Code Enforcement Officer
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	
Emergency Manager	Yes	
Community Planner	Yes	
Civil Engineer	Yes	
GIS Coordinator	Yes	
Other		
Technical	**Yes/No**	**Describe capability Has capability been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past?**
Warning systems/services	No	
(Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	
Hazard data and information	Yes	
Grant writing	Yes	
Hazus analysis	No	
Other		

Financial

Funding Resource	Access/ Eligibility (Yes/No)	Has the funding resource been used in past and for what type of activities? Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
Capital improvements project funding	No	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Storm water utility fee	No	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds	Yes	
Incur debt through private activities	No	
Community Development Block Grant	Yes	
Other federal funding programs	No	
State funding programs	Yes	CFA Grants
Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs	Yes	

Education and Outreach

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.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No	
Natural disaster or safety related school programs	No	
StormReady certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other		

TOWN OF MINDEN

MONTGOMERY COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE ANNEX NOVEMBER 2024

Town of Minden

134 Highway 80

Fort Plain, NY 13339

https://www.townofminden.org/

RESOLUTION 25 OF 2025
DATED: APRIL 16, 2025
MINDEN, NEW YORK

RESOLUTION BY: Karolann Grimm SECOND BY: Elwyn Webb

RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF MINDEN ADOPTING THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTION NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2024

WHEREAS, the Town of Minden recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within (local government); and

WHEREAS, the Town of Minden has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS, Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in (local community) from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS, adoption by the Town of Minden demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN OF MINDEN, NEW YORK, THAT: while the plan may be updated or amended as required by FEMA or state review processes, such edits shall not require re-adoption by the Town of Minden unless substantial changes are made. This resolution applies only to this specific plan adoption and does not exempt the Town of Minden from the required plan update process every five (5) years.

.

Vote on resolution:

Supervisor	Cheryl A. Reese	aye
Council member	Vacant	
Council member	Karolann Grimm	aye
Council member	Stephen Heiser	aye
Council member	Elwyn Webb	aye

Cheryl A. Reese
SUPERVISOR

Tammy Beauregard
TOWN CLERK

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This municipality Annex includes details regarding the Town of Minden not included in the main body of the 2024 Montgomery County Multi-Hazards Mitigation Plan 5-Year Update (HMP). The municipality annexes were developed to assist municipalities with the process of implementing and maintaining their portion of the 2024 HMP. The Annex includes a Municipality Profile, Community Asset Vulnerability-Risk Analysis, National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary, Capability Assessment, and Mitigation Actions.

The following individuals have been identified as the hazards mitigation plan's primary and alternate point of contact for the Town of Minden.

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Joe Hanifin, Superintendent of Highway 134 State Highway 80 Fort Plain, NY 13339 518-993-3443 townofmindenhighway@gmail.com	Cheryl Reese, Town Supervisor 134 Highway 80, Fort Plain, NY 13339 518-993-3443 townofmindensupervisor@gmail.com

1. Municipality Profile

1.1 Brief History

This town was organized from the westerly part of Canajoharie, March 2, 1798. Tradition says it was named Minden at the suggestion of some early settlers, who came from a place of the same name in Germany. The Town, which is one of remarkable fertility, is about nine miles in length on the Mohawk, with an average breadth of eight miles southerly. The early permanent settlers were Germans, the first of whom came from Schoharie. They settled mainly in that part of town called, from their nationality, Dutchtown, and across the river in Palatine; the former community gradually extending, by accessions from Germany between the years 1723 and 1760, along the river the whole length of what in 1722 became known as the Canajoharie district, and which in 1788 became a township, bordering upon the river some twenty miles, its western border embracing the former home of Gen. Herkimer. Evidence of Indian occupancy are literally found all over the town, the rude stone implements lost in war and the chase, but the sites of their wigwams can never be known except as plow reveals evidence of their existence.

1.2 Location and Demographics

The Town of Minden is a sparsely populated agricultural community of approximately 51 square miles located in the southwestern portion of Montgomery County south of the Mohawk River, about 50 miles west of Albany. It shares its boundaries with the Village of Fort Plain and Town of St. Johnsville to the north, Towns of Palatine and Canajoharie to the east, Otsego County to the south and Herkimer County to the west. The Town of Minden as six Hamlets which include Hallsville, Mindenville, Freybush, Fordsbush, Salt Springville, and Brookmans Corners.

Land surface ranges from around 300 feet above mean sea level along the Mohawk River to a high of 1,600 feet above mean seal level on Quinn Road at the southwestern corner, but most of the land surface is rolling uplands. The Town is located in the Canajoharie Creek subwatershed to the Mohawk River with predominant drainage features including Otsquago Creek and Bowman's Creek. A more detailed description of the Eastern Alplaus Kill Subwatershed is included in the HMP Community Asset Inventory Section 5.6. Minden's societal and infrastructural resources, including critical assets, are highlighted in Figure 1.

Minden is home to 4,231 residents, with a population density of less than 83 people per square mile. According to the 2020 US Census[1], 76% of their 1,790 housing units are occupied, while 24% of the housing units remain vacant. Of the occupied units, 76% are owner occupied and 24% are renter occupied. 24% of the total population is below the poverty level, which includes 12% of seniors 65 and over and 38% of children under the age of 18. Approximately 15 percent of the town's residents have attained a four-year college degree or higher. The median household income for Minden is $43,889. There is little racial or ethnic diversity in the community with 91% reporting as white, 3% as multi-racial and 5% as Hispanic.

1.3 Governance

The Town of Minden is governed by five members of the Town Council. This governing body will assume responsibility for adoption and implementation of this plan.

1.4 Land Use and Development

There are about 32,000 total acres of land in the town based on the 2023 real property data. The primary land use in the town is agricultural, which includes approximately 67% of the town. Agricultural land is approximately 22,000 acres with an average parcel size of 108 acres. Rural residential is the second largest use of land with approximately 4,900 acres devoted to this use or 15% of the total land area. Vacant land constitutes another 3,400 acres or 11% of the land area. Commercial and industrial use is less than 0.3% of land use.

Zoning includes a Right-to- Farm provision and four zoning districts are established for R-1 Residential, A-Agriculture, C-1 and a Planned Development District, but this is not yet mapped. Zoning includes a Floodplain overlay district and Wetland Overlay District. Most of the Town is zoned A. In 2010 a conservation subdivision bylaw was enacted.

Virtually all residents and businesses in Town rely on groundwater for drinking and there are no public water supply or sewers except in the Village of Fort Plain. Those services extend out of the Village along Route 80 only to the Town Hall. Very few building permits are issued in a year and little if any growth is predicted over the next 5 years.

[1] https://censusreporter.org/profiles/06000US3605747614-minden-town-montgomery-county-ny/

2. Natural Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

Natural Hazard risk was calculated for all of Montgomery County in Section 4. The highest-ranked natural hazards include **flooding** due to heavy rain, ice jams and flash flooding, **severe weather** including extreme temperatures, high winds, and lightning and **severe winter weather** including snowstorms, and ice storms.

Local risk for flooding is typically dependent on the location of critical assets in relation to the special flood hazard areas. **Flooding represents the largest natural hazard risk for Minden as evidenced during Hurricane Irene as evidenced by the horrific flooding in the Village of Fort Plain**. Thunderstorm Winds have been problematic for this area. **Additional high-risk hazards include severe weather and severe winter weather.** When coupled with climate change, this risk is anticipated to be elevated in the future. This section highlights specific vulnerability assessments completed for the Town of Minden that is not already included in the HMP. In addition to jurisdiction **specific flood, severe weather and severe winter weather** vulnerability analysis for all built structures including essential facilities and historic properties, the jurisdiction specific Hazus analysis for earthquakes is included.

2.1 Natural Hazard Event History Specific to the Municipality

Montgomery County has a history of natural and non-natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 4.0 of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the County and its municipalities. The table below presents a summary of natural events that have occurred to indicate the range and impact of natural hazard events in the Town in the past 10 years.

Table 1. Hazard Event History 2011-2021[2]

Dates of Event	Event Type	Summary of Damages/Losses
August 26 – September 11, 2011	Hurricane Irene and Remnants of Tropical Storm Lee	In 2016 plan damages were not calculated
October 27 – November 8, 2012	Hurricane Sandy	In 2016 plan damages were not calculated
May 22, 2013	Flash Flood	In 2016 plan damages were not calculated
June 26-July 10, 2013	Severe Storms Flooding	In 2016 plan damages were not calculated
July 3, 2014	Thunderstorm Wind	A warm and humid air mass was in place over the region on Thursday, July 3rd. As a strong cold front approached from the west, a broken line of thunderstorms developed over central New York and moved eastward during the afternoon hours. Aided by powerful winds aloft, the storms moved from west to east over the region between the late afternoon and early evening hours. Many of the storms produced strong winds, causing damage to trees and power lines over much of the region. The most concentrated damage occurred from one particularly severe thunderstorm, which caused intense damage between West Winfield in Herkimer County towards Minden in Montgomery County. A National Weather Service Storm Survey determined a series of microbursts produced wind damage up to 100 MPH in these areas. A few of the storms also produced large hail as well. A barn collapsed due to

[2] https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/

		thunderstorm winds on Fordsbush Road in Minden. Trees and wires were also down as well. A tractor trailer was also blown over and across a road.

2.2 Community Assets

Ten Community Assets were identified for the Town of Minden for inclusion in the HMP. Table 2 below lists all of the assets by FEMA asset categories, subtypes and name. The asset ID corresponds with locations shown in **Figure 1.**

Table 2. Community Assets in the Town of Minden

	Asset ID	Subtype	Name
SOCIETAL	1	School/ Private	Victory Christian Academy
INFRASTRUCTURAL	**2**	**Cell Tower**	**NEW CINGULAR WIRELESS PCS, LLC**
	3	**Cell Tower**	**NEW CINGULAR WIRELESS PCS, LLC**
	4	**Cell Tower**	**Cellco Partnership**
	5	**Municipal / Public Safety**	**South Minden Fire Dept**
	6	**PWS Tank**	**Fisk Hill Road Water Storage Tank**
	7	**Airport / Helipad**	**Hickory Acres**
	8	**Airport / Helipad**	**Tomcat**
	9	Dam	Walts Road Pond Dam
Bold indicated asset is identified as an essential facility			

2.3 Essential/ Critical Facilities

Essential facilities are defined in Section 5.7 of the HMP including facilities that are important to ensure a full recovery following the occurrence of a hazard event. There are five essential facilities in town. There is no designated emergency. Table 3 provides a summary of essential facilities, and the status of emergency power supplies, shelter availability and flooding hazard. Essential facilities are included in **Figure 1** along with the 100-year and 500-year floodplain.

Table 3. Essential Facilities in the Town of Minden.

Facility	Location	Emergency Power?	Shelter?	In Floodplain?	Enviro. Justice
NEW CINGULAR WIRELESS PCS, LLC	349 Sanders Road	Y	N	N	Y
NEW CINGULAR WIRELESS PCS, LLC	3636 STATE ROUTE 5S (64318)	Y	N	N	N
Cellco Partnership	0.41 Miles from the intersection of Route 5S and Sanders Road	Y	N	N	Y

Facility	Location	Emergency Power?	Shelter?	In Floodplain?	Enviro. Justice
	Bearing 4				
South Minden Fire Dept	1029 State Highway 163, Fort Plain	Y	Y	N	N
Fisk Hill Road Water Storage Tank	Fisk Hill Road, Fort Plain	N	N	N	N
Hickory Acres	187 Bauder Rd, Fort Plain, NY 13339	N	N	N	N
Tomcat	106 Pickle Hill Rd	N	N	N	N

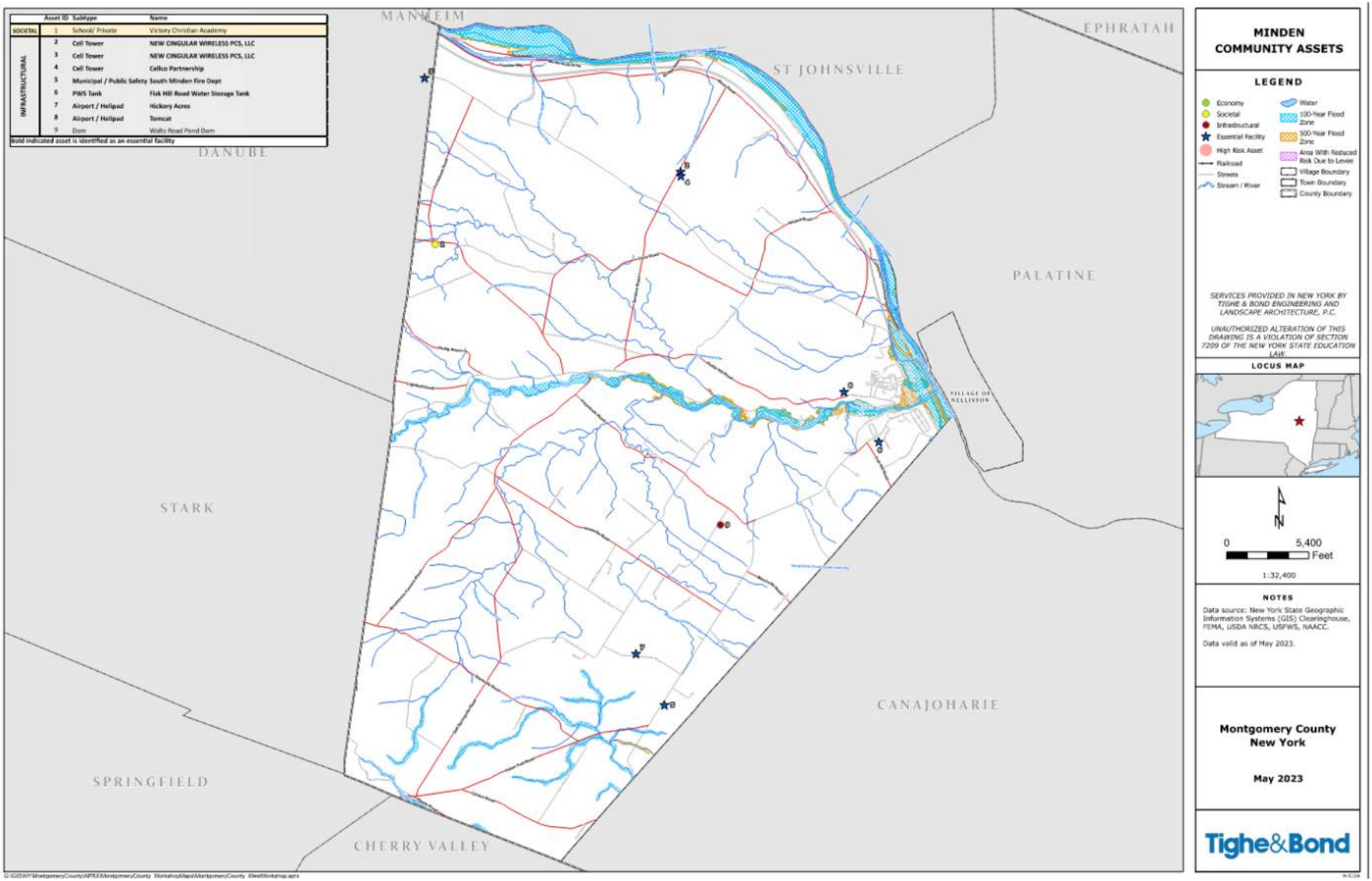

Figure 1. Town of Minden FEMA Flood Zones, Community Assets and Essential Facilities

2.4 Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties

There was one identified repetitive loss properties in Minden in the 2016 HMP. As of 2022, according to FEMA records there is still one r**esidential** repetitive loss, and no severe repetitive loss properties. As of December 31, 2022, 8 policies were in force. The Town of Minden had a total of 2 claims totaling $33,481 in losses for all NFIP-insured structures. It should be noted that according to FEMA data there are 388 structures within the 100-year flood plain and 401 structures in the 500-year flood plain (including the Villages of Fort Plain).

2.5 Vulnerable Assets: Exposure Analysis

Vulnerable assets were identified by intersecting GIS-based asset inventories with known hazard boundaries to determine the numbers of parcels and critical facilities. This results in an estimation of vulnerable assets for the Town, by hazard as shown in Table 4. The estimated value of at-risk assets is based on the Town's latest property tax values. Scenarios are not cumulative, i.e., the 0.2% annual chance estimates also do not include the values and numbers of the 1% annual chance event.

Table 4. Town of Minden Vulnerable Assets Exposure Analysis[3].

Hazard	At-Risk All Properties[4]		At-Risk Essential Facilities		At-Risk Historic Assets	
	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number
Hurricane/Tropical Storm	$228,029,253	1,651	$850,000	7	$0	0
Severe Thunderstorm	$228,029,253	1,651	$850,000	7	$0	0
Severe Winter Storm	$228,029,253	1,651	$850,000	7	$0	0
Tornado	$228,029,253	1,651	$850,000	7	$0	0
Flood						
1% Annual Chance	$37,396,290	388	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
0.2% Annual Chance	$35,759,490	401	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

[3] Values are determined based on 50% of full market value

[4] Includes Villages of Fort Plain

2.6 Townwide Earthquake Hazus Analysis

The earthquake Hazus 6.0 module uses two earthquake scenarios: an earthquake with a 5.0 magnitude and 500 and 2,500 Mean Year Return periods. Table 5 below presents estimated direct economic loss for damages from earthquakes for the Town of Minden. The totals include capital stock and economic loss estimates.

*Table 5 Town of Minden Earthquake Vulnerability Analysis**

Damage Categories	500-MRP	2,500-MRP
Estimated total number of buildings	1,651	1,651
Total direct building economic loss	$623,000	$7,390,000

- *Hazus includes the Village of Fort Plain in these calculations.*

3. Problem Statements

Problem statements were developed upon the completion and review of all risk assessment tasks. These statements are designed to briefly summarize the key hazard risks and vulnerabilities to the municipality based on potential impacts and losses from future events. They are among the issues of greatest concern and were used to assist in the identification and analysis of potential mitigation actions. These problem statements will be reviewed and revised as needed during future plan updates to reflect the most current information resulting from the risk assessment.

Table 6. Minden Problem Statements.

Problem Area	Description
Primary Hazards of Concern	
Trees	Tree related hazards are widespread during hurricane/tropical storm and severe winter storm events, particularly downing electrical lines, and when falling and blocking roads that isolate many rural areas throughout town and pose life/safety threat due to a lack of emergency access. Hazardous trees on Town-owned property are also a significant and costly concern.
Geographic Areas of Concern	
Bowmans Creek	**Local Areas of Flooding-** The length of the creek and low-lying areas adjacent to the waterway flood.
Otsquago Creek	
Mohawk River	
Vulnerable Community Assets	
Shelters	South Minden Fire Department would become a shelter if needed.
Bridges	H. Moyer Rd Bridge is owned by the Town of Minden
Emergency Service	

4. Capabilities

The Town of Minden is a small, sparsely populated community with limited capabilities and resources to support the implementation of hazard mitigation actions. This jurisdictional annex provides some additional documentation on the existing local authorities, policies, programs, and resources to support mitigation and the Town's ability to enhance or build upon these existing capabilities. This includes more detailed information on the updated capability findings for the community as highlighted in Section 7 (Capability Assessment), as well as the identification of some specific opportunities to expand and improve local mitigation capabilities for consideration as potential new actions for Section 8 (Mitigation Strategy). The Town of Minden completed a FEMA Capabilities Assessment Worksheet detailing information pertaining to capabilities surroundings local and regulatory plans, building codes, permitting, inspections, land use permitting, ordinances, administration, staff, technical resources, funding resources, and programs/organizations which is included in Appendix E and summarized below.

4.1 Summary of Local Findings

4.1.1 Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

Planning and regulatory capabilities include the local plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that are relevant to reducing the potential impacts of hazards. The following planning and regulatory capabilities are currently in place for Minden:

- Comprehensive/Master Plan
- Local Emergency Operations Plan – *County Plan*
- Transportation Plan – *County Plan*
- Watershed Management Plan – *County Plan*
- Floodplain Basin Management Plan – *Local law number 1. 1987 Town of Minden code, Chapter 54*
- Building Codes – *Code Enforcement Officer, Class 8*
- Zoning Ordinance – *Planning Board, Section 77*
- Subdivision Ordinance – *Planning Board, Local Law 1993*
- NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance – *Updated 10/19/2017 Town of Minden Code Chapter 54*

Given their direct relevance and significance to long-term hazard risk reduction, all current versions of formally adopted local comprehensive plans, master and environmental planning, environmental resource plans, and open space and recreation plans for participating jurisdictions were reviewed during the plan update process to ensure general consistency and integration as appropriate.

The Town of Minden has important mitigation capabilities in place that work to reduce hazard risk. This includes the adoption and enforcement of building codes and land use and development ordinances/regulations that support mitigation by ensuring new or substantially improved development projects meet specific standards for public safety and protection from natural hazards. The administration and enforcement of these codes and development regulations are considered among the most effective and cost-beneficial measures to protect people and future development from the impact of natural hazard events.

4.1.2 Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Administrative and technical capabilities include the local human resources and their skills/tools that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following administrative and technical capabilities are in place for Minden:

- Chief Building Official – Code Enforcement Officer
- Community Planner – *MCBDC*
- GIS Coordinator - *MCBDC*

The Town of Minden is governed by a Town Board, Planning Board, Zoning Board of Appeals, and Supervisor. The Town has limited full-time (or in-house) staff resources to support mitigation activities, but these capabilities are considered sufficient given the community's size and relatively lower vulnerability to natural hazards. Town staff are supported by numerous local boards and commissions in addition to auxiliary support staff who are under contract for additional support services. The Emergency Management Office is the managerial function charged with creating the framework within which the community will reduce its vulnerability to hazards and cope with disasters. Emergency management seeks to promote safer, less vulnerable communities with the capacity to cope with hazards and disasters.

4.1.3 Financial Capabilities

Financial capabilities include the fiscal resources the community has access to for helping to fund the implementation of hazard mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities. The following financial capabilities are in place for Minden:

- Capital improvement project funding
- Community Development Block Grant
- Federal Funding
- State Funding
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs

The Town of Minden has limited financial capabilities due to its size and relatively small income-generating tax base. With no special fees or other local capabilities to raise funds, the community is more reliant on external grant funding and debt financing mechanisms. Limited local funding may be a major constraint as many outside funding sources have local cost-share (cash match) requirements which may be difficult to meet. This lack of financial resources is a concerns with regard to the

implementation of mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities.

The Town's Clerk is responsible for the accounting of all Town funds, maintaining financial records and preparing financial reports. Other responsibilities include overseeing the budget process, assisting with the year-end audit, long term financial planning, handling insurance related matters, insurance, and the issuance of bonds. The Clerk provides budget monitoring and financial reports to the Supervisor throughout the fiscal year.

4.1.4 Education and Outreach Capabilities

Education and outreach capabilities include the local programs and methods already in place that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following education and outreach capabilities are in place for Minden:

- StormReady Certification
- Website

4.2 NFIP Participation and Compliance

The Town of Minden has actively participated in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) since 1983. The current effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is dated January 19, 2018. As of December 31, 2022, there were 8 NFIP policies in force. The total annual premium is $7,802 for a total of $745,000 in coverage. As of February 23, 2023, a total of 2 claims amounting to approximately $33,481 have been paid to NFIP policyholders in Minden since joining the program.[13] More information on NFIP-insured structures, including those that have been repetitively damaged by floods, is provided in Section 4 (Risk Analysis) of the HMP and Section 2.4 of this Annex. Table 7 describes the Town of Minden's participation and continued compliance in accordance with NFIP requirements and as specified in FEMA's 2022 Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide.[14]

[13] FEMA NFIP, HUDEX Report, Policy and Loss Data by Community: https://nfipservices.floodsmart.gov//reports-flood-insurance-data
[14] Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide. FEMA. April 2022. P. 26.

Table 7. NFIP Participation and Compliance, Town of Minden.

REQUIRED INFORMATION	RESPONSE
Adoption of NFIP minimum floodplain management criteria via local regulation.	Adopted 2017 via Town of Minden Code Chapter 54.
Adoption of the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), if applicable.	Adopted via the above cited General Code Section 54-6 Basis for establishing areas of special flood hazard. Latest effective FIRM is dated January 19, 2018.
Implementation and enforcement of local floodplain management regulations to regulate and permit development in SFHAs.	Per the above regulations, the Building Code Enforces of the Town of Minden administers the provisions of the Floodplain District. The Building Code Enforcer shall have the responsibility and authority to grant or deny flood hazard area permit applications for development in Special Flood Hazard Areas in accordance with this regulation.
Appointment of a designee or agency to implement the addressed commitments and requirements of the NFIP.	Per the above regulations, the Building Code Enforcer of the Town of Minden has been formally appointed to implement the requirements of the NFIP through administration of the provisions of the Floodplain District.
Description of how participants implement the substantial improvement/substantial damage provisions of their floodplain management regulations after an event.	The Town follows the same local permitting process as described above for implementing and enforcing floodplain management regulations following a flood event. Section 54-4 of the Minden General Code define substantial improvement/substantial damage as 50% of market value of the structure.

Minimum standards set forth by FEMA and New York State have been adopted by the Town of Minden. The Town of Minden requires two (2) feet of freeboard for new construction or substantial improvements in special flood hazard areas and prohibits any floodway encroachments that result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood.

The Town of Minden does not participate in the Community Rating System (CRS), however, the Town has considered joining and would attend a CRS seminar if offered locally. CRS participation may not be cost effective based on the Town's limited administrative capabilities and the low number of NFIP policies currently in force.

Additional information on each jurisdiction's floodplain management program and participation in the NFIP is provided in Section 7 (Capability Assessment).

4.3 Improvement Opportunities

Despite the limitations and constraints faced by the Town of Minden when it comes to current hazard mitigation capabilities, it can expand and improve on the capabilities described in Section 7 (Capability Assessment) and this annex. The Town is aware of its strengths and challenges in terms of mitigating risk. Specific opportunities to address existing gaps or limitations in local capabilities to reduce risk have been identified for each capability type and are further described below. Each of these opportunities were then considered by the Town during the plan update process as potential new mitigation actions to be included in the updated Mitigation Strategy.

Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

- Be opportunistic with further incorporating hazard mitigation and resilience into the Town's plans, especially as they relate to transportation and environmental policies that can reduce risk and/or provide incentives to infrastructure and development that is located outside of hazard areas or protective ecosystems.

Administrative and Technical Capabilities

- Develop systems or practices that can help the Town to cope with potential unforeseen challenges in the future such as staff turnover or other disruptions to routine government functions and duties that support risk reduction.
- Seek and implement more capacity building initiatives for Town staff as appropriate, including but not limited to continuing education and professional development opportunities.
- Seek more assistance from utility companies to support tree pruning along major roadways throughout town.

Financial Capabilities

- Maximize opportunities through the Town's budgeting and CDBG process to help fund priority hazard mitigation and climate adaptation projects, particularly when combined with alternative/external grant funding sources when a local cost-share increases the Town's chances

for a grant award.

- Continue to build and support the capacity of local staff and volunteers to identify and pursue funding made available through external funding programs, particularly those routinely made available to smaller communities through recurring state-level grant programs.
- Continue to coordinate with Montgomery County and neighboring communities in the region as it relates to positioning the Town to pursue and capture future grant funding for regional hazard risk reduction projects.

Education and Outreach Capabilities

- Increase use of the Town's website to support low-cost public education and outreach initiatives on building community resilience to hazards as well as individual mitigation actions for homeowners, business owners, etc.

Possible New Actions Related to NFIP Participation and Compliance

- Formally designate a community Floodplain Administrator (FPA). Current Regulations indicate the Town Code Enforcement Official is responsible for administering the provisions of the Floodplain District.
- The Town should coordinate with the State NFIP Coordinator on possible updates or revisions to local floodplain management regulations based on NY DECs most current Model Floodplain Management Regulations (which are routinely being updated as needed).
- To assist with implementing substantial damage provisions of the NFIP following a destructive hazard event, develop a local post-disaster substantial damage plan.
- Minden's local Flood Damage Prevention regulations and building code enforcement procedures could be further strengthened to include the following requirements that exceed minimum NFIP standards:
    - Prohibit or minimize new development in floodplain areas.
    - Prohibit or enforce higher standards for critical facilities subject to flood hazards.
    - Add provisions that protect natural and beneficial functions of floodplain.

5. Mitigation Actions

Mitigation actions are projects or activities identified to reduce current and future vulnerabilities identified through the process of developing this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. The first table in this section identifies the status of the mitigation actions included in the 2016 version of this plan. Besides current status (i.e. completed, in progress, deferred, deleted), actions brought forward to this 2024 plan are identified in the Keep for Plan Update? column. The second table includes all the actions, and their essential details, for this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. These actions were prioritized by the Municipality according to the criteria detailed in the main body of the plan.

Table 8 Status of Previous Mitigation Actions – Town of Minden

Action #	Action Title	Action Description	Current Status	Status Description/Explanation	Keep for Plan Update?
1	Spring Street Guard Rail Installation	Spring Street Guard Rail Installation-Spring Street	Completed		NO
2	Town Hall Backup Generator	Backup Generator Town Hall	On hold due to fire	Town Barn destroyed December 2022	YES
3	Unnamed Tributary Sediment Management	Sediment Management Plan and Implementation for the Unnamed Tributary	In progress	This area is always being monitored when levels rise by view and inspection	YES
4	Post-Storm Inspection Training for Code Enforcement	Code Enforcement Post-Storm Inspection Training	In progress	Ongoing, some completed but always more to do	YES
5	Floodwater Mitigation and Property Monitoring	Flood Water Mitigation Activities Town-Wide	In progress	Normal upkeep and monitoring near water properties	YES

Town of Minden Annex

2024 Montgomery County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Action #	Action Title	Action Description	Current Status	Status Description/Explanation	Keep for Plan Update?
6	Otsquago Creek Debris Removal	Otsquago Creek Debris Removal West of the footbridge located at Spring Street South of Route 80.	In progress	Manage monitoring, creek debris removal done on a needed basis	YES
7	Fort Plain Oversight of Creek and Tributary Monitoring	Creek and Tributary Monitoring	In progress	Creek monitored by independent via the Village of Fort Plain	YES

Table 9. Updated Mitigation Actions (2024-2029) – Town of Minden

Action #	Action Title	Problem Description	Action Description	Project Type	Hazard	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Lead Department	Implementation Schedule	Priority
70	Town Hall Backup Generator	Lack of backup power at Town Hall	Purchase and install backup generator for Town Hall to allow for continued operations during all hazard events and establish heating and cooling centers as needed.	Property Project	All hazards: Flooding, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Storms, Extreme Temperatures	Low	HMGP, Local budget	Town Highway	2024-2029	Low
71	Unnamed Tributary Sediment Management	Sediment Management Plan needed to prevent blockages	Develop Sediment Management Plan and Implementation for the Unnamed Tributary	Natural Resource Protection and Green Infrastructure	Flood	Low	HMGP	Town Highway/ Montgomery County	2024-2029	High
72	Post-Storm Inspection Training for Code Enforcement	Need training for post-storm inspections	Code Enforcement Post-Storm Inspection Training	Prevention	All hazards: Flooding, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Storms	Low	Local budget	Code Enforcement Officer	2024-2029	Medium
73	Floodwater Mitigation and Property Monitoring	Flood water mitigation needed	Conduct public education campaign to increase flood risk awareness and participation in NFIP.	Property Protection/ Natural Resource Protection and Green Infrastructure	Flood	Low	Local budget, CHIPS, HMGP	Town of Minden	2024-2029	Medium
74	Otsquago Creek Debris Removal	Debris effecting proper water flow and increasing flood risk	Prepare and implement long term maintenance debris removal program to address Otsquago Creek west of the footbridge located at Spring Street South of Route 80 and at other problem areas.	Natural Resource Protection and Green Infrastructure	Flood	Low	HMGP	Town Highway	2024-2029	Medium
75	Fort Plain Oversight of Creek and Tributary Monitoring	Creek and tributary monitoring needed to respond to flood risks	Install stream gauges for Creek and Tributary Monitoring and alarm system for flood notification.	Public Education and Awareness	Flood	Low	HMGP	County OEM	2024-2029	Medium

MONTGOMERY
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BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER
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September 30, 2022

Town of Minden Offices
134 Highway 80,
Fort Plain, NY 13339

Re: Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – Letter of Intent to Participate

We are pleased to announce that Montgomery County has received a grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency to update the County's multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan (HMP) in accordance with 44 FEMA requirements at 44.C.F.R. 201.6. The Montgomery County HMP will also be designed to support the New York Statewide Hazard Mitigation Plan. By updating the County-wide HMP, Montgomery County will be eligible to apply for future FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants and New York State Hazard Mitigation funding for specific mitigation projects designed to reduce and/or eliminate vulnerabilities resulting from disaster events throughout the County.

Montgomery County has contracted with Tighe & Bond, a multi-disciplinary engineering, environmental and planning firm, whose services in New York are provided by T&B Engineering and Landscape Architecture, P.C. (Tighe & Bond) to support the County to complete the update.

The purpose of this Letter of Intent (LOI) is to establish commitment from and a cooperative working relationship between all Participating Jurisdictions in the development and implementation of the Montgomery County HMP. In addition, the intent of this MOA is to ensure that the multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan is developed in accordance with Title 44 of the Federal Code of Regulations (CFR) Part 201.6; that the planning process is conducted in an open manner involving community stakeholders; that it is consistent with each participating jurisdiction's policies, programs and authorities; and it is an accurate reflection of the community's values.
Mitigation plans form the foundation for a community's long-term strategy to reduce disaster losses and break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. The Participating Jurisdictions in a mitigation planning process would benefit by:

- identifying cost effective actions for risk reduction;
- directing resources on the greatest risks and vulnerabilities;
- building partnerships by involving people, organizations, and businesses;
- increasing education and awareness of hazards and risk;
- aligning risk reduction with other community objectives; and
- providing eligibility to receive federal hazard mitigation grant funding.

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Montgomery County will act as the Lead Community and has assigned Alex Kuttesch, AICP, Senior Planner with the Department of Economic Development and Planning as the point of contact for the Planning Team. The Participating Jurisdictions authorize the Lead Community to manage and facilitate the planning process in accordance with the Work Program and Schedule. The draft All Hazards Mitigation Plan is expected to be completed early spring 2023 and the Final All Hazards Mitigation Plan in early summer 2023 pending final review by FEMA.

The Participating Jurisdictions understand that representatives must engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in the Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (FEMA, 2013), including, but not limited to:

- Organize and attend regular meetings of the Planning Team.
- Assist the Planning Team with developing and conducting an outreach strategy to involve other planning team members, stakeholders, and the public, as appropriate to represent their Jurisdiction.
- Identify community resources available to support the planning effort, including meeting spaces, facilitators, and media outlets.
- Provide data and feedback to develop the risk assessment and mitigation strategy, including a specific mitigation action plan for their Jurisdiction.
- Submit the draft plan to their Jurisdiction for review.
- Work with the Planning Team to incorporate all their Jurisdiction's comments into the draft plan.
- Submit the draft plan to their respective governing body for consideration and adoption.
- After adoption, coordinate a process to monitor, evaluate, and work toward plan implementation.

To assist in preparing the HMP update for Montgomery County, we are requesting each participating jurisdiction identify a primary and secondary point of contact on behalf of the governing bodies to participate as members of the Planning Team for the Montgomery County HMP as soon as possible.

Primary Contact:
Name Joseph Hanifin
Title Superintendent of Highways
Office/Agency Town of Minden
Name of Participating Jurisdiction
Address 134 Sthwy 80 Fort Plain NY 13339
Phone number 518-993-3351
Email address townofmindenhighway@gmail.com

Capability Assessment Worksheet- Town of Minden

Planning and Regulatory

COUNTY TO WORK WITH JURISDICTIONS TO ANSWER

Plans	Yes/No Year	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	Yes
Capital Improvements Plan	No	No
Economic Development Plan	No	No
Local Emergency Response Plan	Yes	Yes
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	Yes	Yes
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Watershed Management Plan	Yes	Yes
Floodplain Management Basin Plan	Yes	Yes
Open Space and Recreation Plan	No	
Building Code, Permitting, and Inspections	**Yes/No**	**Are codes adequately enforced?**
Building Code	Yes	Yes
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire department ISO rating	No	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	Yes
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	**Yes/No**	**Is the ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts? Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?**
Zoning ordinance	Yes	Yes
Subdivision ordinance	Yes	Yes
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Updated 10/19/2017 Town of Minden Code Chapter 54
Natural hazard specific ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood insurance rate maps	Yes	Effective 1/19/2018
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	
Stormwater Management Ordiance	Yes	Yes
Growth Management Ordinance	No	
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	No

Administrative and Technical

Administration	Yes/No	Describe capability Is coordination effective?
Planning Commission	No	
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (e.g., tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	No	
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	
Staff	**Yes/No FT/PT**	**Is staffing adequate to enforce regulations? Is staff trained on hazards and mitigation? Is coordination between agencies and staff effective?**
Chief Building Official	Yes	Yes
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	Yes
Emergency Manager	Yes	Yes
Community Planner	No	MCBDC
Civil Engineer	No	
GIS Coordinator	No	MCBDC
Other		
Technical	**Yes/No**	**Describe capability Has capability been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past?**
Warning systems/services (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	
Hazard data and information	No	
Grant writing	No	MCBDC
Hazus analysis	No	
Other		

Financial

Funding Resource	Access/ Eligibility (Yes/No)	Has the funding resource been used in past and for what type of activities? Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
Capital improvements project funding	Yes	Future Funds can obtained.
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Storm water utility fee	No	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds	Obligation bonds - Y, special - N	
Incur debt through private activities	No	
Community Development Block Grant	Yes	**Future Funds can obtained.**
Other federal funding programs	Yes	Future Funds can obtained.
State funding programs	Yes	Future Funds can obtained.
Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs	Yes	2023 hazard mitigation grant.

Education and Outreach

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.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No	
Natural disaster or safety related school programs	No	
StormReady certification	Yes	County wide certification.
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other		

TOWN OF MOHAWK

MONTGOMERY COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE ANNEX NOVEMBER 2024

Town of Mohawk

2 Park Street

Fonda, NY 12068

https://www.townofmohawkny.com/

TOWN OF MOHAWK
2-4 PARK STREET PO BOX 415
FONDA, NY 12068

RESOLUTION 026 for 2025

A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF MOHAWK ADOPTING THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTION NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2024

WHEREAS the Town of Mohawk recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the Town of Mohawk, and

WHEREAS the Town of Mohawk has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the Town of Mohawk from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the Town of Mohawk Town Board demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Town of Mohawk, NEW YORK, THAT:

The Town of Mohawk Town Board adopts the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024. This plan, approved by the community, may be edited or amended after submission for review, but will not require the community to re-adopt any further iterations. This only applies to this specific plan and does not absolve the community from updating the plan in 5 years.

ADOPTED by a vote of 3 in favor and 0 against, and 0 abstaining, this 8th day of May, 2025.

By: Town of Mohawk Town Board

(print name)
ATTEST: By: Kim Sullivan
(print name) Kimberly M Sullivan

APPROVED AS TO FORM: By: Janet DePalma
(print name)
Janet DePalma

Town of Mohawk Annex
2024 Montgomery County Hazard Mitigation Plan
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This municipality Annex includes details regarding the Town of Mohawk not included in the main body of the 2024 Montgomery County Multi-Hazards Mitigation Plan 5-Year Update (HMP). The municipality annexes were developed to assist municipalities with the process of implementing and maintaining their portion of the 2024 HMP. The Annex includes a Municipality Profile, Community Asset Vulnerability-Risk Analysis, National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary, Capability Assessment, and Mitigation Actions.

The following individuals have been identified as the hazards mitigation plan's primary and alternate point of contact for the Town of Mohawk.

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Bill Holvig, Highway Superintendent 2-4 Park Street, Fonda, NY 12068 518-853-3312 or 518-527-1719 'holvigb@gmail.com'	Janet DePalma, Town Supervisor 2-4 Park Street, Fonda, NY 12068 518-853-3031 or 518-496-1590 supervisor@townofmohawk.net

1. Municipality Profile

1.1 Brief History

The Town of Mohawk is rich with local history reaching back to when the Indian tribe "Mohawks" inhabited the area and when the Jesuit priests came to set up the Kateri Tekakwitha Shrine we still know today. After the American Revolution, the area of New York State then known as Tryon County was renamed Montgomery County in honor of General Richard Montgomery. With the railroad being built in 1834, towns along its path became more prosperous, Fonda being one of those towns. With the increase in population and the county seat, which at the time was Johnstown (a city only accessible by stage), Fonda became the new county seat in 1836.

1.2 Location and Demographics

The Town of Mohawk is located in Montgomery County, New York. It includes the village of Fonda and part of Tribes Hill. The Town is bounded on the south by the Mohawk River. Fulton County is on the northern border, and the Towns of Palatine and Amsterdam represent the western and eastern borders, respectively. The Town is home to the County Seat, the Village of Fonda. Fonda is also home to the Fonda Fairgrounds and Speedway and Montgomery County Offices. The National Kateri Tekakwitha Shrine is located in the Town, as are several other historic landmarks.

Land surface ranges from around 300 feet above mean sea level along the Mohawk River to a high of 1000 feet above mean sea level along the western border of town, and 745 feet north of Old Trail Road The Town is located across the Central Cayadutta Creek sub watershed to the Mohawk River with predominant drainage features including Cayadutta Creek, Danascara Creek and Briggs Run. A more detailed description of the Central Cayadutta Creek Sub watershed is included in the HMP Community Asset Inventory Section 5.6. The Town also includes the hamlets of Tribes Hill, Berryville and Yosts.

Mohawk's societal, economic, infrastructural and economic resources, including critical assets are highlighted in Figure 2.

Mohawk is home to 3,607 residents, with a population density of less than 35 people per square mile. According to the 2020 US Census[1], 81% of their 1,581 housing units are occupied, while 19% of the housing units remain vacant. Of the occupied units, 86% are owner occupied and 14% are renter occupied. 6.8% of the total population is below the poverty level, which includes 13% of seniors 65 and over. Approximately twenty percent of the town's residents have attained a four-year college degree or higher. The median household income for Mohawk is $70,375. There is little racial or ethnic diversity in the community with 91% reporting as White, 4% Multi-racial and 4% as Hispanic.

1.3 Governance

The Town of Mohawk is governed by a supervisor and Town Board. This governing body will assume responsibility for the adoption and implementation of this plan.

1.4 Land Use and Development

There are 21,655 total acres of land in the town. The primary land use in the town is agricultural, which includes approximately 54% of the town. Agricultural land totals 11,633 acres with an average parcel size of 68 acres. Rural residential is the second largest use of land with 4,636 acres devoted to this use or 21% of the total land area. Vacant land constitutes another 2,784 acres or 13% of the land area. Commercial and industrial land use is just over 1% primarily located adjacent to the Village of Fonda and off of Yellowville Road and State Highway 334.

The majority of Mohawk rely on groundwater wells for water supply and septic systems for wastewater disposal

According to the Town of Mohawk Comprehensive Plan update completed in 2015, the Town has experienced a change in both its economic and demographic condition. This change has been characterized by a reduction of small farms and agricultural production, an increased demand for undeveloped land, the loss of local job opportunities, and the loss of younger generations of Town residents to areas with more opportunities for education and employment.

Goals from the Comprehensive Plan that are relevant to the HMP include the following:

- Preserve the Town's rural character and open spaces
- Improve Infrastructure and Community Facilities
- Recognize the waterfront as a Unique Asset to the Community
- Preserve the Natural Environment
- Enhance and Encourage Preservation of the Town's Historical Character

[1] https://censusreporter.org/profiles/06000US3605747834-mohawk-town-montgomery-county-ny/

- Provide for Orderly Growth and Development
- Cooperate with Town's Adjacent Municipalities and With Montgomery County

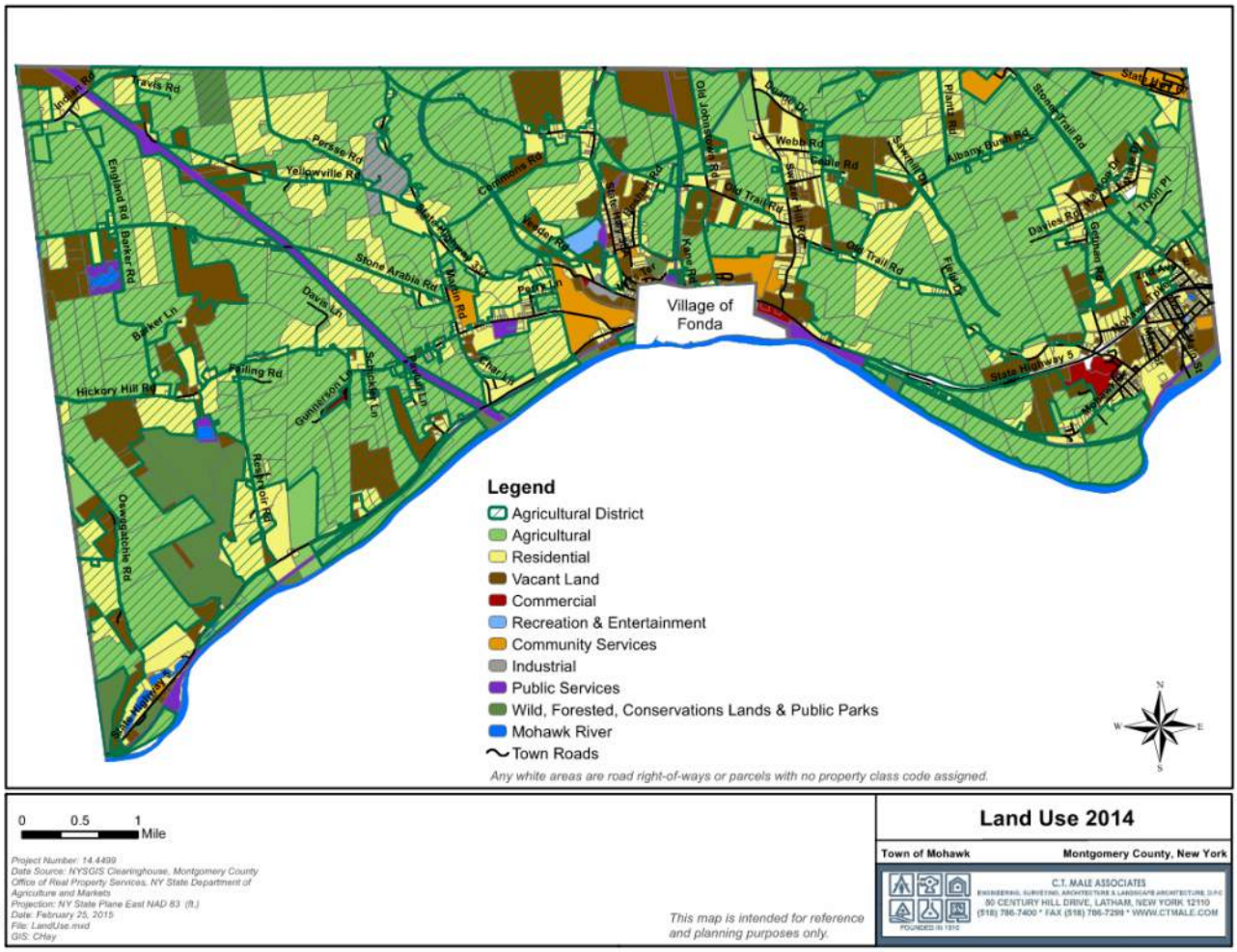

Figure 1 Town of Mohawk Land Use (2014)

2. Natural Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

Natural Hazard risk was calculated for all of Montgomery County in Section 4. The highest-ranked natural hazards include **flooding** due to heavy rain, ice jams and flash flooding, **severe weather** including extreme temperatures, high winds, and lightning and **severe winter weather** including snowstorms, and ice storms.

Local risk for flooding is typically dependent on the location of critical assets in relation to the special flood hazard areas. Flooding represents the largest natural hazard risk for Mohawk as evidenced during Hurricane Irene, especially to properties on the Mohawk River. **Additional high-risk hazards include severe weather and severe winter weather**. When coupled with climate change, this risk is anticipated to be elevated in the future. This section highlights specific vulnerability assessments completed for the Town of Mohawk that are not already included in the HMP. In addition to jurisdiction **specific flood, severe weather and severe winter weather** vulnerability analysis for all built structures including essential facilities and historic properties, the jurisdiction specific Hazus analysis for earthquakes is included.

2.1 Natural Hazard Event History Specific to the Municipality

Montgomery County has a history of natural and non-natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 4.0 of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the County and its municipalities. The table below presents a summary of natural events that have occurred to indicate the range and impact of natural hazard events in the Town in the past 10 years.

Table 1. Hazard Event History 2011-2021[2]

Dates of Event	Event Type	Summary of Damages/Losses
August 26 – September 11, 2011	Hurricane Irene and Remnants of Tropical Storm Lee	The Town Hall and Town Garage flooded as a result of this storm. The Town Hall had one foot of water and the Town Garage had 2.5 feet of water. There was also damage to numerous culverts, shoulders, and roads. Residential and commercial properties experienced damage. Public Assistance was requested by the Town. This event resulted in overtime by highway and fire due to cleanup
September 8,2012	Thunderstorm Winds	Several supercell thunderstorms developed earlier in the day in advance of the main squall line associated with the cold front with the potential for tornadoes, although none developed across the region. Trees were reported down due to thunderstorm winds approximately 1 mile north of Fonda
August 21, 2014	Flash Flood	Heavy rainfall from thunderstorms led to flash flooding Fonda. Excessive flooding occurred on both Main Street and Broadway in Fonda. Flooding was also reported at the intersection of Route 5 (Main Street) and Route 334 (Cayadutta Street). A State of Emergency was issued for the town due to extent of the flooding.
May 1, 2017	Thunderstorm Winds	A line of thunderstorms entered eastern New York around 7:30 pm, resulting in wind damage in the Southern Adirondacks, Mohawk Valley, Capital District, Schoharie Valley, and Lake George Saratoga region. Wires and trees were reported down in Fonda due thunderstorm winds.
August 28-29, 2018	Heat	Hazy, hot and humid conditions enveloped the region from Tuesday, August 28th through Wednesday, August 29th. This prompted a heat advisory to be issued both days for all locations below 1000 feet. Maximum heat index values ranged from the low 90's to the low 100's

[2] https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/

Dates of Event	Event Type	Summary of Damages/Losses
July 26, 2019	Thunderstorm Winds	An isolated severe thunderstorm developed near Fonda on July 16th, resulting in a localized area of tree damage. Fifteen to twenty trees were reported down on Hickory Hill Road.
July 19, 2021	Flash Flood, Heavy Rain	A slow-moving thunderstorm produced torrential rainfall across the Village of Fonda on Monday, July 19, 2021. Between 3 and 4 inches of rain fell in just a couple of hours. A small creek north of the village overflowed its banks, sending water and mud downstream into the village. Storm drains became plugged up with debris, so water was unable to get through. Many roads were closed and impassable in and around the village until early Tuesday morning, July 20, 2021. A state of emergency was issued in the Village of Fonda as a result of the flooding. In addition, this thunderstorm produced 1 inch hail near Johnstown, NY. Multiple reports of flash flooding in and around the Village of Fonda. A small creek north of Fonda overflowed its banks causing 6 to 8 inches of water and mud to flow down Broadway (Route 30A) to Main Street (Route 5), causing multiple roads to be closed. Road shoulders were washed out on Old Johnson Road. The Interstate 90 off-ramps were closed at Exit 28 in the village of Fultonville due to flooding.

2.2 Community Assets

Forty-eight Community Assets were identified for the Town of Mohawk for inclusion in the HMP. Table 2 below lists all of the assets by FEMA asset categories, subtypes and name. The asset ID corresponds with locations shown in **Figure 1.**

Table 2. Community Assets in the Town of Mohawk

	Asset ID	Subtype	Name
ECONOMIC	1	Major Employer	HFM BOCES
	2	Major Employer	Fonda-Fultonville Central School District
	3	Major Employer	Fulton-Montgomery Community College
	4	Major Employer	Rode M-1 Industrial LLC
	5	Equipment Supply	Varin Enterprises LLC
	6	Energy	Regan Solar Farm
	7	Energy	Grissom Solar Farm
SOCIETAL	8	Church	Sacred Heart Church
	9	Cemetery	Pine Grove Cemetery
	10	**School/ Public**	**Fonda-Fultonville Senior High School**
	11	**School/ Public**	**Fonda-Fultonville K-4 School**
	12	**School/ Public**	**Fonda-Fultonville 5-8 School**
	13	Historic Site	Camp Mohawk - Civil War Training Grounds
	14	Historic Site	Sammons Estate
	15	Cemetery	Saint Kateri Tekakwitha Shrine

	Asset ID	Subtype	Name
	16	Cemetery	Evergreen Cemetery
	17	Cemetery	Sammons Cemetery
	18	Cemetery	St Cecelia Cemetery
	19	Museum	Tribes Hill Heritage Center
	20	Special Needs	NYSARC, In Mont Co Chapter
	21	Special Needs	NYSARC, Inc Mont Co Chapter
	22	Veterans Services	Veterans Of Foreign Wars
	23	Major Employer	New Dimensions in Living Inc
	24	Medical Facility	VA Health Clinic / Johnson Property Mgmt.
	25	Animal Clinic	Noah's Ark Animal Hospital
	26	Mobile Home Court	2nd Driveway LLC Mobile Home Park
	27	Mobile Home Court	William Newkirk Manufacturing Housing Park
	28	Municipal/ Recreational	Tribes Hill Recreational Park
INFRASTRUCTURAL	**29**	**Municipal / Public Safety**	**Tribes Hill Fire Dept.**
	30	**Municipal / Public Safety**	**Town of Mohawk Fire Dept**
	32	Dam	Hinkle-Pavlus Wildlife Marsh Dam
	33	Dam	Barker Wildlife Marsh Dams A B & C
	34	Dam	Fonda Reservoir Dam
	35	Dam	Lock E-12 Dam At Tribes Hill
	36	Dam	Lock E-13 Dam At Fonda-Fultonville
	37	**PWS Well**	**Fonda Filtration Plant**
	38	**Sub/Switching Station**	**Electrical Communication Substation**
	39	Dam	Village of Fonda Small Reservoir
	40	**Cell Tower**	**AT&T Tower Property**
	41	Telecommunications	Frontier Communications Building
	42	Government Office	Montgomery County Fire Training Center

Bold indicated asset is identified as an essential facility

2.3 Essential/ Critical Facilities

Essential facilities are defined in Section 5.7 of the HMP including facilities that are important to ensure a full recovery following the occurrence of a hazard event. There are nine essential facilities in town. Designated emergency shelters include the elementary, middle and Senior High Schools. Table 3 provides a summary of essential facilities, and the status of emergency power supplies, shelter availability and flooding hazard. Essential facilities are included in **Figure 1** along with the 100-year and 500-year floodplain.

Table 3. Essential Facilities in the Town of Mohawk.

Facility	Location	Emergency Power?	Shelter?	In Floodplain?
Fonda-Fultonville Senior High School	112 Old Johnstown Rd, Mohawk	Y	Y	N
Fonda-Fultonville K-4 School	112 Old Johnstown Rd, Mohawk	Y	Y	N
Fonda-Fultonville 5-8 School	112 Old Johnstown Rd, Mohawk	Y	Y	N
Tribes Hill Fire Dept.	280 Mohawk Dr., Tribes Hill	Y	N	N
Town of Mohawk Fire Dept	2553 State Highway 30A, Fonda	Y	Y	N
Fonda Filtration Plant	361 Reservoir Rd	Y	N	N
Electrical Communication Substation	Mohawk	Y	N	N
AT&T Tower Property	Albany Bush Rd, Fonda	Y	N	N

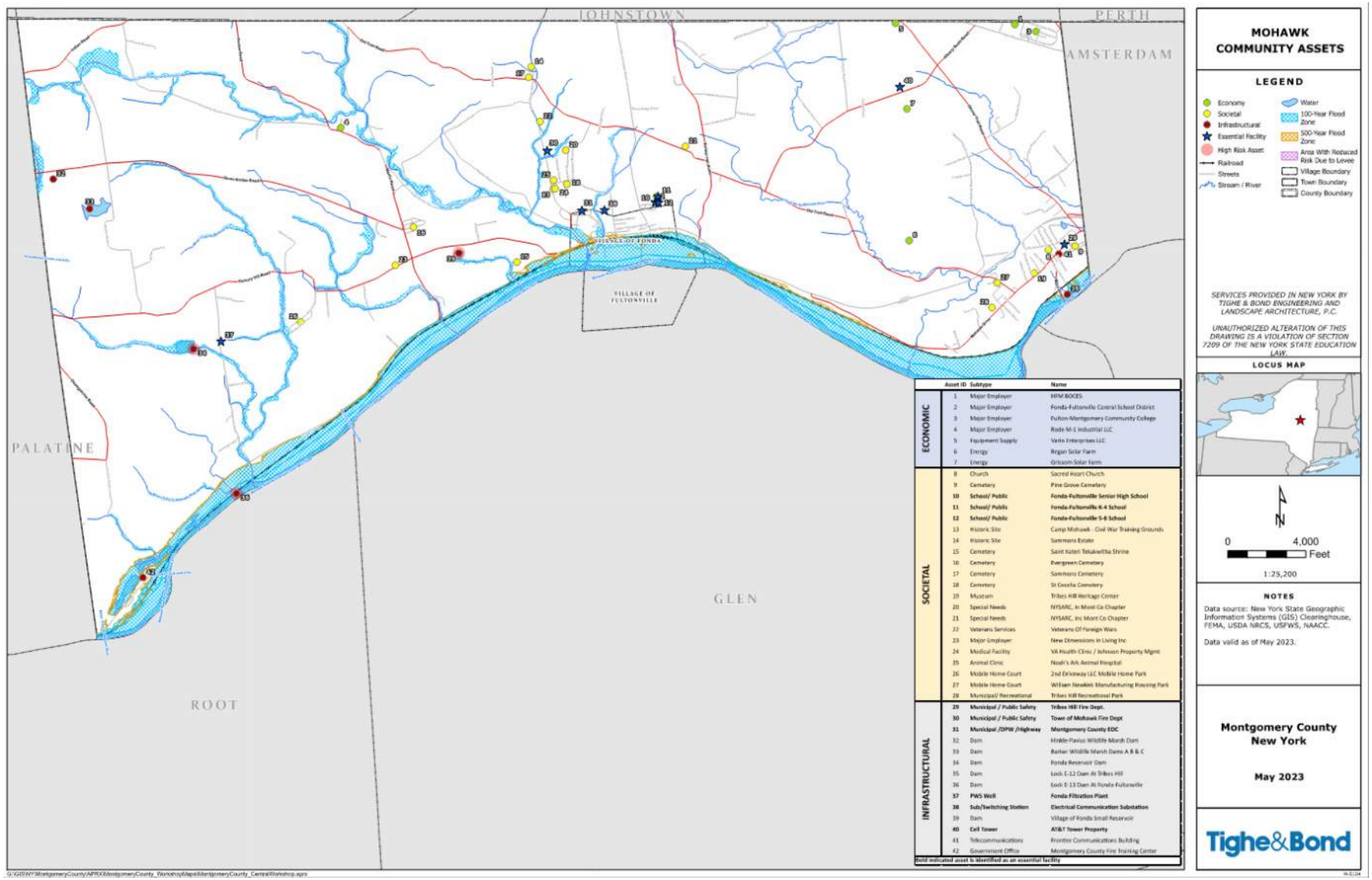

Figure 2. Town of Mohawk FEMA Flood Zones, Community Assets and Essential Facilities

2.4 Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties

According to FEMA records, there was one identified repetitive loss property in Mohawk as of 2016, and as of 2022, there was still just one repetitive loss **multi-family** property and no severe repetitive loss properties. As of December 31, 2022, 2 policies were in force. The Town of Mohawk had a total of 3 claims totaling $26,150 in losses for all NFIP-insured structures. It should be noted that according to FEMA data there are 271 structures within the 100-year flood plain and 100 structures in the 500-year flood plain, including the Village of Fonda.

2.5 Vulnerable Assets: Exposure Analysis

Vulnerable assets were identified by intersecting GIS-based asset inventories with known hazard boundaries to determine the numbers of parcels and critical facilities. This results in an estimation of vulnerable assets for the Town, by hazard as shown in Table 4. The estimated value of at risk assets is based on the Town's latest property tax values. Scenarios are not cumulative, i.e., the 0.2% annual chance estimates also do not include the values and numbers of the 1% annual chance event.

Table 4. Town of Mohawk Vulnerable Assets Exposure Analysis[3].

Hazard	At-Risk All Properties[4]		At-Risk Essential Facilities		At-Risk Historic Assets	
	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number
Hurricane/Tropical Storm	$363,845,457	1,510	$23,012,356	9	$506,752	2
Severe Thunderstorm	$363,845,457	1,510	23,012,356	9	506,752	2
Severe Winter Storm	$363,845,457	1,510	23,012,356	9	506,752	2
Tornado	$363,845,457	1,510	23,012,356	9	506,752	2
Flood						
1% Annual Chance	$66,587,194	271	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
0.2% Annual Chance	$30,190,109	100	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

[3] Values are based on 50% of assessor's full market values
[4] Includes Villages of Fonda

2.6 Townwide Earthquake Hazus Analysis

The earthquake Hazus 6.0 module uses two earthquake scenarios: an earthquake with a 5.0 magnitude and 500 and 2,500 Mean Year Return periods. Table 5 below presents estimated direct economic loss for damages from earthquakes for the Town of Mohawk. The totals include capital stock and economic loss estimates.

*Table 5 Town of Mohawk Earthquake Vulnerability Analysis**

Damage Categories	500-MRP	2,500-MRP
Estimated total number of buildings	1,510	1,510
Total direct building economic loss	$505,000	$6,633,000

- *Hazus combines Mohawk with the Village of Fonda*

3. Problem Statements

Problem statements were developed upon the completion and review of all risk assessment tasks. These statements are designed to briefly summarize the key hazard risks and vulnerabilities to the municipality based on potential impacts and losses from future events. They are among the issues of greatest concern and were used to assist in the identification and analysis of potential mitigation actions. These problem statements will be reviewed and revised as needed during future plan updates to reflect the most current information resulting from the risk assessment.

Table 6. Mohawk Problem Statements.

Problem Area	Description
Primary Hazards of Concern: Floodings, High Wind Events and Severe Winter Storms	
Trees	Tree related hazards are widespread during hurricane/tropical storm and severe winter storm events, particularly downing electrical lines, and when falling and blocking roads that isolate many rural areas throughout town and pose life/safety threat due to a lack of emergency access. Hazardous trees on Town-owned property are also a significant and costly concern.
Geographic Areas of Concern	
Mohawk River	**Local Areas of Flooding-**
Vulnerable Community Assets	
Bridges	Town Bridges County Rd 26 and Route 27
Culverts and Roads	Culverts and roads throughout Town were the most damaged infrastructure from floods. Culverts on Hickory Hill Road and Old Trail Road are in poor condition.
Emergency Service	Town Hall and the Town Garage were impacted by the floods in 2007 and 2011 and could be hit again.

4. Capabilities

The Town of Mohawk is a small, sparsely populated community with limited capabilities and resources to support the implementation of hazard mitigation actions. This jurisdictional annex provides some additional documentation on the existing local authorities, policies, programs, and resources to support mitigation and the Town's ability to enhance or build upon these existing capabilities. This includes more detailed information on the updated capability findings for the community as highlighted in Section 7 (Capability Assessment), as well as the identification of some specific opportunities to expand and improve local mitigation capabilities for consideration as potential new actions for Section 8 (Mitigation Strategy). The Town of Mohawk completed a FEMA Capabilities Assessment Worksheet detailing information pertaining to capabilities surroundings local and regulatory plans, building codes, permitting, inspections, land use permitting, ordinances, administration, staff, technical resources, funding resources, and programs/organizations which is included in Appendix E and summarized below.

Summary of Local Findings

4.1.1 Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

Planning and regulatory capabilities include the local plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that are relevant to reducing the potential impacts of hazards. The following planning and regulatory capabilities are currently in place for Mohawk:

- Comprehensive/Master Plan – *Town of Mohawk Comprehensive Plan, 2014*
- Local Emergency Operations Plan – *County Plan/Department*
- Continuity of Operations Plan- Emergency Management Plan of 2014
- Transportation Plan – *County Plan/Department*
- Watershed Management Plan – *Mohawk River Watershed Management Plan, 2015*
- Building Codes – *New York State Building Code*
- Zoning Ordinance – *Planning Board and ZBA, last updated in 1998.*
- NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance – *Local Law 5, Adopted 11/20/2017.*
- Real Estate Disclosure Requirements – State and realtors, NYS mandate, Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467
- Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance- Local Law #1 of 2019

Given their direct relevance and significance to long-term hazard risk reduction, all current versions of formally adopted local comprehensive plans, master and environmental planning, environmental resource plans, and open space and recreation plans for participating jurisdictions were reviewed during the plan update process to ensure general consistency and integration as appropriate.

The Town of Mohawk has important mitigation capabilities in place that work to reduce hazard risk. This includes the adoption and enforcement of building codes and land use and development ordinances/regulations that support mitigation by ensuring new or substantially improved development projects meet specific standards for public safety and protection from natural hazards.

The administration and enforcement of these codes and development regulations are considered among the most effective and cost-beneficial measures to protect people and future development from the impact of natural hazard events.

4.1.2 Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Administrative and technical capabilities include the local human resources and their skills/tools that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following administrative and technical capabilities are in place for Mohawk:

- Planning Board
- Mutual Aid Agreements
- Chief Building Official
- Floodplain Administrator
- Emergency Manager
- Community Planner
- GIS Coordinator
- Warning Systems
- Hazard Data

The Town of Mohawk is governed by a Town Board, Planning Board, Zoning Board of Appeals, and Supervisors Office. The Town has limited full-time (or in-house) staff resources to support mitigation activities, but these capabilities are considered sufficient given the community's size and relatively lower vulnerability to natural hazards. Town staff are supported by numerous local boards and commissions in addition to auxiliary support staff who are under contract for additional support services. The Emergency Management Office is the managerial function charged with creating the framework within which the community will reduce its vulnerability to hazards and cope with disasters. Emergency management seeks to promote safer, less vulnerable communities with the capacity to cope with hazards and disasters.

4.1.3 Financial Capabilities

Financial capabilities include the fiscal resources the community has access to for helping to fund the implementation of hazard mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities. The following financial capabilities are in place for Mohawk:

- Community Development Block Grant
- Federal Funding
- State Funding
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs

The Town of Mohawk has limited financial capabilities due to its size and relatively small income-generating tax base. With no special fees or other local capabilities to raise funds, the community is more reliant on external grant funding and debt financing mechanisms. Limited local funding may be a major constraint as many outside funding sources have local cost-share (cash match) requirements

which may be difficult to meet. This lack of financial resources is a concerns with regard to the implementation of mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities.

The Town Bookkeeper is responsible for the accounting of all Town funds, maintaining financial records and preparing financial reports. Other responsibilities include overseeing the budget process, assisting with the year-end audit, long term financial planning, handling insurance related matters, insurance, and the issuance of bonds. The bookkeeper provides budget monitoring and financial reports to the Supervisor throughout the fiscal year.

4.1.4 Education and Outreach Capabilities

Education and outreach capabilities include the local programs and methods already in place that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following education and outreach capabilities are in place for Mohawk:

- Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.
- Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)
- Natural disaster or safety related school programs
- CERT Team
- Public Education Program
- Citizen Group or Nonprofit Focused on Emergency Preparedness
- Human Services *(outreach/activities for seniors etc.)*
- Website
- Social Media

4.2 NFIP Participation and Compliance

The Town of Mohawk has actively participated in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) since 1985. The current effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is dated January 19, 2018. As of December 31, 2022, there are a total of 2 NFIP policies in force. The total annual premium is $1,425 for a total of $380,000 in coverage. As of February 23, 2023, a total of 3 claims amounting to approximately $26,150 have been paid to NFIP policyholders in Mohawk since joining the program.[13] More information on NFIP-insured structures, including those that have been repetitively damaged by floods, is provided in Section 4 (Risk Analysis) of the HMP and Section 2.4 of this Annex. Table 8 describes the Town of Mohawk's participation and continued compliance in accordance with NFIP requirements and as specified in FEMA's 2022 Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide.[14]

[13] FEMA NFIP, HUDEX Report, Policy and Loss Data by Community: https://nfipservices.floodsmart.gov//reports-flood-insurance-data
[14] Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide. FEMA. April 2022. P. 26.

Table 7. NFIP Participation and Compliance, Town of Mohawk.

REQUIRED INFORMATION	RESPONSE
Adoption of NFIP minimum floodplain management criteria via local regulation.	Adopted 2017 as Local Law #5 of 2017 Flood Damage Prevention.
Adoption of the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), if applicable.	Adopted via the above cited Zoning Ordinance (Section 3.2. Basis for establishing area of Special Flood Hazard). The latest effective FIRM is dated January 19, 2018.
Implementation and enforcement of local floodplain management regulations to regulate and permit development in SFHAs.	Per the above regulations, the Building Code Enforces of the Town of Mohawk administers the provisions of the Floodplain District. The Building Code Enforcer shall have the responsibility and authority to grant or deny flood hazard area permit applications for development in Special Flood Hazard Areas in accordance with this regulation.
Appointment of a designee or agency to implement the addressed commitments and requirements of the NFIP.	Per the above regulations, the Building Code Enforcer of the Town of Mohawk has been formally appointed to implement the requirements of the NFIP through administration of the provisions of the Floodplain District.
Description of how participants implement the substantial improvement/substantial damage provisions of their floodplain management regulations after an event.	The Town follows the same local permitting process as described above for implementing and enforcing floodplain management regulations following a flood event. Section 2 of the Town's Local Law define substantial improvement/substantial damage as 50% of market value of the structure.

Minimum standards set forth by FEMA and New York State have been adopted by the Town of Mohawk.

The Town of Mohawk requires two (2) feet of freeboard for new construction or substantial improvements in special flood hazard areas and prohibits any floodway encroachments that result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood.

The Town of Mohawk does not participate in the Community Rating System (CRS), however, the Town has considered joining and would attend a CRS seminar if offered locally. CRS participation may not be cost effective based on the Town's limited administrative capabilities and the low number of NFIP policies currently in force.

Additional information on each jurisdiction's floodplain management program and participation in the NFIP is provided in Section 7 (Capability Assessment).

4.2.1 Improvement Opportunities

Despite the limitations and constraints faced by the Town of Mohawk when it comes to current hazard mitigation capabilities, it can expand and improve on the capabilities described in Section 7 (Capability Assessment) and this annex. The Town is aware of its strengths and challenges in terms of mitigating risk. Specific opportunities to address existing gaps or limitations in local capabilities to reduce risk have been identified for each capability type and are further described below. Each of these opportunities were then considered by the Town during the plan update process as potential new mitigation actions to be included in the updated Mitigation Strategy.

Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

- Be opportunistic with further incorporating hazard mitigation and resilience into future or updated versions of the Town's plans, especially as they relate to transportation and environmental policies that can reduce risk and/or provide incentives to infrastructure and development that is located outside of hazard areas or protective ecosystems.

Administrative and Technical Capabilities

- Develop systems or practices that can help the Town to cope with potential unforeseen challenges in the future such as staff turnover or other disruptions to routine government functions and duties that support risk reduction.
- Seek and implement more capacity building initiatives for Town staff as appropriate, including but not limited to continuing education and professional development opportunities.
- Seek more assistance from utility companies to support tree pruning along major roadways throughout town.

Financial Capabilities

- Maximize opportunities through the Town's budgeting and CDBG process to help fund priority hazard mitigation and climate adaptation projects, particularly when combined with alternative/external grant funding sources when a local cost-share increases the Town's chances for a grant award.
- Continue to build and support the capacity of local staff and volunteers to identify and pursue funding made available through external funding programs, particularly those routinely made available to smaller communities through recurring state-level grant programs.
- Continue to coordinate with Montgomery County and neighboring communities in the region as it relates to positioning the Town to pursue and capture future grant funding for regional hazard risk reduction projects.

Education and Outreach Capabilities

- Increase use of the Town's website to support low-cost public education and outreach initiatives on building community resilience to hazards as well as individual mitigation actions for homeowners, business owners, etc.

Possible New Actions Related to NFIP Participation and Compliance

- Formally designate a community Floodplain Administrator (FPA). Current Regulations indicate the Town Code Enforcement Official is responsible for administering the provisions of the Floodplain District.
- The Town should coordinate with the State NFIP Coordinator on possible updates or revisions to local floodplain management regulations based on NY DECs most current Model Floodplain Management Regulations (which are routinely being updated as needed).
- To assist with implementing substantial damage provisions of the NFIP following a destructive hazard event, develop a local post-disaster substantial damage plan.
- Mohawk's local Flood Damage Prevention regulations and building code enforcement procedures could be further strengthened to include the following requirements that exceed minimum NFIP standards:
    - Prohibit or minimize new development in floodplain areas.
    - Prohibit or enforce higher standards for critical facilities subject to flood hazards.
    - Add provisions that protect natural and beneficial functions of floodplains.

5. Mitigation Actions

Mitigation actions are projects or activities identified to reduce current and future vulnerabilities identified through the process of developing this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. The first table in this section identifies the status of the mitigation actions included in the 2016 version of this plan. Besides current status, actions brought forward to this 2024 plan are identified in the Keep for Plan Update? column. The second table includes all the actions, and their essential details, for this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. These actions were prioritized by the Municipality according to the criteria detailed in the main body of the plan.

Table 8 Status of Previous Mitigation Actions – Town of Mohawk.

Action #	Action Title	Action Description	Current Status	Status Description/Explanation	Keep for Plan Update?
1	Identify Vulnerable Structures for Retrofit	Support the mitigation of vulnerable structures via retrofit (e.g., elevation, flood-proofing) or acquisition/relocation to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as a priority when applicable. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or “worst damage scenario”. Phase 1: Identify appropriate candidates and determine the most cost-effective mitigation option (in progress). Phase 2: Work with the property owners to implement selected action based on available funding and local match availability.	Deferred	More of a Village issue have not been pursuing. No county wide or larger scale studies completed.	No
2	Town Building Grade Assessment and Relocation	Relocate Town Hall and Town Highway Garage to higher ground to reduce flooding likelihood. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or “worst damage scenario”.	In progress	Town hall and the Highway Department are in flood plain. Highway department floods to a depth of 2 feet. Both are located in Village. No progress in moving key Town infrastructure.	YES

Town of Mohawk Annex

2024 Montgomery County Hazard Mitigation Plan

Action #	Action Title	Action Description	Current Status	Status Description/Explanation	Keep for Plan Update?
3	Capital Improvement Plan	Develop Capital Improvement Plan	Completed	Have Capital improvement Plan. Completion Data NA	NO
4	Cayudta Creek Maintenance	Provide debris maintenance and removal at Cayudta Creek.	Completed	Cayudta is a (t) stream. Received a non-point pollution grant for clean-up. In progress bridge project across creek Completed November 2023	NO
5	Public Outreach and Education Program Development	Develop a public outreach program on natural hazard mitigation activities.	Deferred	The county has a water quality committee. Invasives and erosion. Town participates with County.	NO
6	Bridge Flood Vulnerability Assessment	Evaluate the flood vulnerability of the bridges located within the Town and identify feasible mitigation options. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or “worst damage scenario”.	Deleted	Not provided.	Deleted - NO
7	Route 15 Flooding Corrective Action	New Action – Flooding issue around Route 5. Engineering study was funded and completed. DEC has reviewed, but needs corrective action	In progress	To provide studies to Alex	YES

Table 9. Updated Mitigation Actions (2024-2029) – Town of Mohawk.

Action #	Action Title	Problem Description	Action Description	Project Type	Hazard	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Lead Department	Implementation Schedule	Priority
76	Town Building Grade Assessment and Relocation	Critical facilities need to be relocated out of flood risk area	Relocate Town Hall and Town Highway Garage to higher ground to reduce flooding likelihood. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or "worst damage scenario".	Property Protection	Flood	High	FEMA Mitigation Grant Programs and local budget	Town Supervisor and consulting engineer	2024-2029	High
77	Public Outreach and Education Program Development	Need public education on natural hazard mitigation	Develop a public outreach program on natural hazard mitigation activities.	Prevention / Public Education and Awareness	All hazards: Flooding, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Storms	Low	Operating budget	Town Administration	2024-2029	Low
78	Senior Facility Generators	Senior Housing lacks backup power	Provide backup power for all senior facilities to allow continued operations due to power outages caused by hazards. Generators will allow continued operation during natural hazard event as well as establishing cooling and heating center as needed.	Protection of Existing Infrastructure	All hazards: flooding, severe weather, severe winter storms, extreme temperatures	Medium	Municipal budget/State Historical grants	Town	Long-term	Low
79	Route 15 Flooding Corrective Action	Flood risks on Route 5	New Action – Flooding issue around Route 5. Engineering study was funded and completed. DEC has reviewed, but needs corrective action	Property Protection	Flood, severe weather, severe winter storms	High	Local	Town	2024-2029	High

MONTGOMERY COUNTY NY
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER
Made of Something Stronger

September 30, 2022

Town of Mohawk Offices
2-4 Park Street,
Fonda, NY 12068

Re: Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – Letter of Intent to Participate

We are pleased to announce that Montgomery County has received a grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency to update the County's multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan (HMP) in accordance with 44 FEMA requirements at 44.C.F.R. 201.6. The Montgomery County HMP will also be designed to support the New York Statewide Hazard Mitigation Plan. By updating the County-wide HMP, Montgomery County will be eligible to apply for future FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants and New York State Hazard Mitigation funding for specific mitigation projects designed to reduce and/or eliminate vulnerabilities resulting from disaster events throughout the County.

Montgomery County has contracted with Tighe & Bond, a multi-disciplinary engineering, environmental and planning firm, whose services in New York are provided by T&B Engineering and Landscape Architecture, P.C. (Tighe & Bond) to support the County to complete the update.

The purpose of this Letter of Intent (LOI) is to establish commitment from and a cooperative working relationship between all Participating Jurisdictions in the development and implementation of the Montgomery County HMP. In addition, the intent of this MOA is to ensure that the multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan is developed in accordance with Title 44 of the Federal Code of Regulations (CFR) Part 201.6; that the planning process is conducted in an open manner involving community stakeholders; that it is consistent with each participating jurisdiction's policies, programs and authorities; and it is an accurate reflection of the community's values.
Mitigation plans form the foundation for a community's long-term strategy to reduce disaster losses and break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. The Participating Jurisdictions in a mitigation planning process would benefit by:

- identifying cost effective actions for risk reduction;
- directing resources on the greatest risks and vulnerabilities;
- building partnerships by involving people, organizations, and businesses;
- increasing education and awareness of hazards and risk;
- aligning risk reduction with other community objectives; and
- providing eligibility to receive federal hazard mitigation grant funding.

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Montgomery County will act as the Lead Community and has assigned Alex Kuttesch, AICP, Senior Planner with the Department of Economic Development and Planning as the point of contact for the Planning Team. The Participating Jurisdictions authorize the Lead Community to manage and facilitate the planning process in accordance with the Work Program and Schedule. The draft All Hazards Mitigation Plan is expected to be completed early spring 2023 and the Final All Hazards Mitigation Plan in early summer 2023 pending final review by FEMA.

The Participating Jurisdictions understand that representatives must engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in the Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (FEMA, 2013), including, but not limited to:

- Organize and attend regular meetings of the Planning Team.
- Assist the Planning Team with developing and conducting an outreach strategy to involve other planning team members, stakeholders, and the public, as appropriate to represent their Jurisdiction.
- Identify community resources available to support the planning effort, including meeting spaces, facilitators, and media outlets.
- Provide data and feedback to develop the risk assessment and mitigation strategy, including a specific mitigation action plan for their Jurisdiction.
- Submit the draft plan to their Jurisdiction for review.
- Work with the Planning Team to incorporate all their Jurisdiction's comments into the draft plan.
- Submit the draft plan to their respective governing body for consideration and adoption.
- After adoption, coordinate a process to monitor, evaluate, and work toward plan implementation.

To assist in preparing the HMP update for Montgomery County, we are requesting each participating jurisdiction identify a primary and secondary point of contact on behalf of the governing bodies to participate as members of the Planning Team for the Montgomery County HMP as soon as possible.

Primary Contact:
Name Bill Holvig
Title Highway Superintendent
Office/Agency Town of Mohawk
Name of Participating Jurisdiction
Address 2-4 Park St, Fonda NY 12068
Phone number 518-527-1719
Email address townofmohawkhighway@hotmail.com

MONTGOMERY COUNTY NY
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Secondary Contact:
Name Janet Depalma
Title Deputy Supervisor
Office/Agency
Name of Participating Jurisdiction Town Of Mohawk
Address 2-4 Park St, Fonda NY 12068
Phone number 518-496-1590
Email address Supervisor@townofmohawk.net

This LOI will remain in effect through the duration of the planning process and will terminate after adoption of the final FEMA-approved mitigation plan by all participating jurisdictions, or 5 years after FEMA approval, whichever is earlier. It may be terminated prior to that time for any Participating Jurisdiction by giving 60 days written notice. The LOI is to be implemented through the Work Program and Schedule, and any addenda that describe specific activities, programs, and projects, and if necessary, funding by separate instrument.

You may provide the contact information listed above by emailing Alex Kuttesch, akuttesch@co.montgomery.ny.us.

Sincerely,

Ken Rose, CEO

Kenneth L. Rose

Montgomery County Business Development Center

Capability Assessment Worksheet- Town of Mohawk

Planning and Regulatory

COUNTY TO WORK WITH JURISDICTIONS TO ANSWER

Plans	Yes/No Year	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	
Capital Improvements Plan	No	
Economic Development Plan	No	
Local Emergency Response Plan	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	YES	
Transportation Plan	Yes	
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Watershed Management Plan	Yes	
Floodplain Management Basin Plan	No	
Open Space and Recreation Plan	No	
Building Code, Permitting, and Inspections	**Yes/No**	**Are codes adequately enforced?**
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	NO	
Fire department ISO rating	NO	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	**Yes/No**	**Is the ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts? Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?**
Zoning ordinance	Yes	
Subdivision ordinance	No	
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law Number 5 adopted 11/20/2017.
Natural hazard specific ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	YES	We have a local law and also follow NYS
Flood insurance rate maps	Yes	Effective 1/19/2018
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	NO	
Stormwater Management Ordiance	No	
Growth Management Ordinance	No	
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	

Administrative and Technical

Administration	Yes/No	Describe capability Is coordination effective?
Planning Commission	Yes	
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (e.g., tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	No	
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	
Staff	**Yes/No FT/PT**	**Is staffing adequate to enforce regulations? Is staff trained on hazards and mitigation? Is coordination between agencies and staff effective?**
Chief Building Official	YES	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	
Emergency Manager	Yes	
Community Planner	Yes	
Civil Engineer	Yes	
GIS Coordinator	Yes	
Other	Yes - Grant Writer	
Technical	**Yes/No**	**Describe capability Has capability been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past?**
Warning systems/services (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	YES	
Hazard data and information	YES	
Grant writing	Yes	
Hazus analysis	NO	
Other		

Financial

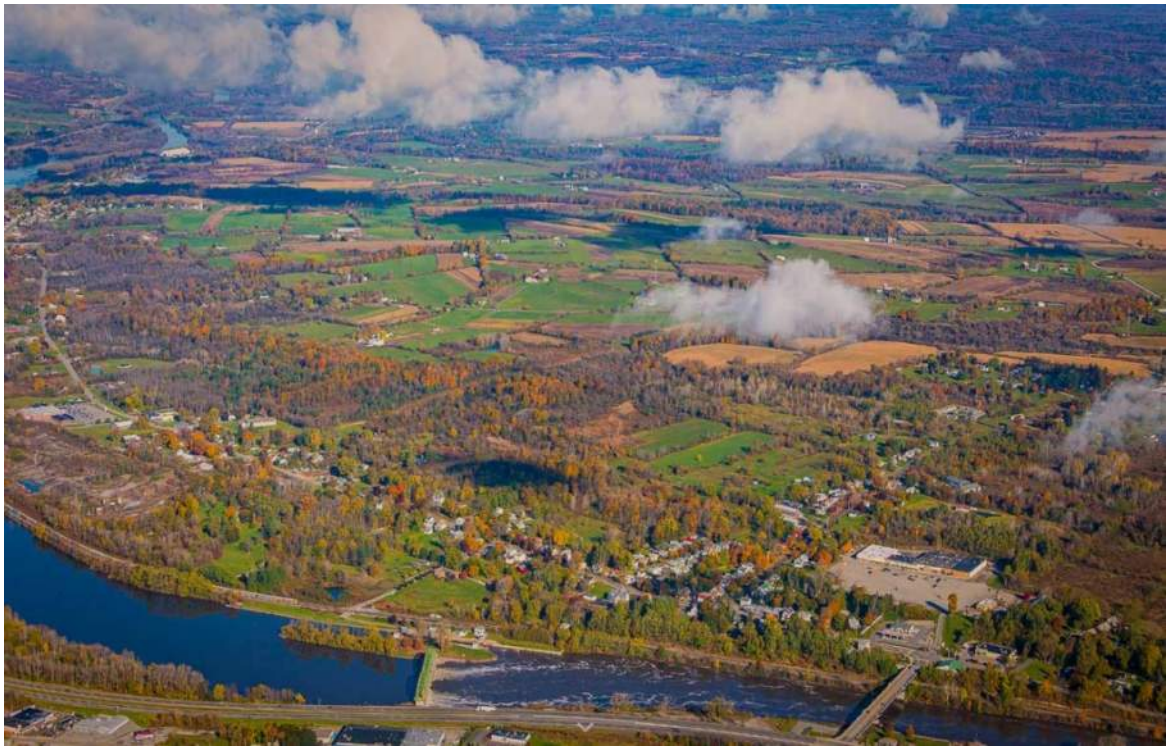
Funding Resource	Access/ Eligibility (Yes/No)	Has the funding resource been used in past and for what type of activities? Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
Capital improvements project funding	No	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Storm water utility fee	NO	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds	No	
Incur debt through private activities	No	
Community Development Block Grant	Yes	
Other federal funding programs	YES	
State funding programs	YES	CHIPS, Bridge NY
Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs	Yes	

Education and Outreach

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	
Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	YES	
Natural disaster or safety related school programs	YES	
StormReady certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	NO	
Other		

TOWN OF PALATINE

MONTGOMERY COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE ANNEX NOVEMBER 2024



Town of Palatine

PO Box 40

Palatine Bridge, NY 13428

https://townofpalatine.org/

Town of Palatine

Resolution # 33 of 2025

RECEIVED
MAY 19 2025
BY:

Sponsored by Councilman Shawn Cotton Second by Councilwoman Betty Sanders

A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF PALATINE ADOPTING THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTION NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2024

WHEREAS the Town of Palatine recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the Town of Palatine; and

WHEREAS the Town of Palatine has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan of 2024 identifies mitigation goals and action to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the Town of Palatine from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the Town of Palatine Town Board demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN OF PALATINE, NEW YORK, THAT:

Section 1. In accordance with Robert's rule, the Town of Palatine adopts the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024. This plan, approved by the community, may be edited or amended after submission for review, but will not require the community to re-adopt any further iteration. This only applies to this specific plan and does not absolve the community from updating the plan in 5 years.

ADOPTED by a vote of 5 in favor and 0 against and 0 abstaining, this 7th day of May 2025.

By: Linda E. Logan

ATTEST: by: Linda E. Logan

APPROVED AS TO FORM: By: Linda E. Logan

Linda E Logan
Town Clerk

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This municipality Annex includes details regarding the Town of Palatine not included in the main body of the 2024 Montgomery County Multi-Hazards Mitigation Plan 5-Year Update (HMP). The municipality annexes were developed to assist municipalities with the process of implementing and maintaining their portion of the 2024 HMP. The Annex includes a Municipality Profile, Community Asset Vulnerability-Risk Analysis, National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary, Capability Assessment, and Mitigation Actions.

The following individuals have been identified as the hazards mitigation plan's primary and alternate point of contact for the Town of Palatine.

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
William MacLauchlin, Supervisor PO Box 40 Palatine Bridge, NY 13428 518-673-4487	Richard Becker, Highway Superintendent PO Box 40 Palatine Bridge, NY 13428 518-993-4154

1. Municipality Profile

1.1 Brief History

The Town of Palatine was established on March 7, 1788. This area was settled in the early 1700's by emigrants from the Palatine area of Germany. The town is home to a large Amish community, as well as a number of historic landmarks and buildings. The Town of Palatine has two incorporated villages, Nelliston and Palatine Bridge, with the majority of the population residing there. However, the Town of Palatine is rural in nature, with production agriculture as the major industry.

1.2 Location and Demographics

The Town of Palatine is located in the western portion of Montgomery County. It shares its boundaries with Fulton County to the north, Town of Mohawk to the east, Towns of Root and Canajoharie to the south and Towns of St. Johnsville and Minden to the west. The Villages of Nelliston and Palatine Bridge are located within its borders.

According to the Town of Palatine's website,

> *"Palatine is a welcoming, small-town community located in upstate New York between Albany and Utica, anchored by the villages of Palatine Bridge and Nelliston. We are home to many local-run businesses and farms that help our community thrive.*
>
> *Our children attend Canajoharie and Fort Plain Central Schools, benefitting from vibrant communities of engaged parents and teachers, access to sports and recreational activities, and out-of-school activities such as theater and dance.*
>
> *Palatine's multi-generational farming families are an essential part of the community and*

are being joined each year by a growing number of new small farmers and homesteaders interested in getting a start in local, sustainable agriculture.

Palatine is also home to a large Amish community. A team of draft horses working the fields 3-abreast, children in hats and bonnets on their way to an Amish schoolhouse, and buggies headed into town are common sights woven into the fabric of the community.

Some of the historic and well-known places throughout the Town of Palatine are: Big Nose Mountain, Christmans Corners, Cook Corners, Cranes Landing, Stone Arabia and East Stone Arabia, McKinley, Nelliston, Palatine Bridge, and Palatine Church."

1.3 Governance

The Town of Palatine is governed by a supervisor and four council members. This governing body will be responsible for the adoption and implementation of this plan.

1.4 Land Use and Development

The town of Palatine is primarily agricultural in both character and land-use. Limited commercial development has been taking place on NYS Route 5.

2. Natural Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

Natural Hazard risk was calculated for all of Montgomery County in Section 4. The highest-ranked natural hazards include **flooding** due to heavy rain, ice jams and flash flooding, **severe weather** including extreme temperatures, high winds, and lightning and **severe winter weather** including snowstorms, and ice storms.

Flood, Severe Storms, and Severe Winter Storms represent the largest natural hazard risk for Palatine. When coupled with climate change, this risk is anticipated to be elevated in the future. This section highlights specific vulnerability assessments completed for the Town of Palatine that are not already included in the HMP. In addition to jurisdiction **specific flood, severe weather and severe winter weather** vulnerability analysis for all built structures including essential facilities and historic properties, the jurisdiction specific Hazus analysis for Earthquakes is included.

2.1 Natural Hazard Event History Specific to the Municipality

Montgomery County has a history of natural and non-natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 4.0 of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the County and its municipalities. The table below presents a summary of natural events that have occurred to indicate the range and impact of natural hazard events in the Town in the past 10 years.

Table 1. Hazard Event History 2011-2021[1]

Dates of Event	Event Type	Summary of Damages/Losses
August 26 – September 11, 2011	Hurricane Irene and Remnants of Tropical Storm Lee	Damages not reported
October 27-November 8, 2012	Hurricane Sandy	Damages not reported
June 26-July 10, 2013	Severe Storms and Flooding	Damages not reported
August 22,2014	Flash Flood	Heavy rainfall from several rounds of slow-moving thunderstorms led to flash flooding in the Palatine Bridge Area. State Route 5 was closed at State Route 10 in Stone Arabia closed due to high water from flash flooding.
August 6, 2019	Thunderstorm Wind	An upper-level disturbance sparked showers and scattered thunderstorms across eastern New York. Some of these storms became severe, mainly south of Albany, resulting on reports of trees and wires down in Christmas Corners.

[1] https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/

2.2 Community Assets

Twenty-one Community Assets were identified for the Town of Palatine for inclusion in the HMP. Table 2 below lists all of the assets by FEMA asset categories, subtypes and name. The asset ID correspond with locations shown in **Figure 1.**

Table 2. Community Assets in the Town of Palatine

	Asset ID	Subtype	Name
SOCIETAL	1	School/ Private	McKinley Crossing Amish School
	2	School/ Private	Dygert Road Amish School
	3	School/ Private	Stone Arabia Amish Parochial School
	4	Historic Site	Stone Arabia Battlefield
	5	Historic Site	Stone Arabia Reformed Church
	6	Historic Site	Kilts Homestead of 1840
	7	Historic Site	Fort Wagner
	8	Cell Tower	NEW CINGULAR WIRELESS PCS, LLC
INFRASTRUCTUAL	**9**	Cell Tower	Cellco Partnership
	10	PWS Treatment	Fort Plain Potable Water Facility
	11	PWS Treatment	Canajoharie WTP
	12	Airport / Helipad	Hiserts Airpark Inc.
	13	Dam	Fort Plain Reservoir Dam
	14	Dam	Canajoharie Water Supply Dam
	15	Dam	(158-0483)
	16	Dam	(158-0484)
	17	Dam	Beech-nut Dam
	18	Dam	Phillip Mueller Wildlife Marsh Dam
	19	Dam	Leonard Logan Pond Dam
	20	Pump Station	Fort Plain Reservoir/Pump
	21	PWS Well	Village of Palatine Bridge

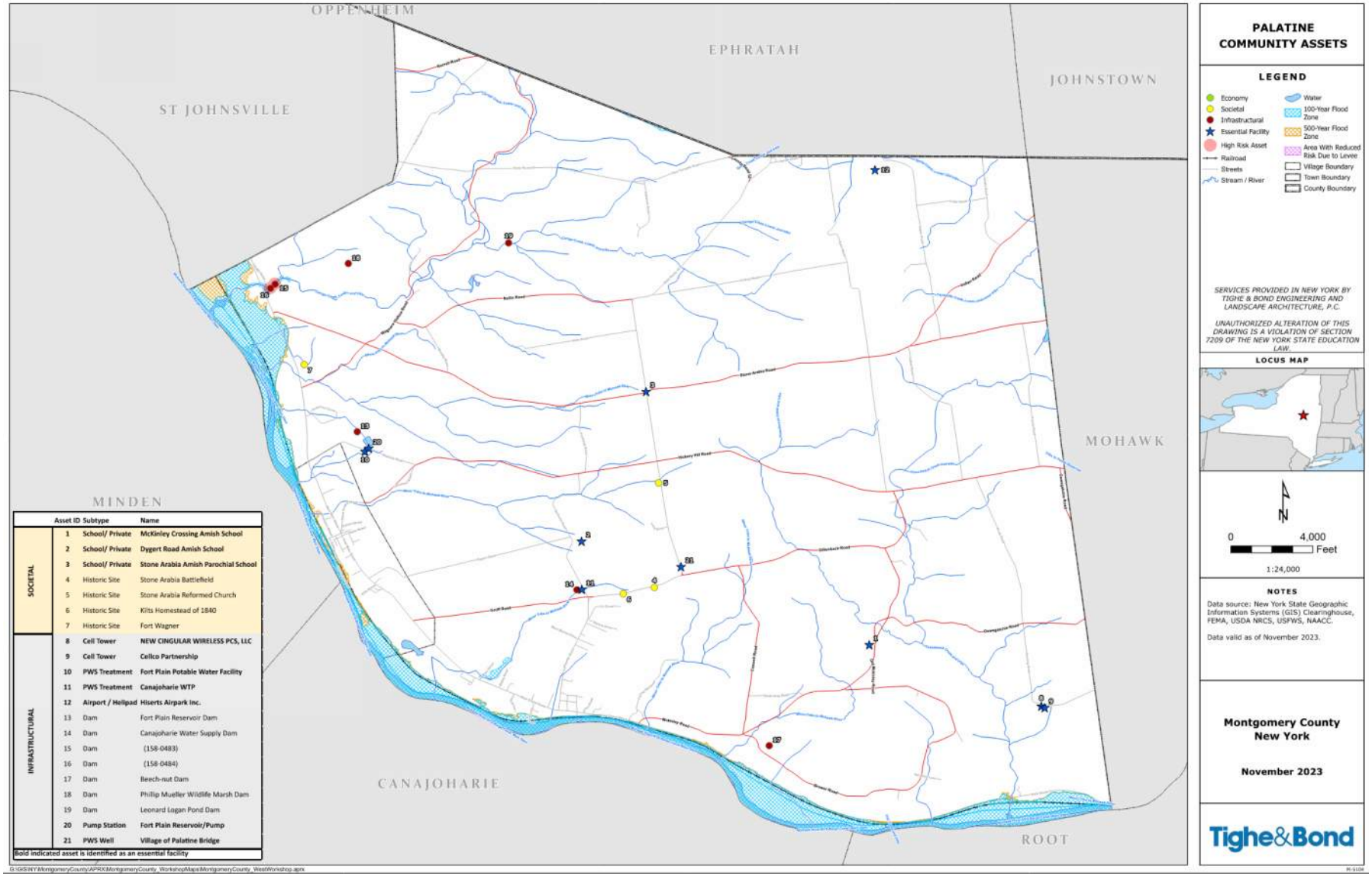
Bold indicated asset is identified as an essential facility

2.3 Essential/ Critical Facilities

Essential facilities are defined in Section 5.7 of the HMP including facilities that are important to ensure a full recovery following the occurrence of a hazard event. There are seven essential facilities in town, with three additional schools. Table 3 provides a summary of essential facilities, and the status of emergency power supplies, shelter availability and flooding hazard. Essential facilities are included in **Figure 1** along with the 100-year and 500-year floodplain.

Table 3. Essential Facilities in the Town of Palatine.

Facility	Location	Emergency Power?	Shelter?	In Floodplain?	Protected to 500-year flood?
NEW CINGULAR WIRELESS PCS, LLC	264 Horning Road	Y	N	N	N/A
Cellco Partnership	1.1 mile north of Route 5	Y	N	N	N/A
Fort Plain Potable Water Facility	Budnick Road, Fort Plain	Y	N	N	N/A
Canajoharie WTP	419 Gerhartz Road,	Y	N	N	N/A
Hiserts Airpark Inc.	Palatine	N	N	N	N/A
Fort Plain Reservoir/Pump	Budnick Road	Y	N	N	N/A
McKinley Crossing Amish School	Corner of McKinley & Oswegatchie Road, Palatine Bridge	N	N	N	N/A
Dygert Road Amish School	Dygert Road, near the corner of Gerhartz Road, Palatine Bridge	N	N	N	N/A
Stone Arabia Amish Parochial School	Stone Arabia Rd, Palatine	N	N	N	N/A



	Asset ID	Subtype	Name
SOCIETAL	1	School/ Private	McKinley Crossing Amish School
	2	School/ Private	Dygert Road Amish School
	3	School/ Private	Stone Arabia Amish Parochial School
	4	Historic Site	Stone Arabia Battlefield
	5	Historic Site	Stone Arabia Reformed Church
	6	Historic Site	Kilts Homestead of 1840
	7	Historic Site	Fort Wagner
INFRASTRUCTURAL	8	Cell Tower	NEW CINGULAR WIRELESS PCS, LLC
	9	Cell Tower	Cellco Partnership
	10	PWS Treatment	Fort Plain Potable Water Facility
	11	PWS Treatment	Canajoharie WTP
	12	Airport / Helipad	Hiserts Airpark Inc.
	13	Dam	Fort Plain Reservoir Dam
	14	Dam	Canajoharie Water Supply Dam
	15	Dam	(158-0483)
	16	Dam	(158-0484)
	17	Dam	Beech-nut Dam
	18	Dam	Phillip Mueller Wildlife Marsh Dam
	19	Dam	Leonard Logan Pond Dam
	20	Pump Station	Fort Plain Reservoir/Pump
	21	PWS Well	Village of Palatine Bridge

Bold indicated asset is identified as an essential facility

Figure 1. Town of Palatine FEMA Flood Zones, Community Assets and Essential Facilities

2.4 Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties

According to FEMA records, there were no identified repetitive loss properties in Palatine as of 2016, and as of 2022, this has not changed. As of December 31, 2022, 3 policies were in force. The Town of Palatine zero claims and $0 in losses for all NFIP-insured structures. It should be noted that according to FEMA data there are 63 structures within the 100-year flood plain and 64 structures in the 500-year flood plain.

2.5 Vulnerable Assets: Exposure Analysis

Vulnerable assets were identified by intersecting GIS-based asset inventories with known hazard boundaries to determine the numbers of parcels and critical facilities. This results in an estimation of vulnerable assets for the Town, by hazard as shown in Table 4. The estimated value of at risk assets is based on the Town's latest property tax values. Scenarios are not cumulative, i.e., the 0.2% annual chance estimates also do not include the values and numbers of the 1% annual chance event.

Table 4. Town of Palatine Vulnerable Assets Exposure Analysis[2].

Hazard	At-Risk All Properties[3]		At-Risk Essential Facilities		At-Risk Historic Assets	
	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number
Hurricane/Tropical Storm	$179,880,013	1,249	$6,688,133	7	$532,560	3
Severe Thunderstorm	$179,880,013	1,249	$6,688,133	7	$532,560	3
Severe Winter Storm	$179,880,013	1,249	$6,688,133	7	$532,560	3
Tornado	$179,880,013	1,249	$6,688,133	7	$532,560	3
Flood						
1% Annual Chance	$16,234,086	63	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
0.2% Annual Chance	$15,572,968	64	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

[2] Based on 50% of assessor's full market value

[3] Includes Villages of Hagaman & Fort Johnson

2.6 Townwide Earthquake Hazus Analysis

The earthquake Hazus 6.0 module uses two earthquake scenarios: an earthquake with a 5.0 magnitude and 500 and 2,500 Mean Year Return periods. Table 5 below presents estimated direct economic loss for damages from earthquakes for the Town of Palatine. The HAZUZ data includes the Village of Nelliston. The totals include capital stock and economic loss estimates.

Table 5 Town of Palatine Earthquake Vulnerability Analysis

Damage Categories	500-MRP	2,500-MRP
Estimated total number of buildings	1,249	1,249
Total direct building economic loss	$774,000	$8,643,000

3. Problem Statements

Problem statements were developed upon the completion and review of all risk assessment tasks. These statements are designed to briefly summarize the key hazard risks and vulnerabilities to the municipality based on potential impacts and losses from future events. They are among the issues of greatest concern and were used to assist in the identification and analysis of potential mitigation actions. These problem statements will be reviewed and revised as needed during future plan updates to reflect the most current information resulting from the risk assessment.

Table 6. Palatine Problem Statements.

Problem Area	Description
Primary Hazards of Concern	
Trees	Tree related hazards are widespread during hurricane/tropical storm and severe winter storm events, particularly downing electrical lines, and when falling and blocking roads that isolate many rural areas throughout town and pose life/safety threat due to a lack of emergency access. Hazardous trees on Town-owned property are also a significant and costly concern. There are many diseased trees that create an additional threat to wires.
Geographic Areas of Concern	
	Local Areas of Flooding- Wagner's Hollow Rd would flood with major rain.
Vulnerable Community Assets	
Shelters	No public shelters are available.
Culverts	Culverts are undersized are vulnerable to flooding.
Dams	Dams #158-0483 and #158-0484 are in flood zone.

4. Capabilities

The Town of Palatine is a small, sparsely populated community with limited capabilities and resources to support the implementation of hazard mitigation actions. This jurisdictional annex provides some additional documentation on the existing local authorities, policies, programs, and resources to support mitigation and the Town's ability to enhance or build upon these existing capabilities. This includes more detailed information on the updated capability findings for the community as highlighted in Section 7 (Capability Assessment), as well as the identification of some specific opportunities to expand and improve local mitigation capabilities for consideration as potential new actions for Section 8 (Mitigation Strategy). The Town of Palatine completed a FEMA Capabilities Assessment Worksheet detailing information pertaining to capabilities surroundings local and regulatory plans, building codes, permitting, inspections, land use permitting, ordinances, administration, staff, technical resources, funding resources, and programs/organizations which is included in Appendix E and summarized below.

Summary of Local Findings

4.1.1 Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

Planning and regulatory capabilities include the local plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that are relevant to reducing the potential impacts of hazards. The following planning and regulatory capabilities are currently in place for Palatine:

- Comprehensive/Master Plan - *The plan addresses hazards and can be used to identify mitigation projects.*
- Building Codes – *State and local building codes in place and being followed by Code Enforcement Officer*
- Local Emergency Response Plan – County OEM
- Transportation Plan – *County Transportation Plan*
- Land Use Planning
- Zoning Ordinance
- Subdivision Ordinance
- NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance – *Local Law No. 6 of 2017, Adopted 10/25/2017.*

Given their direct relevance and significance to long-term hazard risk reduction, all current versions of formally adopted local comprehensive plans, master and environmental planning, environmental resource plans, and open space and recreation plans for participating jurisdictions were reviewed during the plan update process to ensure general consistency and integration as appropriate.

The Town of Palatine has important mitigation capabilities in places that work to reduce hazard risk. This includes the adoption and enforcement of building codes and land use and development ordinances/regulations that support mitigation by ensuring new or substantially improved development projects meet specific standards for public safety and protection from natural hazards. The

administration and enforcement of these codes and development regulations are considered among the most effective and cost-beneficial measures to protect people and future development from the impact of natural hazard events.

4.1.2 Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Administrative and technical capabilities include the local human resources and their skills/tools that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following administrative and technical capabilities are in place for Palatine:

- Planning Board
- Maintenance Programs to Reduce Risk - *As part of regular maintenance programs DPW proactively addresses aspects of the Town's infrastructure that could pose risk and implements these activities both on a planned and response basis.*
- Mutual Aid Agreements
- Chief Building Official – *Code Enforcement Officer*
- GIS Coordinator – MCBDC

The Town of Palatine is governed by a Town Council, Planning Board, and Supervisor. The Town has limited full-time (or in-house) staff resources to support mitigation activities, but these capabilities are considered sufficient given the community's size and relatively lower vulnerability to natural hazards. Town staff are supported by numerous local boards and commissions in addition to auxiliary support staff who are under contract for additional support services. The Emergency Management Office is the managerial function charged with creating the framework within which the community will reduce its vulnerability to hazards and cope with disasters. Emergency management seeks to promote safer, less vulnerable communities with the capacity to cope with hazards and disasters.

4.1.3 Financial Capabilities

Financial capabilities include the fiscal resources the community has access to for helping to fund the implementation of hazard mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities. The following financial capabilities are in place for Palatine:

- Capital improvement project funding - *The capital program has been used for roadway maintenance activities and other projects and could be used in the future to fund mitigation projects.*
- Community Development Block Grant - *The Town has in the past obtained assistance for NY Rising Community Reconstruction (NYRCR) Plan-related efforts.*
- State Funding - *The Town has in the past obtained assistance for sewer engineering studies and for NY Rising Community Reconstruction (NYRCR) Plan efforts.*
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs

The Town of Palatine has limited financial capabilities due to its size and relatively small income-generating tax base. With no special fees or other local capabilities to raise funds, the community is more reliant on external grant funding and debt financing mechanisms. Limited local funding may be

a major constraint as many outside funding sources have local cost-share (cash match) requirements which may be difficult to meet. This lack of financial resources is a concerns with regard to the implementation of mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities.

The Town book keeper is responsible for the accounting of all Town funds, maintaining financial records and preparing financial reports. Other responsibilities include overseeing the budget process, assisting with the year-end audit, long term financial planning, handling insurance related matters, insurance, and the issuance of bonds. The bookkeeper provides budget monitoring and financial reports to the Supervisor throughout the fiscal year.

4.1.4 Education and Outreach Capabilities

Education and outreach capabilities include the local programs and methods already in place that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following education and outreach capabilities are in place for Palatine:

- Website

4.2 NFIP Participation and Compliance

The Town of Palatine has actively participated in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) since 1987. The current effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is dated January 19, 2018. As of December 31, 2022, there are a total of 3 NFIP policies in force. The total annual premium is $7,593 for a total of $1,514,000 in coverage. As of February 23, 2023, a no claims were submitted or paid to NFIP policyholders in Palatine since joining the program.[13] more information on NFIP-insured structures, including those that have been repetitively damaged by floods, is provided in Section 4 (Risk Analysis) of the HMP and Section 2.4 of this Annex. Table 8 describes the Town of Palatine's participation and continued compliance in accordance with NFIP requirements and as specified in FEMA's 2022 Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide.[14]

[13] FEMA NFIP, HUDEX Report, Policy and Loss Data by Community: https://nfipservices.floodsmart.gov//reports-flood-insurance-data
[14] Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide. FEMA. April 2022. P. 26.

Table 7. NFIP Participation and Compliance, Town of Palatine.

REQUIRED INFORMATION	RESPONSE
Adoption of NFIP minimum floodplain management criteria via local regulation.	Adopted 2017 via Town of Palatine Local Law #6 of 2017 -Flood Damage Prevention.
Adoption of the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), if applicable.	Adopted via the above cited Local Law (Section 3.2 Basis for establishing areas of Special Flood Hazard). The latest effective FIRM is dated January 19, 2018.
Implementation and enforcement of local floodplain management regulations to regulate and permit development in SFHAs.	Per the above regulations, the Planning Board of the Town of Palatine administers the provisions of the Floodplain Development Permit. The Planning Board Enforcer shall have the responsibility and authority to grant or deny flood hazard area permit applications for development in Special Flood Hazard Areas in accordance with this regulation.
Appointment of a designee or agency to implement the addressed commitments and requirements of the NFIP.	Per the above regulations, the Planning Board Enforcer of the Town of Palatine has been formally appointed to implement the requirements of the NFIP through administration of the provisions of the Floodplain District.
Description of how participants implement the substantial improvement/substantial damage provisions of their floodplain management regulations after an event.	The Town follows the same local permitting process as described above for implementing and enforcing floodplain management regulations following a flood event. Section 2 of the Town's Local Law define substantial improvement/substantial damage as 50% of market value of the structure.

Minimum standards set forth by FEMA and New York State have been adopted by the Town of Palatine. The Town of Palatine requires two (2) feet of freeboard for new construction or substantial improvements in special flood hazard areas and prohibits any floodway encroachments that result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood.

The Town of Palatine does not participate in the Community Rating System (CRS), however, the Town has considered joining and would attend a CRS seminar if offered locally. CRS participation may not be cost effective based on the Town's limited administrative capabilities and the low number of NFIP policies currently in force.

Additional information on each jurisdiction's floodplain management program and participation in the NFIP is provided in Section 7 (Capability Assessment).

4.2.1 Improvement Opportunities

Despite the limitations and constraints faced by the Town of Palatine when it comes to current hazard mitigation capabilities, it can expand and improve on the capabilities described in Section 7 (Capability Assessment) and this annex. The Town is aware of its strengths and challenges in terms of mitigating risk. Specific opportunities to address existing gaps or limitations in local capabilities to reduce risk have been identified for each capability type and are further described below. Each of these opportunities were then considered by the Town during the plan update process as potential new mitigation actions to be included in the updated Mitigation Strategy.

Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

- Be opportunistic with further incorporating hazard mitigation and resilience into future or updated versions of the Town's plans, especially as they relate to transportation and environmental policies that can reduce risk and/or provide incentives to infrastructure and development that is located outside of hazard areas or protective ecosystems.

Administrative and Technical Capabilities

- Develop systems or practices that can help the Town to cope with potential unforeseen challenges in the future such as staff turnover or other disruptions to routine government functions and duties that support risk reduction.
- Seek and implement more capacity building initiatives for Town staff as appropriate, including but not limited to continuing education and professional development opportunities.
- Seek more assistance from utility companies to support tree pruning along major roadways throughout town.

Financial Capabilities

- Maximize opportunities through the Town's budgeting and CDBG process to help fund priority hazard mitigation and climate adaptation projects, particularly when combined with alternative/external grant funding sources when a local cost-share increases the Town's chances for a grant award.
- Continue to build and support the capacity of local staff and volunteers to identify and pursue funding made available through external funding programs, particularly those routinely made available to smaller communities through recurring state-level grant programs.
- Continue to coordinate with Montgomery County and neighboring communities in the region as it relates to positioning the Town to pursue and capture future grant funding for regional hazard risk reduction projects.

Education and Outreach Capabilities

- Increase use of the Town's website to support low-cost public education and outreach initiatives on building community resilience to hazards as well as individual mitigation actions for homeowners, business owners, etc.

Possible New Actions Related to NFIP Participation and Compliance

- Formally designate a community Floodplain Administrator (FPA). Current regulations indicate the Town Planning Board is responsible for administering the provisions of the Floodplain District.
- The Town should coordinate with the State NFIP Coordinator on possible updates or revisions to local floodplain management regulations based on NY DECs most current Model Floodplain Management Regulations (which are routinely being updated as needed).
- To assist with implementing substantial damage provisions of the NFIP following a destructive hazard event, develop a local post-disaster substantial damage plan.
- Palatines' local Flood Damage Prevention regulations and building code enforcement procedures could be further strengthened to include the following requirements that exceed minimum NFIP standards:
    - Prohibit or minimize new development in floodplain areas.
    - Prohibit or enforce higher standards for critical facilities subject to flood hazards.
    - Add provisions that protect natural and beneficial functions of floodplains.

5. Mitigation Actions

Mitigation actions are projects or activities identified to reduce current and future vulnerabilities identified through the process of developing this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. The first table in this section identifies the current status of the mitigation actions (completed, ongoing/in process, deleted, or modified) included in the 2016 version of this plan. Besides current status, actions brought forward to this 2024 plan are identified in the Keep for Plan Update? Column. The second table includes all the actions, and their essential details, for this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. These actions were prioritized by the Municipality according to the criteria detailed in the main body of the plan.

Table 8 Status of Previous Mitigation Actions – Town of Palatine.

Action #	Action Title	Action Description	Current Status	Status Description/Explanation	Keep for Plan Update?
1	Culvert Enlargement	Selective culvert enlargement on town roads.	In Progress	Still need to complete Eacker Rd and Wagner's Hollow Rd	YES
2	Land Use Regulation Review	Review of all local land-use regulations to prevent development in hazard areas.	In Progress	Under Review – Planning board	YES

Table 9. Updated Mitigation Actions (2024-2029) – Town of Palatine.

Action #	Action Title	Problem Description	Action Description	Project Type	Hazard	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Lead Department	Implementation Schedule	Priority
80	Culvert Enlargement	Flood risks from undersized culverts	Complete field investigation, feasibility and prioritization for culvert enlargement on town roads.	Structural Projects	Flood	High	Local	Town	2023-2028	Medium
81	Land Use Regulation Review	Need update of local land use regulations	Identify and amend local land-use regulations to amend to prevent development in flood hazard areas.	Prevention	Flood	Low	Local	Town	2023-2028	Low
82	Establish Safety Shelter(s)	Need shelter with backup power for residents during emergencies	Establish safety shelter(s) where residents can go in case of emergencies. Also get and install a generator or other back up power supply to allow continued operations during hazard events and establish heating and cooling centers as needed.	Emergency Services Protection	All hazards: flooding, severe weather, severe winter storms, extreme temperatures	Medium	Municipal budget/State Historical grants	Town	Long-term	Low

MONTGOMERY COUNTY NY
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER
Made of Something Stronger

September 30, 2022

Town of Palatine Offices
141 W Grand Street, PO Box 40,
Palatine Bridge, NY 13428

Re: Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – Letter of Intent to Participate

We are pleased to announce that Montgomery County has received a grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency to update the County's multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan (HMP) in accordance with 44 FEMA requirements at 44.C.F.R. 201.6. The Montgomery County HMP will also be designed to support the New York Statewide Hazard Mitigation Plan. By updating the County-wide HMP, Montgomery County will be eligible to apply for future FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants and New York State Hazard Mitigation funding for specific mitigation projects designed to reduce and/or eliminate vulnerabilities resulting from disaster events throughout the County.

Montgomery County has contracted with Tighe & Bond, a multi-disciplinary engineering, environmental and planning firm, whose services in New York are provided by T&B Engineering and Landscape Architecture, P.C. (Tighe & Bond) to support the County to complete the update.

The purpose of this Letter of Intent (LOI) is to establish commitment from and a cooperative working relationship between all Participating Jurisdictions in the development and implementation of the Montgomery County HMP. In addition, the intent of this MOA is to ensure that the multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan is developed in accordance with Title 44 of the Federal Code of Regulations (CFR) Part 201.6; that the planning process is conducted in an open manner involving community stakeholders; that it is consistent with each participating jurisdiction's policies, programs and authorities; and it is an accurate reflection of the community's values.
Mitigation plans form the foundation for a community's long-term strategy to reduce disaster losses and break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. The Participating Jurisdictions in a mitigation planning process would benefit by:

- identifying cost effective actions for risk reduction;
- directing resources on the greatest risks and vulnerabilities;
- building partnerships by involving people, organizations, and businesses;
- increasing education and awareness of hazards and risk;
- aligning risk reduction with other community objectives; and
- providing eligibility to receive federal hazard mitigation grant funding.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY NY
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Montgomery County will act as the Lead Community and has assigned Alex Kuttesch, AICP, Senior Planner with the Department of Economic Development and Planning as the point of contact for the Planning Team. The Participating Jurisdictions authorize the Lead Community to manage and facilitate the planning process in accordance with the Work Program and Schedule. The draft All Hazards Mitigation Plan is expected to be completed early spring 2023 and the Final All Hazards Mitigation Plan in early summer 2023 pending final review by FEMA.

The Participating Jurisdictions understand that representatives must engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in the Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (FEMA, 2013), including, but not limited to:

- Organize and attend regular meetings of the Planning Team.
- Assist the Planning Team with developing and conducting an outreach strategy to involve other planning team members, stakeholders, and the public, as appropriate to represent their Jurisdiction.
- Identify community resources available to support the planning effort, including meeting spaces, facilitators, and media outlets.
- Provide data and feedback to develop the risk assessment and mitigation strategy, including a specific mitigation action plan for their Jurisdiction.
- Submit the draft plan to their Jurisdiction for review.
- Work with the Planning Team to incorporate all their Jurisdiction's comments into the draft plan.
- Submit the draft plan to their respective governing body for consideration and adoption.
- After adoption, coordinate a process to monitor, evaluate, and work toward plan implementation.

To assist in preparing the HMP update for Montgomery County, we are requesting each participating jurisdiction identify a primary and secondary point of contact on behalf of the governing bodies to participate as members of the Planning Team for the Montgomery County HMP as soon as possible.

Primary Contact:
Name: William MacLauchlin
Title: Supervisor
Office/Agency: Town of Palatine
Name of Participating Jurisdiction
Address: 15 Dutchtown Plaza PO Box 40, Palatine Bridge, NY 13428
Phone number: 518-673-4487
Email address: toptownclerk@gmail.com

MONTGOMERY COUNTY NY
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Secondary Contact:
Name
Title
Office/Agency
Name of Participating Jurisdiction
Address
Phone number
Email address

This LOI will remain in effect through the duration of the planning process and will terminate after adoption of the final FEMA-approved mitigation plan by all participating jurisdictions, or 5 years after FEMA approval, whichever is earlier. It may be terminated prior to that time for any Participating Jurisdiction by giving 60 days written notice. The LOI is to be implemented through the Work Program and Schedule, and any addenda that describe specific activities, programs, and projects, and if necessary, funding by separate instrument.

You may provide the contact information listed above by emailing Alex Kuttesch, akuttesch@co.montgomery.ny.us.

Sincerely,

Ken Rose, CEO

Kenneth L. Rose

Montgomery County Business Development Center

Capability Assessment Worksheet- Town of Palatine

Planning and Regulatory

COUNTY TO WORK WITH JURISDICTIONS TO ANSWER

Plans	Yes/No Year	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	
Capital Improvements Plan	No	
Economic Development Plan	No	
Local Emergency Response Plan	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	**No**	
Transportation Plan	**No**	
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Watershed Management Plan	No	
Floodplain Management Basin Plan	No	
Open Space and Recreation Plan	No	
Building Code, Permitting, and Inspections	**Yes/No**	**Are codes adequately enforced?**
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	**No**	
Fire department ISO rating	**No**	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	**Yes/No**	**Is the ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts? Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?**
Zoning ordinance	Yes	
Subdivision ordinance	Yes	
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law No. 6 of 2017, Adopted 10/25/2017
Natural hazard specific ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	**No**	
Flood insurance rate maps	**Yes**	Effective 1/19/2018
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	**No**	
Stormwater Management Ordiance	No	
Growth Management Ordinance	No	
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	

Administrative and Technical

Administration	Yes/No	Describe capability Is coordination effective?
Planning Commission	**Yes**	Planning Board
Mitigation Planning Committee	**No**	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (e.g., tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	**Yes**	
Mutual aid agreements	**Yes**	
Staff	**Yes/No FT/PT**	**Is staffing adequate to enforce regulations? Is staff trained on hazards and mitigation? Is coordination between agencies and staff effective?**
Chief Building Official	**Yes**	Code Enforcement Officer
Floodplain Administrator	No	
Emergency Manager	No	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	No	
GIS Coordinator	No	
Other	No	
Technical	**Yes/No**	**Describe capability Has capability been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past?**
Warning systems/services (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	
Hazard data and information	**No**	
Grant writing	No	
Hazus analysis	**No**	
Other	No	

Financial

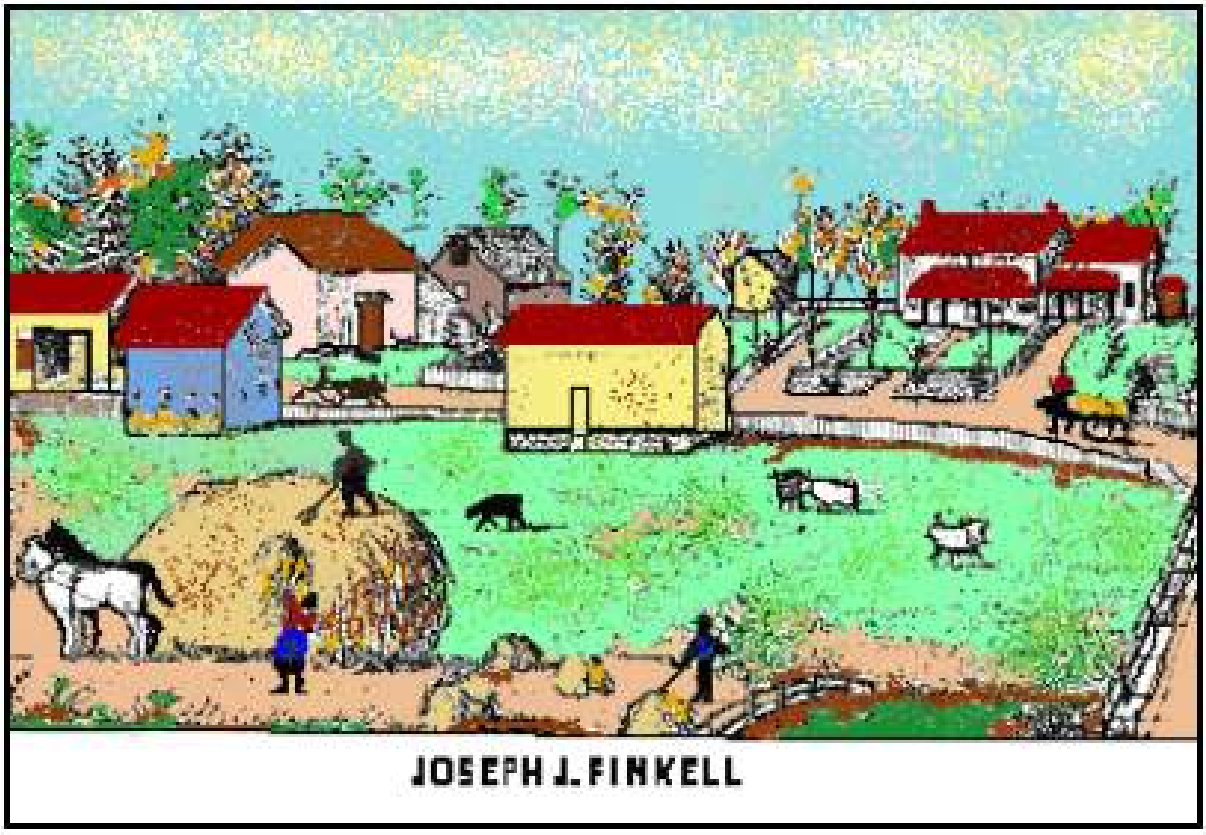
Funding Resource	Access/ Eligibility (Yes/No)	Has the funding resource been used in past and for what type of activities? Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
Capital improvements project funding	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Storm water utility fee	**No**	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds	obligation yes, special no	
Incur debt through private activities	No	
Community Development Block Grant	**No**	
Other federal funding programs	**No**	
State funding programs	**Yes**	
Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs	Yes	

Education and Outreach

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.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No	
Natural disaster or safety related school programs	No	
StormReady certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	**No**	
Other	No	

TOWN OF ROOT

MONTGOMERY COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE ANNEX NOVEMBER 2024



Town of Root

1048 Carlisle Road

Sprakers, NY 12166

https://www.co.montgomery.ny.us/web/municipal/root/default.asp

Resolution 23 of 2025

May 14, 2025

A Resolution of the Root Town Board adopting the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan of 2024

Board Member VanKeesen presented the following Resolution and moved its adoption.

Whereas the Root Town Board recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property with the Town of Root; and

Whereas the Town of Root has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

Whereas the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan of 2024 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the Town of Root from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

Whereas adoption by the Root Town Board demonstrates the Board's commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan of 2024.

Now, therefore, be it resolved that Town Board of the Town of Root hereby adopts the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan of 2024. This plan, approved by the community, may be edited or amended after submission for review but will not require the community to re-adopt any further iterations. This only applies to the specific plan and does not absolve the community from updating the plan in five years.

Seconded by Board Member Quackenbush

Adopted by the following vote:

Ayes 4

Noes 0

Abstain 0

Absent 0

Dated: May 14, 2025

By: _____

Gary Kamp, Town Supervisor

Approved as to form by:

_____

Brett Preston, Town Attorney

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This municipality Annex includes details regarding the Town of Root not included in the main body of the 2024 Montgomery County Multi-Hazards Mitigation Plan 5-Year Update (HMP). The municipality annexes were developed to assist municipalities with the process of implementing and maintaining their portion of the 2024 HMP. The Annex includes a Municipality Profile, Community Asset Vulnerability-Risk Analysis, National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary, Capability Assessment, and Mitigation Actions.

The following individuals have been identified as the hazards mitigation plan's primary and alternate point of contact for the Town of Root.

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Gary Kamp, Supervisor 1048 Carlisle Rd., Sprakers, NY 12166 (518) 673-3021 Supervisorroot@yahoo.com	Town Councilmember LuEmma Quackenbush 1048 Carlisle Road, Sprakers, NY 12166 Fax & Phone: 518-673-3422 lquackenbush001@nycap.rr.com

1. Municipality Profile

1.1 Brief History

The Town of Root was once part of the original Town of Mohawk. It was created in 1823 from the Towns of Charleston and Canajoharie. The town was named for Erastus Root, a legislator. Root was in Corry's patent. The first British settler located near Currytown before the American Revolution but this was very much the frontier. During the Revolution, the small colonial community was raided and burned by Iroquois allies of the British.

1.2 Location and Demographics

The Town of Root is located in the southern-central portion of Montgomery County. It shares its boundaries with the Towns of Palatine and Mohawk to the north; Towns of Glen and Charleston to the east; County of Schoharie to the south; and Town of Canajoharie to the west. The Mohawk River forms the northern town boundary and the southern boundary is Schoharie County. Hamlets within Root include Sprakers and Randall, located near the Mohawk River, as well as Root Center, Rural Grove, Brown's Hollow and Currytown, located at higher elevation in central and southern Root.

According to the U.S. Census, the 2010 population for the Town of Root was 1,715, of which 246 are citizens over the age of 65. That encompasses 14.3 percent of the population.

1.3 Governance

The Town of Root is governed by a town supervisor and four members of the town board. This governing body will be responsible for the adoption and implementation of this plan.

1.4 Land Use and Development

The Town of Root has a total area of 51 square miles and is predominantly a residential and agricultural community. 92% of the homes are owner occupied. The Town Center is located in Root Center. A significant tract of protected open space is found at Yateville Falls State Forest which links with Rural Grove State Forest to encompass over 2000 acres of State Land. The main feature is a 30 foot waterfall known as Buttermilk Falls

2. Natural Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

Natural Hazard risk was calculated for all of Montgomery County in Section 4. The highest-ranked natural hazards include **flooding** due to heavy rain, ice jams and flash flooding, **severe weather** including extreme temperatures, high winds, and lightning and **severe winter weather** including snowstorms, and ice storms.

Local risk for flooding is typically dependent on the location of critical assets in relation to the special flood hazard areas. Flooding represents the largest natural hazard risk for Root. **Additional high-risk hazards include severe weather and severe winter weather.** When coupled with climate change, this risk is anticipated to be elevated in the future. This section highlights specific vulnerability assessments completed for the Town of Root that are not already included in the HMP. In addition to jurisdiction **specific flood, severe weather and severe winter weather** vulnerability analysis for all built structures including essential facilities and historic properties, the jurisdiction specific Hazus analysis for Earthquakes is included.

2.1 Natural Hazard Event History Specific to the Municipality

Montgomery County has a history of natural and non-natural hazard detailed in Volume I, Section 4.0 of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the County and its municipalities. The table below presents a summary of natural events that have occurred to indicate the range and impact of natural hazard events in the Town in the past 10 years.

Table 1. Hazard Event History 2011-2021[1]

Dates of Event	Event Type	Summary of Damages/Losses
August – Sept 2011	Hurricane Irene	Sprakers was under water, several roads flooded.
June 14, 2013	Flash Flood	Several roads were reportedly closed near Flat Creek due to flash flooding.
June 13, 2014	Flooding	Residents from five homes along Argersinger Road had to be evacuated due to rising flood waters. Currytown Road was closed, and several nearby homes had water in their basements. Media reported that Lusso Road and Borden Road were closed.
August 21-22, 2014	Flash Flood	Slow moving thunderstorms produced two to four inches of rain across the Mohawk Valley and Sacandaga Region on August 20th. Another batch of thunderstorms on August 21st brought several inches of rain across the central Mohawk Valley, causing small streams to overflow their banks. At least 15 roads were closed in Montgomery County, including an onramp for the New York State Thruway. A state of emergency was issued due to the flooding. The flooding caused sewage treatment plants to be inundated and a boil water advisory was issued for several days. In some parts of the County, residents had to evacuate their homes. Rainfall totals in the County ranged from 2.41 inches in Hessville to 4.35 inches in Fonda.

[1] https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/

Dates of Event	Event Type	Summary of Damages/Losses
August 2021	High Winds, Flooding	Hurricane Henri
September 15, 2021	Flooding	A trained spotter reported a road closure due to flooding near Route 5S and Sprakers Hill Road.

2.2 Community Assets

Thirteen Community Assets were identified for the Town of Root for inclusion in the HMP. Table 2 below lists all of the assets by FEMA asset categories, subtypes and name. The asset ID correspond with locations shown in **Figure 1.**

Table 2. Community Assets in the Town of Root

	Asset ID	Subtype	Name
SOCIETAL	1	Church	River of Jubilee Church
	2	School/ Private	Faith Bible Academy (Church & School)
	14	Church	Rural Grove Church
	15	Church	Currytown Church
	16	Church	Sprakers Reformed Chuch
INFRASTRUCTUAL	**3**	**Municipal / Public Safety**	**Rural Grove Fire Dept.**
	4	Post Office	USPS Sprakers Office
	5	**Municipal /DPW /Highway**	**Root Highway Garage**
	6	**Municipal /DPW /Highway**	**Root Town Hall**
	7	**Airport / Helipad**	**Russel**
	8	Dam	Smith Wildlife Marsh Dam
	9	Dam	Young Wildlife Marsh Dam
	10	Dam	Klemme Farm Pond Dam
	11	Dam	Montgomery County Pond Dams A B & C
	12	Dam	Lou Bellinger Pond Dam
	13	Dam	George Vosburgh Pond Dam
Bold indicated asset is identified as an essential facility			

2.3 Essential/ Critical Facilities

Essential facilities are defined in Section 5.7 of the HMP including facilities that are important to ensure a full recovery following the occurrence of a hazard event. There are four essential facilities in town, Russel Airport, Root Town Hall, Root Highway Garage and Rural Grove Fire Department. Table 3 provides a summary of essential facilities, and the status of emergency power supplies, shelter availability and flooding hazard. Essential facilities are included in **Figure 1** along with the 100-year and 500-year floodplain.

Table 3. Essential Facilities in the Town of Root.

Facility	Location	Emergency Power?	Shelter?	In Floodplain?
Root Highway Garage	1048 Carlisle Street	Y	N	N
Root Town Hall	1048 Carlisle Street	Y	N	N
Rural Grove Fire Dept.	1192 State Highway 132	Y	N	N
Russel Airport/ Helipad	262A3 Rappa Road, Sprakers	N	N	N

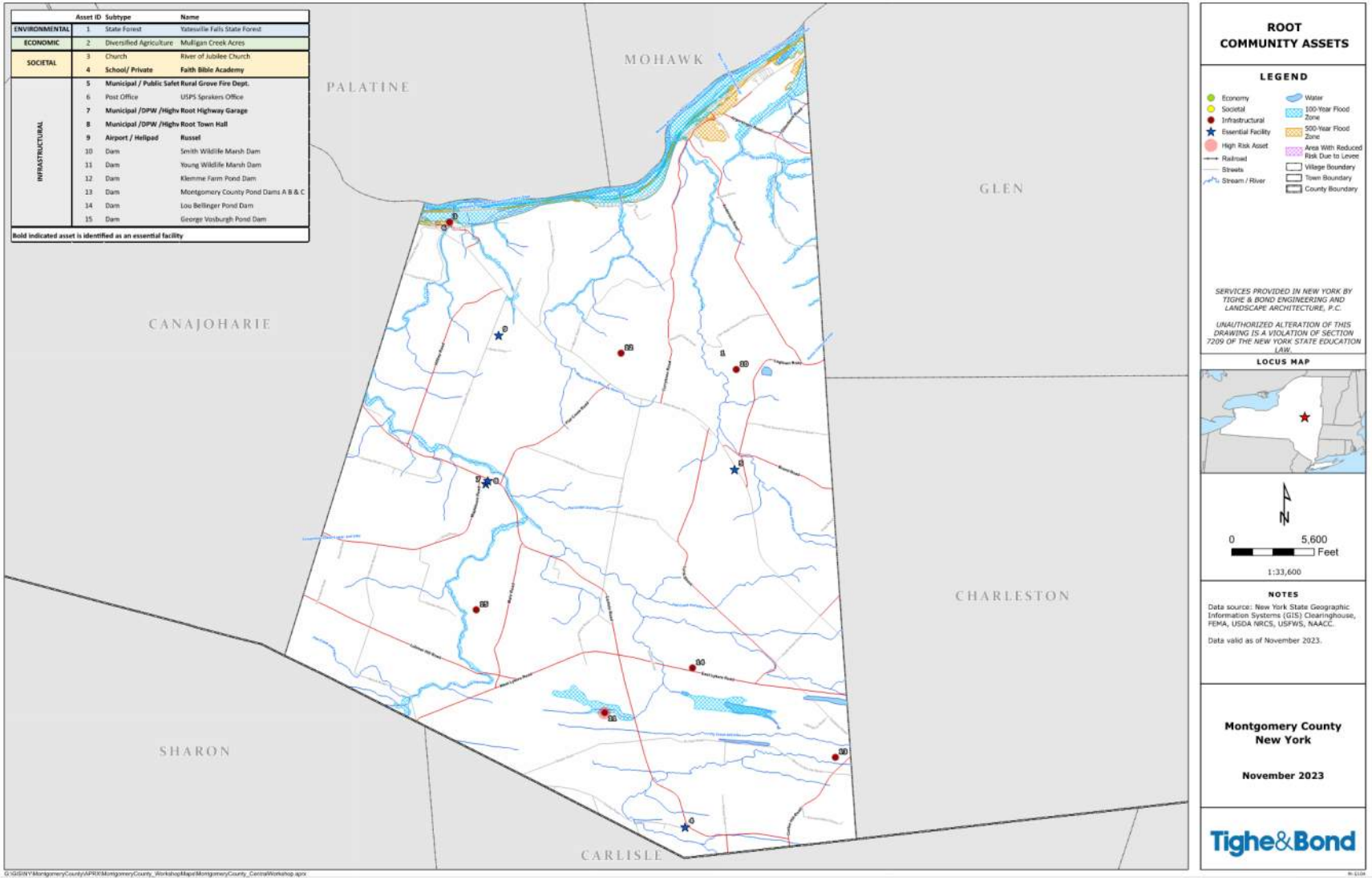

Figure 1. Town of Root FEMA Flood Zones, Community Assets and Essential Facilities

2.4 Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties

According to FEMA records, there were no identified repetitive loss properties in Root as of 2016, and as of 2022, this has not changed. As of December 31, 2022, 5 policies were in force. The Town of Root had a total of 5 claims totaling $23,294 in losses for all NFIP-insured structures. It should be noted that according to FEMA data there are 158 structures within the 100-year flood plain and 80 structures within the 500-year flood plain.

2.5 Vulnerable Assets: Exposure Analysis

Vulnerable assets were identified by intersecting GIS-based asset inventories with known hazard boundaries to determine the numbers of parcels and critical facilities. This results in an estimation of vulnerable assets for the Town, by hazard as shown in Table 4. The estimated value of at risk assets is based on the Town's latest property tax values. Scenarios are not cumulative, i.e., the 0.2% annual chance estimates also do not include the values and numbers of the 1% annual chance event.

Table 4. Town of Root Vulnerable Assets Exposure Analysis[2].

Hazard	At-Risk All Properties		At-Risk Essential Facilities		At-Risk Historic Assets	
	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value[3]	Number
Hurricane/Tropical Storm	$103,594	849	$42,016,778	4	N/A	0
Severe Thunderstorm	$103,594	849	$42,016,778	4	N/A	0
Severe Winter Storm	$103,594	849	$42,016,778	4	N/A	0
Tornado	$103,594	849	$42,016,778	4	N/A	0
Flood						
1% Annual Chance	$19,361,956	158	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
0.2% Annual Chance	$6,857,955	80	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

[2] Based on 50% of assessor's full market value
[3] Values not available

2.6 Townwide Earthquake Hazus Analysis

The earthquake Hazus 6.0 module uses two earthquake scenarios: an earthquake with a 5.0 magnitude and 500 and 2,500 Mean Year Return periods. Table 5 below presents estimated direct economic loss for damages from earthquakes for the Town of Root. Hazus combines the Town of Glenn & Root including the village of Fultonville in the data. The totals include capital stock and economic loss estimates.

Table 5 Town of Root Earthquake Vulnerability Analysis

Damage Categories	500-MRP	2,500-MRP
Estimated total number of buildings	849	849
Total direct building economic loss	$631,000	$8,448,000

3. Problem Statements

Problem statements were developed upon the completion and review of all risk assessment tasks. These statements are designed to briefly summarize the key hazard risks and vulnerabilities to the municipality based on potential impacts and losses from future events. They are among the issues of greatest concern and were used to assist in the identification and analysis of potential mitigation actions. These problem statements will be reviewed and revised as needed during future plan updates to reflect the most current information resulting from the risk assessment.

Table 6. Root Problem Statements.

Problem Area	Description
Primary Hazards of Concern	
Trees	Tree related hazards are widespread during hurricane/tropical storm and severe winter storm events, particularly downing electrical lines, and when falling and blocking roads that isolate many rural areas throughout town and pose life/safety threat due to a lack of emergency access. Hazardous trees on Town-owned property are also a significant and costly concern. There are many diseased trees that create an additional threat to wires.
Geographic Areas of Concern	
Hamlet of Sprakers and Randall	**- Local Areas of Flooding** Flooding along Currytown and Argersinger Roads. Roads near Flat Creek have been closed due to flash flooding. Route 5S and Sprakers Hill Road
Flat Creek	
Mohawk River	
Vulnerable Community Assets	
Shelters	There are no shelters in Root.
Culverts & Bridges	The Hill Top Road culvert was identified as in poor condition and vulnerable to flooding. Highway Bridges on Rte. 5S, Sprakers Rd, Rappa Rd, CR94 Carlisle Rd and 90IX have also been listed as vulnerable to flooding.
Dams	Young Wildlife Marsh Dam is in flood zone

4. Capabilities

The Town of Root is a small, sparsely populated community with limited capabilities and resources to support the implementation of hazard mitigation actions. This jurisdictional annex provides some additional documentation on the existing local authorities, policies, programs, and resources to support mitigation and the Town's ability to enhance or build upon these existing capabilities. This includes more detailed information on the updated capability findings for the community as highlighted in Section 7 (Capability Assessment), as well as the identification of some specific opportunities to expand and improve local mitigation capabilities for consideration as potential new actions for Section 8 (Mitigation Strategy). The Town of Root completed a FEMA Capabilities Assessment Worksheet detailing information pertaining to capabilities surroundings local and regulatory plans, building codes, permitting, inspections, land use permitting, ordinances, administration, staff, technical resources, funding resources, and programs/organizations which is included in Appendix E and summarized below.

Summary of Local Findings

4.1.1 Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

Planning and regulatory capabilities include the local plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that are relevant to reducing the potential impacts of hazards. The following planning and regulatory capabilities are currently in place for Root:

- Comprehensive/Master Plan - *The plan addresses hazards and can be used to identify mitigation projects.*
- Local Emergency Response Plan
- Transportation Plan – *County Plan*
- Floodplain Management Basin Plan - *The plan addresses hazards and can be used to identify mitigation projects.*
- Building Codes
- Land Use Planning
- Subdivision Ordinance
- NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance – *Town of Root Code Chapter 43, adopted 1987.*

Given their direct relevance and significance to long-term hazard risk reduction, all current versions of formally adopted local comprehensive plans, master and environmental planning, environmental resource plans, and open space and recreation plans for participating jurisdictions were reviewed during the plan update process to ensure general consistency and integration as appropriate.

The Town of Root has important mitigation capabilities in place that work to reduce hazard risk. This includes the adoption and enforcement of building codes and land use and development ordinances/regulations that support mitigation by ensuring new or substantially improved development projects meet specific standards for public safety and protection from natural hazards. The administration and enforcement of these codes and development regulations are considered

among the most effective and cost-beneficial measures to protect people and future development from the impact of natural hazard events.

4.1.2 Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Administrative and technical capabilities include the local human resources and their skills/tools that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following administrative and technical capabilities are in place for Root:

- Planning Board
- Maintenance Programs to Reduce Risk - *As part of regular maintenance programs DPW proactively addresses aspects of the Town's infrastructure that could pose risk and implements these activities both on a planned and response basis.*
- Mutual Aid Agreements
- Code Enforcement Officer *(part-time)*
- Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance- Adopted 11/8/2017 as Chapter 30 of Town Code.
- GIS Coordinator - MCBDC

The Town of Root is governed by a Town Board, Council Members, and Supervisor. The Town has limited full-time (or in-house) staff resources to support mitigation activities, but these capabilities are considered sufficient given the community's size and relatively lower vulnerability to natural hazards. Town staff are supported by numerous local boards and commissions in addition to auxiliary support staff who are under contract for additional support services. The Emergency Management Office is the managerial function charged with creating the framework within which the community will reduce its vulnerability to hazards and cope with disasters. Emergency management seeks to promote safer, less vulnerable communities with the capacity to cope with hazards and disasters.

4.1.3 Financial Capabilities

Financial capabilities include the fiscal resources the community has access to for helping to fund the implementation of hazard mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities. The following financial capabilities are in place for Root:

- Capital improvement project funding - *The capital program has been used for roadway maintenance activities and other projects and could be used in the future to fund mitigation projects.*
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs

The Town of Root has limited financial capabilities due to its size and relatively small income-generating tax base. With no special fees or other local capabilities to raise funds, the community is more reliant on external grant funding and debt financing mechanisms. However, the lack of local funding is a major constraint as many outside funding sources have local cost-share (cash match) requirements that the Town is unable to meet. This lack of financial resources is among the Town's biggest concerns with regard to the implementation of mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities.

The Town Budget Officer is responsible for the accounting of all Town funds, maintaining financial records and preparing financial reports. Other responsibilities include overseeing the budget process, assisting with the year-end audit, long term financial planning, handling insurance related matters, insurance, and the issuance of bonds. The Town Budget Officer provides budget monitoring and financial reports to the Town Board throughout the fiscal year.

4.1.4 Education and Outreach Capabilities

The Town of Root does not currently have any education and outreach capabilities.

4.2 NFIP Participation and Compliance

The Town of Root has actively participated in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) since 1988. The current effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is dated January 19, 2018. As of December 31, 2022, there are a total of 5 NFIP policies in force. The total annual premium is $4,443 for a total of $826,000 in coverage. As of February 23, 2023, a total of 5 claims amounting to approximately $23,294 have been paid to NFIP policyholders in Root since joining the program.[13] More information on NFIP-insured structures, including those that have been repetitively damaged by floods, is provided in Section 4 (Risk Analysis) of the HMP and Section 2.4 of this Annex. Table 8 describes the Town of Root's participation and continued compliance in accordance with NFIP requirements and as specified in FEMA's 2023 Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide.[14]

Table 7. NFIP Participation and Compliance, Town of Root.

REQUIRED INFORMATION	RESPONSE
Adoption of NFIP minimum floodplain management criteria via local regulation.	Adopted 2017 via Town of Root Town Code (Chapter 30 Flood Damage Prevention Regulations).
Adoption of the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), if applicable.	Adopted via the above cited Town Code (Chapter 30-3.2. Basis for Establishing Areas of Special Flood Hazard. The latest effective FIRM is dated January 19, 2018.
Implementation and enforcement of local floodplain management regulations to regulate and permit development in SFHAs.	Per the above regulations, the Code Enforcement Official of the Town of Root administers the provisions of the Floodplain District. The Code Enforcer shall have the responsibility and authority to grant or deny flood hazard area permit applications for development in Special Flood Hazard Areas in accordance with this regulation. The Town adopted and implemented the NY State Building Code.

[13] FEMA NFIP, HUDEX Report, Policy and Loss Data by Community: https://nfipservices.floodsmart.gov//reports-flood-insurance-data
[14] Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide. FEMA. April 2023. P. 26.

REQUIRED INFORMATION	RESPONSE
Appointment of a designee or agency to implement the addressed commitments and requirements of the NFIP.	Per the above regulations, the Code Enforcer of the Town of Root has been formally appointed to implement the requirements of the NFIP through administration of the provisions of the Flood Damage Prevention Regulations.
Description of how participants implement the substantial improvement/substantial damage provisions of their floodplain management regulations after an event.	The Town follows the same local permitting process as described above for implementing and enforcing floodplain management regulations following a flood event. Section 30-2 of the Town's Flood Damage Prevention Regulations define substantial improvement/substantial damage as 50% of market value of the structure.

The Town of Root does not participate in the Community Rating System (CRS), however, the Town has considered joining and would attend a CRS seminar if offered locally. CRS participation may not be cost effective based on the Town's limited administrative capabilities and the low number of NFIP policies currently in force.
The Town of Root requires two (2) feet of freeboard for new construction or substantial improvements in special flood hazard areas and prohibit any floodway encroachments that result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood.

Additional information on each jurisdiction's floodplain management program and participation in the NFIP is provided in Section 7 (Capability Assessment).

4.2.1 Improvement Opportunities

Despite the limitations and constraints faced by the Town of Root when it comes to current hazard mitigation capabilities, it can expand and improve on the capabilities described in Section 7 (Capability Assessment) and this annex. The Town is aware of its strengths and challenges in terms of mitigating risk. Specific opportunities to address existing gaps or limitations in local capabilities to reduce risk have been identified for each capability type and are further described below. Each of these opportunities were then considered by the Town during the plan update process as potential new mitigation actions to be included in the updated Mitigation Strategy.

Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

- Be opportunistic with further incorporating hazard mitigation and resilience into future or updated versions of the Town's plans, especially as they relate to transportation and environmental policies that can reduce risk and/or provide incentives to infrastructure and development that is located outside of hazard areas or protective ecosystems.

Administrative and Technical Capabilities

- Develop systems or practices that can help the Town to cope with potential unforeseen

challenges in the future such as staff turnover or other disruptions to routine government functions and duties that support risk reduction.

- Seek and implement more capacity building initiatives for Town staff as appropriate, including but not limited to continuing education and professional development opportunities.
- Seek more assistance from utility companies to support tree pruning along major roadways throughout town.

Financial Capabilities

- Maximize opportunities through the Town's budgeting and CDBG process to help fund priority hazard mitigation and climate adaptation projects, particularly when combined with alternative/external grant funding sources when a local cost-share increases the Town's chances for a grant award.
- Continue to build and support the capacity of local staff and volunteers to identify and pursue funding made available through external funding programs, particularly those routinely made available to smaller communities through recurring state-level grant programs.
- Continue to coordinate with Montgomery County and neighboring communities in the region as it relates to positioning the Town to pursue and capture future grant funding for regional hazard risk reduction projects.

Education and Outreach Capabilities

- Increase use of the Town's website to support low-cost public education and outreach initiatives on building community resilience to hazards as well as individual mitigation actions for homeowners, business owners, etc.

Possible New Actions Related to NFIP Participation and Compliance

- Formally designate a community Floodplain Administrator (FPA). Current Regulations indicate the Town Code Enforcement Official is responsible for administering the provisions of the Floodplain District.
- The Town should coordinate with the State NFIP Coordinator on possible updates or revisions to local floodplain management regulations based on NY DECs most current Model Floodplain Management Regulations (which are routinely being updated as needed).
- To assist with implementing substantial damage provisions of the NFIP following a destructive hazard event, develop a local post-disaster substantial damage plan.
- Root's local Flood Damage Prevention regulations and building code enforcement procedures could be further strengthened to include the following requirements that exceed minimum NFIP standards:
    - Prohibit or minimize new development in floodplain areas.
    - Prohibit or enforce higher standards for critical facilities subject to flood hazards.
    - Add provisions that protect natural and beneficial functions of floodplains.

5. Mitigation Actions

Mitigation actions are projects or activities identified to reduce current and future vulnerabilities identified through the process of developing this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. The first table in this section identifies the current status of the mitigation actions (completed, ongoing/in process, deleted, or modified) included in the 2016 version of this plan. Besides current status, actions brought forward to this 2024 plan are identified in the Keep for Plan Update? column. The second table includes all the actions, and their essential details, for this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. These actions were prioritized by the Municipality according to the criteria detailed in the main body of the plan.

Table 8 Status of Previous Mitigation Actions – Town of Root.

Action #	Action Title	Action Description	Current Status	Status Description/Explanation	Keep for Plan Update?
1	Darrow Road Bridge	Design, construction and construction inspection for the replacement of the Darrow Road Bridge over East Creek.	Deleted	Bridges are determined by the county not the Town	NO
2	Rappa Road Bridge	Design, construction and construction inspection for the replacement of the Rappa Road Bridge over Flat Creek.	Deleted	Bridges are determined by the county not the Town	NO
3	County HMP Review & Updates	Prior to the update of the Comprehensive plan, review the approved County HMP and incorporate relevant hazard mitigation to support smart development in the Town.	Deleted	The county was going to do this	NO
4	Bridge Assessment	Review of the adequacy of design of the six bridges in the floodplain areas include: 5S, Sprakers Road, Carlisle Rd, and 90IX.	Deleted	Bridges are determined by the county not the Town	NO

Action #	Action Title	Action Description	Current Status	Status Description/Explanation	Keep for Plan Update?
5	Education and Outreach	Develop a public outreach/education program, on the local level.	Deleted	The town has no public schooling	No
6	Beaver Damn & Local Species Assessment	Identify solutions to the flooding caused by beaver dams in the Town.	In Progress	This is a yearly permit that is filed for.	YES
7	Lock Maintenance and Support	Form focus group to interact with the NYS Canal Corp. to open the locks or to clear debris and maintain the locks. (#13 in Randall on eastern end of Town).	Deleted	This is determined by the state not the town	NO
8	Town Staff Certifications for Flood Services and Management	Pursue continuing professional education and certification (e.g., Certified Floodplain Manager under the Association of State Floodplain Managers) of Code Enforcement Officers and NFIP FPAs in floodplain management and hazard risk reduction.	In Progress	The town uses the county floodplain manager as they do not have one. The code enforcement officer continues education and certification yearly.	YES
9	Bridge Flood Vulnerability and Mitigation Assessment	Evaluate the bridges in the Town and their flood vulnerability; identify feasible mitigation options. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or "worst damage scenario."	Deleted	The town is not qualified to do this, they rely on the county	NO

Table 9. Updated Mitigation Actions (2024-2029) – Town of Root

Action #	Action Title	Problem Description	Action Description	Project Type	Hazard	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Lead Department	Implementation Schedule	Priority
83	Beaver Dam & Local Species Assessment	Flooding concerns by beaver dams	Identify and implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) to address and mitigate flooding caused by beaver dams in the Town. Provide educational materials to residents on process for beaver removal that are consistent with NYSDEC rules and regulations.	Structural Projects	Flooding	$$	Municipal	Town or Root	Continuous throughout the years when needed	High
84	Town Staff Certifications for Flood Services and Management	Needed training of code enforcement officers	Pursue continuing professional education and certification (e.g., Certified Floodplain Manager under the Association of State Floodplain Managers) of Code Enforcement Officers and NFIP FPAs in floodplain management and hazard risk reduction.	Public Education and Awareness	All hazards: Flooding, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Storms	$	Municipal	Town or Root	Throughout the next 5 years	High
85	Establish Safety Shelter(s)	Need shelter with backup power for residents during emergencies	Establish safety shelter(s) where residents can go in case of emergencies. Also get and install a generator or other back up power supply to allow continued operations during hazard events and establish heating and cooling centers as needed.	Emergency Services Protection	All hazards: flooding, severe weather, severe winter storms, extreme temperatures	Medium	Municipal budget/State Historical grants	' Town	Long-term	Low

MONTGOMERY COUNTY NY
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER
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September 30, 2022

Town of Root Offices
1048 Carlisle Road,
Sprakers, NY 12166

Re: Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – Letter of Intent to Participate

We are pleased to announce that Montgomery County has received a grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency to update the County's multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan (HMP) in accordance with 44 FEMA requirements at 44.C.F.R. 201.6. The Montgomery County HMP will also be designed to support the New York Statewide Hazard Mitigation Plan. By updating the County-wide HMP, Montgomery County will be eligible to apply for future FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants and New York State Hazard Mitigation funding for specific mitigation projects designed to reduce and/or eliminate vulnerabilities resulting from disaster events throughout the County.

Montgomery County has contracted with Tighe & Bond, a multi-disciplinary engineering, environmental and planning firm, whose services in New York are provided by T&B Engineering and Landscape Architecture, P.C. (Tighe & Bond) to support the County to complete the update.

The purpose of this Letter of Intent (LOI) is to establish commitment from and a cooperative working relationship between all Participating Jurisdictions in the development and implementation of the Montgomery County HMP. In addition, the intent of this MOA is to ensure that the multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan is developed in accordance with Title 44 of the Federal Code of Regulations (CFR) Part 201.6; that the planning process is conducted in an open manner involving community stakeholders; that it is consistent with each participating jurisdiction's policies, programs and authorities; and it is an accurate reflection of the community's values.
Mitigation plans form the foundation for a community's long-term strategy to reduce disaster losses and break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. The Participating Jurisdictions in a mitigation planning process would benefit by:

- identifying cost effective actions for risk reduction;
- directing resources on the greatest risks and vulnerabilities;
- building partnerships by involving people, organizations, and businesses;
- increasing education and awareness of hazards and risk;
- aligning risk reduction with other community objectives; and
- providing eligibility to receive federal hazard mitigation grant funding.

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Montgomery County will act as the Lead Community and has assigned Alex Kuttesch, AICP, Senior Planner with the Department of Economic Development and Planning as the point of contact for the Planning Team. The Participating Jurisdictions authorize the Lead Community to manage and facilitate the planning process in accordance with the Work Program and Schedule. The draft All Hazards Mitigation Plan is expected to be completed early spring 2023 and the Final All Hazards Mitigation Plan in early summer 2023 pending final review by FEMA.

The Participating Jurisdictions understand that representatives must engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in the Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (FEMA, 2013), including, but not limited to:

- Organize and attend regular meetings of the Planning Team.
- Assist the Planning Team with developing and conducting an outreach strategy to involve other planning team members, stakeholders, and the public, as appropriate to represent their Jurisdiction.
- Identify community resources available to support the planning effort, including meeting spaces, facilitators, and media outlets.
- Provide data and feedback to develop the risk assessment and mitigation strategy, including a specific mitigation action plan for their Jurisdiction.
- Submit the draft plan to their Jurisdiction for review.
- Work with the Planning Team to incorporate all their Jurisdiction's comments into the draft plan.
- Submit the draft plan to their respective governing body for consideration and adoption.
- After adoption, coordinate a process to monitor, evaluate, and work toward plan implementation.

To assist in preparing the HMP update for Montgomery County, we are requesting each participating jurisdiction identify a primary and secondary point of contact on behalf of the governing bodies to participate as members of the Planning Team for the Montgomery County HMP as soon as possible.

Primary Contact:
Name Gary Kamp
Title Supervisor
Office/Agency
Name of Participating Jurisdiction Town of Root
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Title Councilperson
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Phone number 518-673-3422
Email address lquackenbush001@nycap.rr.com

This LOI will remain in effect through the duration of the planning process and will terminate after adoption of the final FEMA-approved mitigation plan by all participating jurisdictions, or 5 years after FEMA approval, whichever is earlier. It may be terminated prior to that time for any Participating Jurisdiction by giving 60 days written notice. The LOI is to be implemented through the Work Program and Schedule, and any addenda that describe specific activities, programs, and projects, and if necessary, funding by separate instrument.

You may provide the contact information listed above by emailing Alex Kuttesch, akuttesch@co.montgomery.ny.us.

Sincerely,

Ken Rose, CEO

Kenneth L. Rose

Montgomery County Business Development Center

Capability Assessment Worksheet- Town of Root

Planning and Regulatory

COUNTY TO WORK WITH JURISDICTIONS TO ANSWER

Plans	Yes/No Year	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	
Capital Improvements Plan	No	
Economic Development Plan	No	
Local Emergency Response Plan	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	**NO**	
Transportation Plan	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Watershed Management Plan	Yes	
Floodplain Management Basin Plan	No	
Open Space and Recreation Plan	No	
Building Code, Permitting, and Inspections	**Yes/No**	**Are codes adequately enforced?**
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire department ISO rating	No	
Site plan review requirements	No	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	**Yes/No**	**Is the ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts? Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?**
Zoning ordinance	Yes	
Subdivision ordinance	Yes	
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	**Town Code Chapter 30, Adopted in 2017**
Natural hazard specific ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood insurance rate maps	**Yes**	**Effective 1/19/2018**
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	**No**	
Stormwater Management Ordiance	No	
Growth Management Ordinance	No	
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	

Administrative and Technical

Administration	Yes/No	Describe capability Is coordination effective?
Planning Commission	Yes	
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (e.g., tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	
Staff	**Yes/No FT/PT**	**Is staffing adequate to enforce regulations? Is staff trained on hazards and mitigation? Is coordination between agencies and staff effective?**
Chief Building Official	**Yes**	**Code Enforcement Officer**
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	
Emergency Manager	Yes	
Community Planner	Yes	
Civil Engineer	Yes	
GIS Coordinator	No	
Other	**No**	
Technical	**Yes/No**	**Describe capability Has capability been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past?**
Warning systems/services (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	**No**	
Hazard data and information	No	
Grant writing	No	
Hazus analysis	No	
Other	**No**	

Financial

Funding Resource	Access/ Eligibility (Yes/No)	Has the funding resource been used in past and for what type of activities? Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
Capital improvements project funding	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Storm water utility fee	No	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds	Yes	
Incur debt through private activities	No	
Community Development Block Grant	**No**	
Other federal funding programs	Yes	**ARPA 2020**
State funding programs	No	
Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs	**No**	

Education and Outreach

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.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No	
Natural disaster or safety related school programs	No	
StormReady certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other	No	

TOWN OF ST. JOHNSVILLE
MONTGOMERY COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE ANNEX
NOVEMBER 2024

Town of St. Johnsville
7431 State Highway 5
St. Johnsville, NY 13452
www.stjohnsville.com

VILLAGE of ST. JOHNSVILLE

16 WASHINGTON STREET

ST. JOHNSVILLE, NEW YORK 13452

INCORPORATED 1857

PHONE: (518) 568-2221 ♦ FAX: (518) 568-7716

RESOLUTION NO. 10 of 2025

A RESOLUTION OF THE VILLAGE OF ST. JOHNSVILLE ADOPTING THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTION NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2024

WHEREAS the Village of St. Johnsville Board of Trustees recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the Village of St. Johnsville; and

WHEREAS the Village of St. Johnsville has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in St. Johnsville from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the Village of St. Johnsville Board of Trustees demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE VILLAGE OF ST. JOHNSVILLE, NEW YORK, THAT:

Section 1. In accordance with parliamentary procedure for adopting resolutions, the Village of St. Johnsville Board of Trustees adopts the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024. This plan, approved by the community, may be edited or amended after submission for review, but will not require the community to re-adopt any further iterations. This only applies to this specific plan and does not absolve the community from updating the plan in 5 years.

ADOPTED by a vote of 4 in favor and 0 against, and 0 abstaining, this 20th day of May 2025.

By: Dawn White

(print name)

ATTEST: By: _____

(print name) Steven Elwood

APPROVED AS TO FORM: By: _____

(print name) Marissa Nellis
Deputy Clerk

Town of St. Johnsville

PO Box 28 - 7431 STHWY 5 - St. Johnsville, NY 13452
Telephone: (518) 568-2662 FAX (518) 568-7811

Resolution No. 25-046

A resolution of the Town of St. Johnsville adopting the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024

WHEREAS the Town of St. Johnsville recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the Town of St. Johnsville; and

WHEREAS the Town of St. Johnsville has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby know as Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHREAS Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024 identified mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the Town of St. Johnsville from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the Town of S.t Johnsville demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN OF ST. JOHNSVILLE, NEW YORK, THAT:

Section 1. In accordance, the Town of St. Johnsville adopts the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024. This plan, approved by the community, may be edited or amended after submission for review, but will not require the community to re-adopt any further iterations. This only applies to this specific plan and does not absolve the community from updating the plan in 5 years.

ADOPTED by a vote of five (5) in favor and zero (0) against, and zero (0) abstaining, this 13th day of May 2025.

Lynn M. Stever
Town Clerk

Phoebe Sitterly
Supervisor

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Cover Photo credit: Gail Welter- Fort Klock

This municipality Annex includes details regarding the Town of St. Johnsville not included in the main body of the 2024 Montgomery County Multi-Hazards Mitigation Plan 5-Year Update (HMP). The municipality annexes were developed to assist municipalities with the process of implementing and maintaining their portion of the 2024 HMP. The Annex includes a Municipality Profile, Community Asset Vulnerability-Risk Analysis, National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary, Capability Assessment, and Mitigation Actions.

The following individuals have been identified as the hazards mitigation plan's primary and alternate point of contact for the Town of St. Johnsville.

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Phoebe Sitterly, Supervisor 7431 State Highway 5, P.O. Box 28, Saint Johnsville, NY 13452 sitterly.phoebe@gmail.com	Lynn Stever, Clerk 7431 State Highway 5, P.O. Box 28, Saint Johnsville, NY 13452 Tnstjohn1@yahoo.com

1. Municipality Profile

1.1 Brief History

The town was first settled around 1725. The territory was part of the Palatine District. In 1769, Sir William Johnson built a church in the town for the benefit of his Indian allies. A brief skirmish was fought in the town in 1780 near Fort Klock, a fortified house. The Town of Saint Johnsville was formed in 1838 from the Town of Oppenheim, which then became part of the newly created Fulton County. In 1857, the community of Saint Johnsville set itself off from the town by incorporating as a village. According to the *Enterprise and News*, Nov. 17, 1937, by 1934, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Reaney had given 120 acres of land to the Village of Saint Johnsville. This land was named Klock Park after Dr. Charles M. Klock, a highly regarded local physician. A document created for the 150th celebration of St. Johnsville provides additional information about the history.[1]

1.2 Location and Demographics

The Town of St. Johnsville is a rural community of approximately 16.5 square miles located in the north western portion of Montgomery County. The Mohawk River makes up its southern border. It shares its boundaries with the Town of Palatine to the east and Fulton and Herkimer County's serves as its northern and western border, respectively. The Village of St. Johnsville is located in the center of the Town along the mohawk River. Hamlets within the town's boundaries West St. Johnsville and Krigsbush.

Land surface ranges from around 300 feet above mean sea level along the Mohawk River to a high point of approximately 1,040 feet above mean seal level near Baum Road in the northeastern section of the

[1] http://www.threeriversshms.com/Town.htm

Town. The Town is located across multiple subwatershed to the Mohawk River with predominant drainage features including Caroga, Crum, East Canada, Gravenstine, Mother, Timmerman, and Zimmerman Creek. The Mothers Creek Watershed entails approximately 3,184 acres and is the largest of the seven watersheds found within Town. Predominant land use in the watershed is agricultural, with some of the steepest agricultural lands in the County. Timmermans covert the next greatest area of land in St. Johnsville at 2.409 acres and includes many waterfalls as it descends to the Mohawk River. A more detailed description of the Western Canajoharie Creek Subwatershed is included in the HMP Community Asset Inventory Section 5.6 . St. Johnsville' s economic, societal and infrastructural resources, including critical assets are highlighted in Figure 1.

St. Johnsville is home to 2,582 residents, with a population density of 153 people per square mile. According to the 2020 US Census[2], 82% of their 1,134 housing units are occupied, while 18% of the housing units remain vacant. Of the occupied units, 69% are owner occupied and 31% are renter occupied. 23.8% of the total population is below the poverty level, which includes 51% of children under the age of 18, and 13% of seniors 65 and over. Approximately 11 percent of the town's residents have attained a four-year college degree or higher. The median household income for St. Johnsville is $48,625. There is little racial or ethnic diversity in the community with 92% reporting as White, 2% multi-racial and 5% Hispanic. There is a large Amish population living in St. Johnsville, most of whom do not drive cars.

1.3 Governance

The Town of St. Johnsville is governed by a supervisor and four-member Town Council. This governing body will assume responsibility for adoption and implementation of this plan.

1.4 Land Use and Development

There are 10,567 total acres of land in the town[3]. The primary land use in the town is agricultural, which includes approximately 66% of the town with 6,981 acres. Rural residential is the second largest use of land with 1,069 acres devoted to this use or 10% of the total land area. Commercial and Industrial land make up about 4% of the Town and Vacant land constitutes another 700 acres or 7% of the land area.

[2] https://censusreporter.org/profiles/06000US3605764650-st-johnsville-town-montgomery-county-ny/
[3] St. Johnsville Comprehensive Plan 2005

2. Natural Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

Natural Hazard risk was calculated for all of Montgomery County in Section 4. The highest-ranked natural hazards include **flooding** due to heavy rain, ice jams and flash flooding, **severe weather** including extreme temperatures, high winds, and lightning and **severe winter weather** including snowstorms, and ice storms.

Local risk for flooding is typically dependent on the location of critical assets in relation to the special flood hazard areas. **Flooding** represents the largest natural hazard risk for St. Johnsville as evidenced during Hurricane Irene flooding along the Mohawk River and East Canada Creek. **Additional high-risk hazards include severe weather and severe winter weather**. When coupled with climate change, this risk is anticipated to be elevated in the future. This section highlights specific vulnerability assessments completed for the Town of St. Johnsville that is not already included in the HMP. In addition to jurisdiction **specific flood, severe weather and severe winter weather** vulnerability analysis for all built structures including essential facilities and historic properties, the jurisdiction specific Hazus analysis for Earthquake is included

2.1 Natural Hazard Event History Specific to the Municipality

Montgomery County has a history of natural and non-natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 4.0 of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the County and its municipalities. The table below presents a summary of natural events that have occurred to indicate the range and impact of natural hazard events in the Town in the past 10 years.

Table 1. Hazard Event History 2011-2021[4]

Dates of Event	Event Type	Summary of Damages/Losses
August 26 – September 11, 2011	Hurricane Irene and Remnants of Tropical Storm Lee	No damages reported
September 8, 2012	Thunderstorm Winds	Trees were reported down due to thunderstorm winds in St. Johnsville.
June 28, 2013	Flash Flood	Significant flash flooding occurred throughout St. Johnsville due to heavy rainfall. Several homes were affected by flood waters.
October 1, 2019	Heavy Rain Flood	Heavy rainfall resulted in a record high flood stage on the Mohawk River at Little Falls. The river reached moderate flood stage by 0055EST 1 November and exceeded major flood stage shortly thereafter by 0150EST. The first crest occurred at 0516EST 1 November at 19.73 feet before it receded slightly, but a second, higher crest of 19.86 feet occurred at 0345EST 2 November. The river fell below major flood stage by 1915EST 2 November, and below moderate flood stage by 0022EST 3 November. The high water impacted nearby rail tracks such that Amtrak service was suspended on some routes between Albany and Syracuse, and some inbound passengers were transferred to buses. The high water also resulted in the closure of the Mohawk Valley Welcome Center in Fultonville along the New York State Thruway.

[4] http://ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents,

2.2 Community Assets

Ten Community Assets were identified for the Town of St. Johnsville for inclusion in the HMP. Table 2 below lists all of the assets by FEMA asset categories, subtypes and name. The asset ID correspond with locations shown in **Figure 1.**

Table 2. Community Assets in the Town of St. Johnsville

	Asset ID	Subtype	Name
ECONOMIC	1	Food/ Grocery	Dollar General
SOCIETAL	2	Historic Site	Fort Haus
	3	Historic Site	Inn by the Mill
	4	Historic Site	1747 Nellis Tavern
	5	Historic Site	Fort Klock
	6	Church	First Methodist Episcopal Church of St. Johnsville
	7	Cemetery	Nellis Cemetery
	8	Cemetery	Klock Cemetery
	9	Cemetery	Edwards Cemetery
	10	Cemetery	Bellinger Cemetery
	11	Food/Grocery/Pharmacy	Kinney's
INFRASTRUCTURAL	**11**	**PWS Treatment**	**Lasselville Pump Station**
	12	Dam	(157-0515)
	13	Dam	St Johnsville Reservoir Dam A
	14	Dam	(157-0515d)
	15	Dam	(157-0515e)
	16	**PWS Well**	**Village of St Johnsville**
Bold indicated asset is identified as an essential facility			

2.3 Essential/ Critical Facilities

Essential facilities are defined in Section 5.7 of the HMP including facilities that are important to ensure a full recovery following the occurrence of a hazard event. There are five essential facilities in town. There is no designated emergency shelter in the Town, but there is an emergency shelter located at the St. Johnsville High School in the Village. Table 3 provides a summary of essential facilities, and the status of emergency power supplies, shelter availability and flooding hazard. Essential facilities are included in **Figure 1** along with the 100-year and 500-year floodplain.

Table 3. Essential Facilities in the Town of St. Johnsville.

Facility	Location	Emergency Power?	Shelter?	In Floodplain?	Protected to 500-year flood?
Lasselville Pump Station	Lasselville Road, St. Johnsonville	N	N	N	N/A
PSW Village of St Johnsville	State Hwy 5	N	N	N	N/A
Town of St. Johnsville DPW	7431 State Hwy-5	Y	N	N	N/A

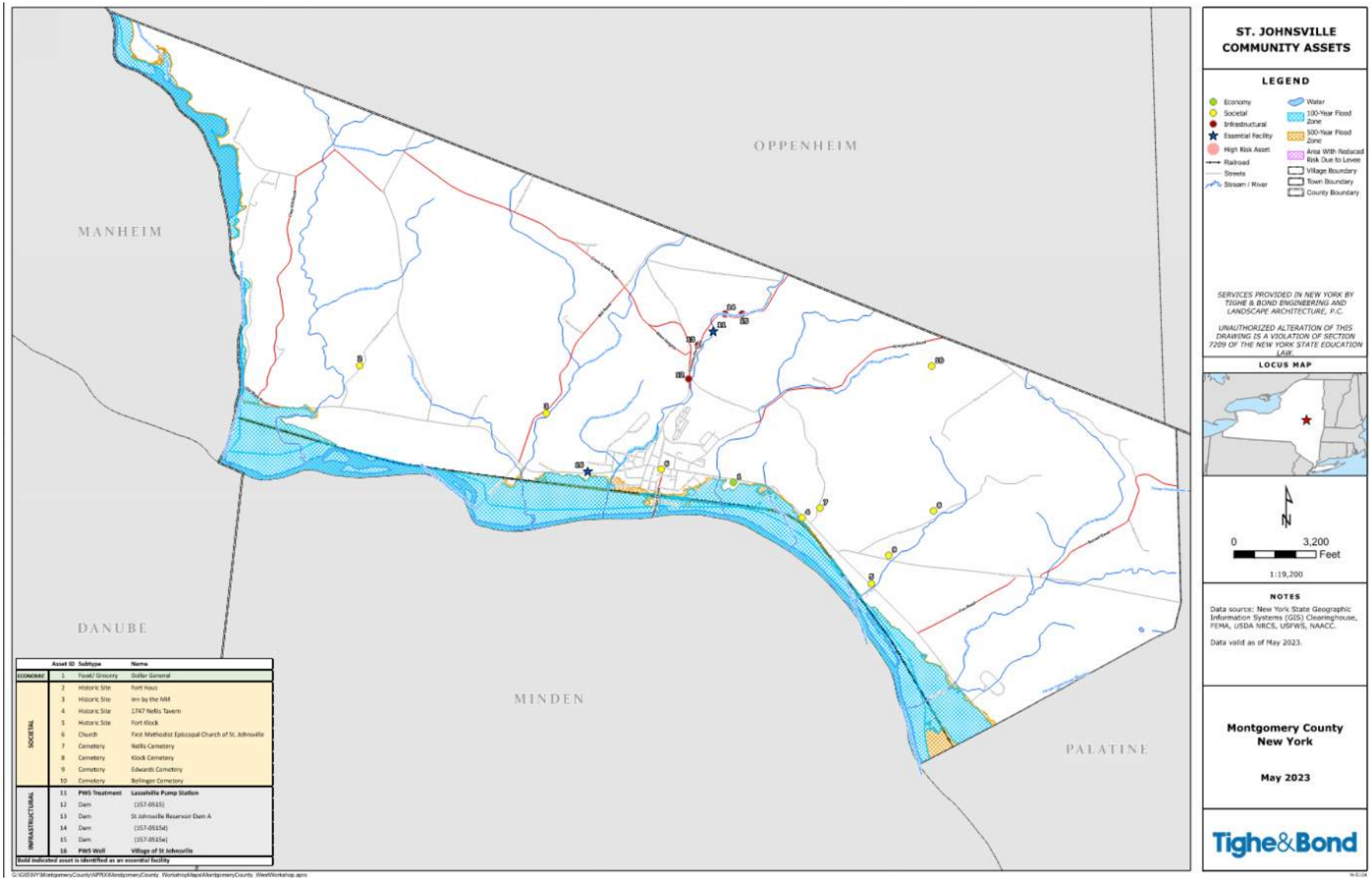

Figure 1. Town of St. Johnsville FEMA Flood Zones, Community Assets and Essential Facilities

2.4 Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties

There were no repetitive loss properties in St. Johnsville in the 2016 HMP. As of 2022, according to FEMA records there was one repetitive loss property identified as a **non-residential structure**. As of December 31, 2022, 5 policies were in force. The Town of St. Johnsville had a total of 1 claim totaling $13,700 in losses for all NFIP-insured structures[5]. It should be noted that according to FEMA data there are 117 structures within the 100-year flood plain and 124 structures in the 500-year flood plain (including the Villages of St. Johnsville).

2.5 Vulnerable Assets: Exposure Analysis

Vulnerable assets were identified by intersecting GIS-based asset inventories with known hazard boundaries to determine the numbers of parcels and critical facilities. This results in an estimation of vulnerable assets for the Town, by hazard as shown in Table 4. The estimated value of at risk assets is based on the Town's latest property tax values. Scenarios are not cumulative, i.e., the 0.2% annual chance estimates also do not include the values and numbers of the 1% annual chance event.

Table 4. Town of St. Johnsville Vulnerable Assets Exposure Analysis[6]

Hazard	At-Risk All Properties[7]		At-Risk Essential Facilities		At-Risk Historic Assets	
	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number
Hurricane/Tropical Storm	$121,656,159	1,068	$1,027,500	2	$229,719	4
Severe Thunderstorm	121,656,159	1,068	$1,027,500	2	$229,719	4
Severe Winter Storm	121,656,159	1,068	$1,027,500	2	$229,719	4
Tornado	121,656,159	1,068	$1,027,500	2	$229,719	4
Flood						
1% Annual Chance	$17,714,773	117	$774,375	1	n/a	n/a
0.2% Annual Chance	$17,906,222	124	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

[5] FEMA data does not separate out Village versus Town on NFIP claims
[6] Values are based on 50% of assessor's full market value
[7] Includes Villages of St. Johnsville

2.6 Townwide Earthquake Hazus Analysis

The earthquake Hazus 6.0 module uses two earthquake scenarios: an earthquake with a 5.0 magnitude and 500 and 2,500 Mean Year Return periods. Table 5 below presents estimated direct economic loss for damages from earthquakes for the Town of St. Johnsville. The totals include capital stock and economic loss estimates.

*Table 5 Town of St. Johnsville Earthquake Vulnerability Analysis**

Damage Categories	500-MRP	2,500-MRP
Estimated total number of buildings	1,068	1,068
Total direct building economic loss	$333,000	$4,796,000

- *Hazus includes the Village of St. Johnsville in these calculations*

3. Problem Statements

Problem statements were developed upon the completion and review of all risk assessment tasks. These statements are designed to briefly summarize the key hazard risks and vulnerabilities to the municipality based on potential impacts and losses from future events. They are among the issues of greatest concern and were used to assist in the identification and analysis of potential mitigation actions. These problem statements will be reviewed and revised as needed during future plan updates to reflect the most current information resulting from the risk assessment.

Table 6. St. Johnsville Problem Statements.

Problem Area	Description
Primary Hazards of Concern	
Trees	Tree related hazards are widespread during hurricane/tropical storm and severe winter storm events, particularly downing electrical lines, and when falling and blocking roads that isolate many rural areas throughout town and pose life/safety threat due to a lack of emergency access. Hazardous trees on Town-owned property are also a significant and costly concern.
Geographic Areas of Concern	
East Canada Creek	**Local Areas of Flooding-** The length of the two waterways and low-lying areas adjacent to the waterways flood.
Mohawk River	
Vulnerable Community Assets	
Bridges Roads Emergency Service Railroad Dam	Rt 5 over E. Canada Creek, Crum and Timmerman Creek, Bridge CR61 over Erie Canal State Highway 5, Thumb Rd/ Crum Creek Rd Town of St. Johnsville DPW East Canada Lake Dam is a High Hazard Dam

4. Capabilities

The Town of St. Johnsville is a small, sparsely populated community with limited capabilities and resources to support the implementation of hazard mitigation actions. This jurisdictional annex provides some additional documentation on the existing local authorities, policies, programs, and resources to support mitigation and the Town's ability to enhance or build upon these existing capabilities. This includes more detailed information on the updated capability findings for the community as highlighted in Section 7 (Capability Assessment), as well as the identification of some specific opportunities to expand and improve local mitigation capabilities for consideration as potential new actions for Section 8 (Mitigation Strategy). The Town of St. Johnsville completed a FEMA Capabilities Assessment Worksheet detailing information pertaining to capabilities surroundings local and regulatory plans, building codes, permitting, inspections, land use permitting, ordinances, administration, staff, technical resources, funding resources, and programs/organizations which is included in Appendix E and summarized below.

4.1 Summary of Local Findings

4.1.1 Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

Planning and regulatory capabilities include the local plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that are relevant to reducing the potential impacts of hazards. The following planning and regulatory capabilities are currently in place for St. Johnsville:

- Comprehensive/Master Plan – *Town of St. Johnsville Comprehensive Plan, 2005*
- Building Codes
- Land Use Planning
- Zoning Ordinance – *Local ZBA, 1993*
- Subdivision Ordinance – *Local ZBA, 1993*
- NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance – *Local Law No. 3 of 2017, Adopted 12/14/2017.*
- Real Estate Disclosure Requirements – *State - realtors, NYS mandate, Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467*

Given their direct relevance and significance to long-term hazard risk reduction, all current versions of formally adopted local comprehensive plans, master and environmental planning, environmental resource plans, and open space and recreation plans for participating jurisdictions were reviewed during the plan update process to ensure general consistency and integration as appropriate.

The Town of St. Johnsville has important mitigation capabilities in place that work to reduce hazard risk. This includes the adoption and enforcement of building codes and land use and development ordinances/regulations that support mitigation by ensuring new or substantially improved development projects meet specific standards for public safety and protection from natural hazards. The administration and enforcement of these codes and development regulations are considered among

the most effective and cost-beneficial measures to protect people and future development from the impact of natural hazard events.

4.1.2 Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Administrative and technical capabilities include the local human resources and their skills/tools that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following administrative and technical capabilities are in place for St. Johnsville:

- Planning Board
- Maintenance Programs to Reduce Risk
- Mutual Aid Agreements
- Chief Building Official

The Town of St. Johnsville is governed by a Town Board, Planning Board, Zoning Board of Appeals, and Town Supervisor. The Town has limited full-time (or in-house) staff resources to support mitigation activities, but these capabilities are considered sufficient given the community's size and relatively lower vulnerability to natural hazards. Town staff are supported by numerous local boards and commissions in addition to auxiliary support staff who are under contract for additional support services. The Emergency Management Office is the managerial function charged with creating the framework within which the community will reduce its vulnerability to hazards and cope with disasters. Emergency management seeks to promote safer, less vulnerable communities with the capacity to cope with hazards and disasters.

4.1.3 Financial Capabilities

Financial capabilities include the fiscal resources the community has access to for helping to fund the implementation of hazard mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities. The following financial capabilities are in place for St. Johnsville:

- Capital improvement project funding
- Community Development Block Grant
- Federal Funding
- State Funding
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs

The Town of St. Johnsville has limited financial capabilities due to its size and relatively small income- generating tax base. With no special fees or other local capabilities to raise funds, the community is more reliant on external grant funding and debt financing mechanisms. Limited local funding may be a major constraint as many outside funding sources have local cost-share (cash match) requirements which may be difficult to meet. This lack of financial resources is a concerns with regard to the implementation of mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities.

The Town Budget Officer is responsible for the accounting of all Town funds, maintaining financial

records and preparing financial reports. Other responsibilities include overseeing the budget process, assisting with the year-end audit, long term financial planning, handling insurance related matters, insurance, and the issuance of bonds. The Budget Officer provides budget monitoring and financial reports to the Supervisor and Town Board throughout the fiscal year.

4.1.4 Education and Outreach Capabilities

Education and outreach capabilities include the local programs and methods already in place that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following education and outreach capabilities are in place for St. Johnsville:

- CodeRed – Through Village Fire Department
- Website

4.2 NFIP Participation and Compliance

The Town of St. Johnsville has actively participated in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) since 1983. The current effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is dated January 19, 2018. As of December 31, 2022, there were 5 NFIP policies in force. The total annual premium is $5,801 for a total of $709,500 in coverage. As of February 23, 2023, a total of 1 claim amounting to approximately $13,700 was paid to NFIP policyholders in the Town of St. Johnsville since joining the program.[13] More information on NFIP-insured structures, including those that have been repetitively damaged by floods, is provided in Section 4 (Risk Analysis) of the HMP and Section 2.4 of this Annex. Table 7 describes the Town of St. Johnsville' s participation and continued compliance in accordance with NFIP requirements and as specified in FEMA's 2022 Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide.[14]

Table 7. NFIP Participation and Compliance, Town of St. Johnsville.

REQUIRED INFORMATION	RESPONSE
Adoption of NFIP minimum floodplain management criteria via local regulation.	Adopted 2017 via Local Law No. 3 of 2017 Flood Damage Prevention.
Adoption of the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), if applicable.	Adopted via the above cited Local Law (Section 3.2 Basis for establishing areas of Special Flood Hazard.). The latest effective FIRM is dated January 19, 2018.

[13] FEMA NFIP, HUDEX Report, Policy and Loss Data by Community: https://nfipservices.floodsmart.gov//reports-flood-insurance-data
[14] Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide. FEMA. April 2022. P. 26.

REQUIRED INFORMATION	RESPONSE
Implementation and enforcement of local floodplain management regulations to regulate and permit development in SFHAs.	Per the above regulations, the Local Code Enforcement Officer enforces of the Town of St. Johnsville administers the provisions of the Floodplain District. The Building Code Enforcer shall have the responsibility and authority to grant or deny flood hazard area permit applications for development in Special Flood Hazard Areas in accordance with this regulation.
Appointment of a designee or agency to implement the addressed commitments and requirements of the NFIP.	Per the above regulations, the Local Code Enforcer of the Town of St. Johnsville has been formally appointed to implement the requirements of the NFIP through administration of the provisions of the Floodplain District.
Description of how participants implement the substantial improvement/substantial damage provisions of their floodplain management regulations after an event.	The Town follows the same local permitting process as described above for implementing and enforcing floodplain management regulations following a flood event. Section 2 of the Local Law define substantial improvement/substantial damage as 50% of market value of the structure.

Minimum standards set forth by FEMA and New York State have been adopted by the Town of St. Johnsville. The Town of St. Johnsville requires two (2) feet of freeboard for new construction or substantial improvements in special flood hazard areas and prohibits any floodway encroachments that result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood.

The Town of St. Johnsville does not participate in the Community Rating System (CRS), however, the Town has considered joining and would attend a CRS seminar if offered locally. CRS participation may not be cost effective based on the Town's limited administrative capabilities and the low number of NFIP policies currently in force.

Additional information on each jurisdiction's floodplain management program and participation in the NFIP is provided in Section 7 (Capability Assessment).

4.3 Improvement Opportunities

Despite the limitations and constraints faced by the Town of St. Johnsville when it comes to current hazard mitigation capabilities, it can expand and improve on the capabilities described in Section 7 (Capability Assessment) and this annex. The Town is aware of its strengths and challenges in terms of mitigating risk. Specific opportunities to address existing gaps or limitations in local capabilities to

reduce risk have been identified for each capability type and are further described below. Each of these opportunities were then considered by the Town during the plan update process as potential new mitigation actions to be included in the updated Mitigation Strategy.

Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

- Be opportunistic with further incorporating hazard mitigation and resilience into future or updated versions of the Town's plans, especially as they relate to transportation and environmental policies that can reduce risk and/or provide incentives to infrastructure and development that is located outside of hazard areas or protective ecosystems.

Administrative and Technical Capabilities

- Develop systems or practices that can help the Town to cope with potential unforeseen challenges in the future such as staff turnover or other disruptions to routine government functions and duties that support risk reduction.
- Seek and implement more capacity building initiatives for Town staff as appropriate, including but not limited to continuing education and professional development opportunities.
- Seek more assistance from utility companies to support tree pruning along major roadways throughout town.

Financial Capabilities

- Maximize opportunities through the Town's budgeting and CDBG process to help fund priority hazard mitigation and climate adaptation projects, particularly when combined with alternative/external grant funding sources when a local cost-share increases the Town's chances for a grant award.
- Continue to build and support the capacity of local staff and volunteers to identify and pursue funding made available through external funding programs, particularly those routinely made available to smaller communities through recurring state-level grant programs.
- Continue to coordinate with Montgomery County and neighboring communities in the region as it relates to positioning the Town to pursue and capture future grant funding for regional hazard risk reduction projects.

Education and Outreach Capabilities

- Increase use of the Town's website to support low-cost public education and outreach initiatives on building community resilience to hazards as well as individual mitigation actions for homeowners, business owners, etc.

Possible New Actions Related to NFIP Participation and Compliance

- Formally designate a community Floodplain Administrator (FPA). Current Regulations indicate the Town Code Enforcement Official is responsible for administering the provisions of the Floodplain District.
- The Town should coordinate with the State NFIP Coordinator on possible updates or revisions to local floodplain management regulations based on NY DECs most current Model Floodplain Management Regulations (which are routinely being updated as needed).

- To assist with implementing substantial damage provisions of the NFIP following a destructive hazard event, develop a local post-disaster substantial damage plan.
- St. Johnsville's local Flood Damage Prevention regulations and building code enforcement procedures could be further strengthened to include the following requirements that exceed minimum NFIP standards:
    - Prohibit or minimize new development in floodplain areas.
    - Prohibit or enforce higher standards for critical facilities subject to flood hazards.
    - Add provisions that protect natural and beneficial functions of floodplains.

Town of St. Johnsville Annex

2024 Montgomery County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

5. Mitigation Actions

Mitigation actions are projects or activities identified to reduce current and future vulnerabilities identified through the process of developing this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. The first table in this section identifies the status of the mitigation actions included in the 2016 version of this plan. Besides current status (i.e completed, in progress, deferred or deleted), actions brought forward to this 2024 plan are identified in the Keep for Plan Update? column. The second table includes all the actions, and their essential details, for this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update.. These actions were prioritized by the Municipality according to the criteria detailed in the main body of the plan.

Table 8 Status of Previous Mitigation Actions – Town of St. Johnsville

Action #	Action Title	Action Description	Current Status	Status Description/Explanation	Keep for Plan Update?
1	St. Johnsville Fire Dive Rescue and Recovery Unit Expansion	Expansion of St. Johnsville Fire Department Dive Rescue and Recovery Unit.	Deleted	No Town Fire Department	NO
2	Business Flood Protection Initiative	Protect business from flooding in the Town, with initial focus on businesses between NYS Route 5 and the Mohawk River.	In Progress	The new supervisor will revisit this, no record of anything done.	YES
3	Zoning Ordinance Update with Hazard Mitigation Integration	Update the zoning ordinance; review the county hazard mitigation plan and incorporate hazard information where appropriate	In Progress	We are beginning to talk about this, no record of anything done.	YES

Action #	Action Title	Action Description	Current Status	Status Description/Explanation	Keep for Plan Update?
4	NFIP Compliance through Local Code Enforcement	Strive to maintain compliance with, and good standing in the NFIP.	In Progress	The Town enforces their NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance through local code enforcement.	YES
5	NFIP Community Rating System (CRS) Program Participation Support	Support participation in the NFIP Community Rating System (CRS) program by attending CRS workshop(s) if offered within the county. Join the CRS program if adequate resources to support long term participation can be dedicated. See following related Community Assistance Visit (CAV) initiative.	Deleted	No funding	NO
6	Critical Facility Flood Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Support	Encourage the owners of the critical facilities identified in Table 9.21-5 to assess the flood vulnerabilities of these facilities and identify feasible mitigation options. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500- year flood event or “worst damage scenario.”	Deleted	No critical facilities are located in the areas vulnerable to flooding	NO

Table 9. Updated Mitigation Actions (2024-2029) – Town of St. Johnsville

Action #	Action Title	Problem Description	Action Description	Project Type	Hazard	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Lead Department	Implementation Schedule	Priority
22	Business Flood Protection Initiative	Flooding concerns at businesses	Protect businesses from flooding in the Town, with initial focus on businesses between NYS Route 5 and the Mohawk River. Increase public awareness around flood risk and NFIP policies - within and outside of designated floodways - and encourage local businesses to participate. Develop educational materials, identify impacted businesses, H & H assessment in business district to ID undersized infrastructure.	Property Protection	Flood, Severe Storms	Medium	Potential funding from NYS ESD Grant Funds, Market NY, NYS HCR Main Street, Rural Area Revitalization Program, HCR CDBG Microbusiness Program, US Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration, USDA Rural Assistance, Industrial Development Agencies, FEMA HMGP	Montgomery County	3-5 Years	Medium
23	Zoning Ordinance Update with Hazard Mitigation Integration	Outdated zoning ordinance	Update the zoning ordinance; review the county hazard mitigation plan and incorporate hazard information where appropriate. Amend Chapter 275 of the general code (zoning, this addresses flooding only) to include a floodplain overlay district with additional regulations for buildings and structures within the 100-year.	Prevention	All hazards: Flooding, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Storms	Low	Municipal budget	Local	1-3 years	High
24	NFIP Compliance through Local Code Enforcement	Maintain compliance with NFIP	Enhance compliance and good standing in the NFIP by participating in the Community Rating System (CRS)	Prevention	All hazards: Flooding, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Storms	Low	Municipal budget	Local	Continuous	High
25	Establish Safety Shelter(s)	Need shelter with backup power for residents during emergencies	Establish safety shelter(s) where residents can go in case of emergencies. Also get and install a generator or other back up power supply to allow continued operations during hazard events and establish heating and cooling centers as needed.	Emergency Services Protection	All hazards: flooding, severe weather, severe winter storms, extreme temperatures	Medium	Municipal budget/State Historical grants	Town	Long Term	Low

- providing eligibility to receive federal hazard mitigation grant funding.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY NY
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER
Made of Something Stronger

Montgomery County will act as the Lead Community and has assigned Alex Kuttesch, AICP, Senior Planner with the Department of Economic Development and Planning as the point of contact for the Planning Team. The Participating Jurisdictions authorize the Lead Community to manage and facilitate the planning process in accordance with the Work Program and Schedule. The draft All Hazards Mitigation Plan is expected to be completed early spring 2023 and the Final All Hazards Mitigation Plan in early summer 2023 pending final review by FEMA.

The Participating Jurisdictions understand that representatives must engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in the Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (FEMA, 2013), including, but not limited to:

- Organize and attend regular meetings of the Planning Team.
- Assist the Planning Team with developing and conducting an outreach strategy to involve other planning team members, stakeholders, and the public, as appropriate to represent their Jurisdiction.
- Identify community resources available to support the planning effort, including meeting spaces, facilitators, and media outlets.
- Provide data and feedback to develop the risk assessment and mitigation strategy, including a specific mitigation action plan for their Jurisdiction.
- Submit the draft plan to their Jurisdiction for review.
- Work with the Planning Team to incorporate all their Jurisdiction's comments into the draft plan.
- Submit the draft plan to their respective governing body for consideration and adoption.
- After adoption, coordinate a process to monitor, evaluate, and work toward plan implementation.

To assist in preparing the HMP update for Montgomery County, we are requesting each participating jurisdiction identify a primary and secondary point of contact on behalf of the governing bodies to participate as members of the Planning Team for the Montgomery County HMP as soon as possible.

Primary Contact:
Name Phoebe Sitterly
Title & Town Supervisor
Office/Agency Town of Saint Johnsville
Name of Participating Jurisdiction
Address
Phone number 518 844 9607
Email address Sitterly.phoebe@gmail.com

Capability Assessment Worksheet- Town of St. Johnsville

Planning and Regulatory

COUNTY TO WORK WITH JURISDICTIONS TO ANSWER

Plans	Yes/No Year	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	Yes
Capital Improvements Plan	No	
Economic Development Plan	Yes	Yes
Local Emergency Response Plan	Yes	Yes
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	Yes	Yes
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Watershed Management Plan	Yes	Yes
Floodplain Management Basin Plan	No	
Open Space and Recreation Plan		
Building Code, Permitting, and Inspections	**Yes/No**	**Are codes adequately enforced?**
Building Code	Yes	Yes
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire department ISO rating	No	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	Yes
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	**Yes/No**	**Is the ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts? Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?**
Zoning ordinance	Yes	Yes
Subdivision ordinance	Yes	Yes
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law No. 3 of 2017, Adopted 12/14/2017.
Natural hazard specific ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood insurance rate maps	Yes	Effective 1/19/2018
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	
Stormwater Management Ordiance	No	
Growth Management Ordinance	No	
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	No

Administrative and Technical

Administration	Yes/No	Describe capability Is coordination effective?
Planning Commission	Yes	Yes
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (e.g., tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	Yes
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	no
Staff	**Yes/No FT/PT**	**Is staffing adequate to enforce regulations? Is staff trained on hazards and mitigation? Is coordination between agencies and staff effective?**
Chief Building Official	Yes	Yes
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	Yes
Emergency Manager	Yes	Yes
Community Planner	Yes	Yes
Civil Engineer	Yes	No
GIS Coordinator	No	MCBDC
Other		
Technical	**Yes/No**	**Describe capability Has capability been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past?**
Warning systems/services (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	
Hazard data and information	Yes	2023 hazard mitigation plan
Grant writing	Yes	MCBDC
Hazus analysis	No	
Other		

Financial

Funding Resource	Access/ Eligibility (Yes/No)	Has the funding resource been used in past and for what type of activities? Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
Capital improvements project funding	Yes	Future funding can be obtained.
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	No
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	No
Impact fees for new development	No	No
Storm water utility fee	no	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds	Obligation bonds yes, special no	
Incur debt through private activities	No	
Community Development Block Grant	Yes	Future funding can be obtained.
Other federal funding programs	Yes	Future funding can be obtained.
State funding programs	Yes	Future funding can be obtained.
Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs	Yes	2023 hazard mitigation plan

Education and Outreach

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.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No	
Natural disaster or safety related school programs	No	
StormReady certification	Yes	County wide Certitifaction
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other		

VILLAGE OF AMES

MONTGOMERY COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE ANNEX

NOVEMBER 2024

Village of Ames
595 Latimer Hill Road
Ames, NY 13317
www.co.montgomery.ny.us/web/sites/municipal/default.asp?muni=1765

Village of Ames
595 Latimer Hill Road
Ames, NY 13317

Resolution #4 of 2024-2025 May 7, 2025

RESOLUTION OF THE VILLAGE OF AMES ADOPTING THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTION NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2024

WHEREAS the Village of Ames recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the Village of Ames; and

WHEREAS the Village of Ames has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the Village of Ames from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the Village of Ames demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE VILLAGE OF AMES, NEW YORK, THAT:
Section 1. In accordance with the local rule for adopting resolutions, the Village of Ames adopts the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024. This plan, approved by the community, may be edited or amended after submission for review, but will not require the community to re-adopt any further iterations. This only applies to this specific plan and does not absolve the community from updating the plan in 5 years.

Mayor Kilcullen made a motion to accept the resolution. Trustee Trahan seconded the motion.

VOTING RECORD:
Mayor James Thomas Kilcullen: Yes
Trustee Betty Kilcullen: Yes
Trustee Gordon Trahan: Yes

CERTIFICATION:

This is to certify that I, Brenda Rava, Village Clerk of the Village of Ames, do hereby certify that this Resolution was duly adopted by the Village of Ames Board at a meeting on the 7th day of May, 2025 in accordance with the applicable provisions of law and is an exact copy of the original thereof on file in the Village Clerk's office, and I do hereby further certify that said Resolution has not been amended, repealed nor in any way altered and is in full force and affected in witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Village of Ames this 7th of May 2025.

Brenda Rava
_____

SEAL

Brenda Rava, Village Clerk
Village of Ames, County of Montgomery, State of New York

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Village of Ames Annex
2024 Montgomery County Hazard Mitigation Plan

This municipality Annex includes details regarding the Village of Ames not included in the main body of the 2024 Montgomery County Multi-Hazards Mitigation Plan 5-Year Update (HMP). The municipality annexes were developed to assist municipalities with the process of implementing and maintaining their portion of the 2024 HMP. The Annex includes a Municipality Profile, Community Asset Vulnerability-Risk Analysis, National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary, Capability Assessment, and Mitigation Actions.

The following individuals have been identified as the hazards mitigation plan's primary and alternate point of contact for the Village of Ames.

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Tom Kilcullen, Mayor 7451 St. Hwy. 10, Ames, NY 13317 518-527-3444 kilcullen.tom@yahoo.com	Brenda Rava, Clerk PO Box 186, Canajoharie, NY 13317 518-774-4387 amesvillageclerk@gmail.com

1. Municipality Profile

1.1 Brief History

According to the Canajoharie-Palatine Chamber of Commerce website:

'The Village of Ames was settled around the end of the 17th century by people from New England, in contrast to the German and Dutch who settled in the Mohawk Valley area. About the middle of the 17th century, Capt. Mills, General Keyes, and Ebenezer Hibbard purchased one thousand acres of land where the village of Ames now stands for a price of three shillings per acre [$8.80 US in 2015]*. This whole area, including Buel and Sprout Brook was known as Bowman's Creek.'*

1.2 Location and Demographics

The Village of Ames is a small rural village, situated in the southwestern corner of Montgomery County. The land surface is around 700 feet above mean sea level. The Village is located in the Canajoharie Creek sub watershed to the Mohawk River with predominant drainage features including Brimstone Creek which runs through the Village. A more detailed description of the Western Canajoharie Creek Sub watershed is included in the HMP Community Asset Inventory Section 5.4.

The Village of Ames is located within the borders of the Town of Canajoharie. It shares its boundaries with the Town of Canajoharie to the north, south, east, and west. The Village of Ames's societal and infrastructural resources, including critical assets are highlighted in Figure 1.

The Village of Ames is home to 163 residents. According to the 2020 US Census[1], 78% of their 78 housing units are occupied, while 22% of the housing units remain vacant. Of the occupied units, 97% are owner occupied and 3

[1] https://censusreporter.org/profiles/16000US3612111-canajoharie-ny/

% are renter occupied. 9% of the total population is below the poverty level, which includes 8% of seniors 65 and over, and 12% of children under the age of 18. Approximately 23% of the town's residents have attained a four-year college degree or higher. The median household income for the Village of Ames is $95,469. There is some racial or ethnic diversity in the community with 93% reporting as White, 6% Two+, and 1% as Hispanic.

1.3 Governance

The Village of Ames is governed by a three-person Village Board consisting of a mayor and two trustees. This governing body will assume responsibility for the adoption and implementation of this plan.

1.4 Land Use and Development

Ames is one of the smallest villages in New York State, with a total area of 0.1 square miles. The Village is fully developed and there is currently no known proposed future development in the municipality.

2. Natural Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

Natural Hazard risk was calculated for all of Montgomery County in Section 4. The highest-ranked natural hazards include **flooding** due to heavy rain, ice jams and flash flooding, **severe weather** including extreme temperatures, high winds, and lightning and **severe winter weather** including snowstorms, and ice storms.

Local risk for flooding is typically dependent on the location of critical assets in relation to the special flood hazard areas. **Flooding** represents the largest natural hazard risk for The Village of Canajoharie as evidenced during Hurricane Irene, especially to Fort Hunter and properties on the Schoharie Creek. **Additional high-risk hazards include severe weather and severe winter weather**. When coupled with climate change, this risk is anticipated to be elevated in the future. This section highlights specific vulnerability assessments completed for the Village of Ames that is not already included in the HMP. In addition to jurisdiction **specific flood, severe weather and severe winter weather** vulnerability analysis for all built structures including essential facilities and historic properties, the jurisdiction specific Hazus analysis for Earthquakes is included

2.1 Natural Hazard Event History Specific to the Municipality

Montgomery County has a history of natural and non-natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 4.0 of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the County and its municipalities. The table below presents a summary of natural events that have occurred to indicate the range and impact of natural hazard events in the Village in the past 10 years.

Table 1. Hazard Event History 2011-2021[2]

Dates of Event	Event Type	Summary of Damages/Losses
August 26 – September 11, 2011	Hurricane Irene and Remnants of Tropical Storm Lee	Brimstone Creek flooded and groundwater inundation impacted homes along West Ames Road and Latimer Hill Road. Fire department responded to pump out basements.
Summer 2014	Flooding	Flooding of the Brimstone Creek in the Village damaged the town highway garage and neighboring residences. The garage washed out and the town experienced loss of equipment and supplies. The neighboring home lost all contents of their home.
July 14, 2016	Thunderstorm Winds	A portion of County Route 10 between Latimer Hill Road and Old Sharon Road in Ames was closed due to downed power lines from thunderstorm winds
July 12, 2017	Flash Floods	Heavy rainfall resulted in approximately 6 inches of flowing water over all lanes of Route 10 near the Montgomery/Schoharie County border.
June 28, 2020	Lightning/ Thunderstorm Wind	Half of a large barn steel roof was damaged. Another single-story barn had about 24 feet of roof peel back from the eves and an old garage with corrugated steel roof lost metal on both sides.

2.2 Community Assets

Two community assets were identified for the Village of Ames for inclusion in the HMP. Table 2 below lists all of the assets by FEMA asset categories, subtypes and name. The asset ID correspond with locations shown in **Figure 1.**

[2] Http://ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents

Table 2. Community Assets in the Village of Ames

	Asset ID	Subtype	Name
SOCIETAL	1	Church	Ames-Sprout Brook United Methodist Church
INFRASTRUCTURAL	**2**	**Municipal / Public Safety**	**Ames Fire Dept**
Bold indicated asset is identified as an essential facility			

2.3 Essential/ Critical Facilities

Essential facilities are defined in Section 5.7 of the HMP including facilities that are important to ensure a full recovery following the occurrence of a hazard event. There is one essential facility in the Village. There is no designated emergency shelter in Ames. Table 3 provides a summary of essential facilities, and the status of emergency power supplies, shelter availability and flooding hazard. Essential facilities are included in **Figure 1** along with the 100-year and 500-year floodplain.

Table 3. Essential Facilities in the Village of Ames.

Facility	Location	Emergency Power?	Shelter?	In Floodplain?
Ames Fire Dept.	595 Latimer Hill Rd, Ames	Y	Y	N

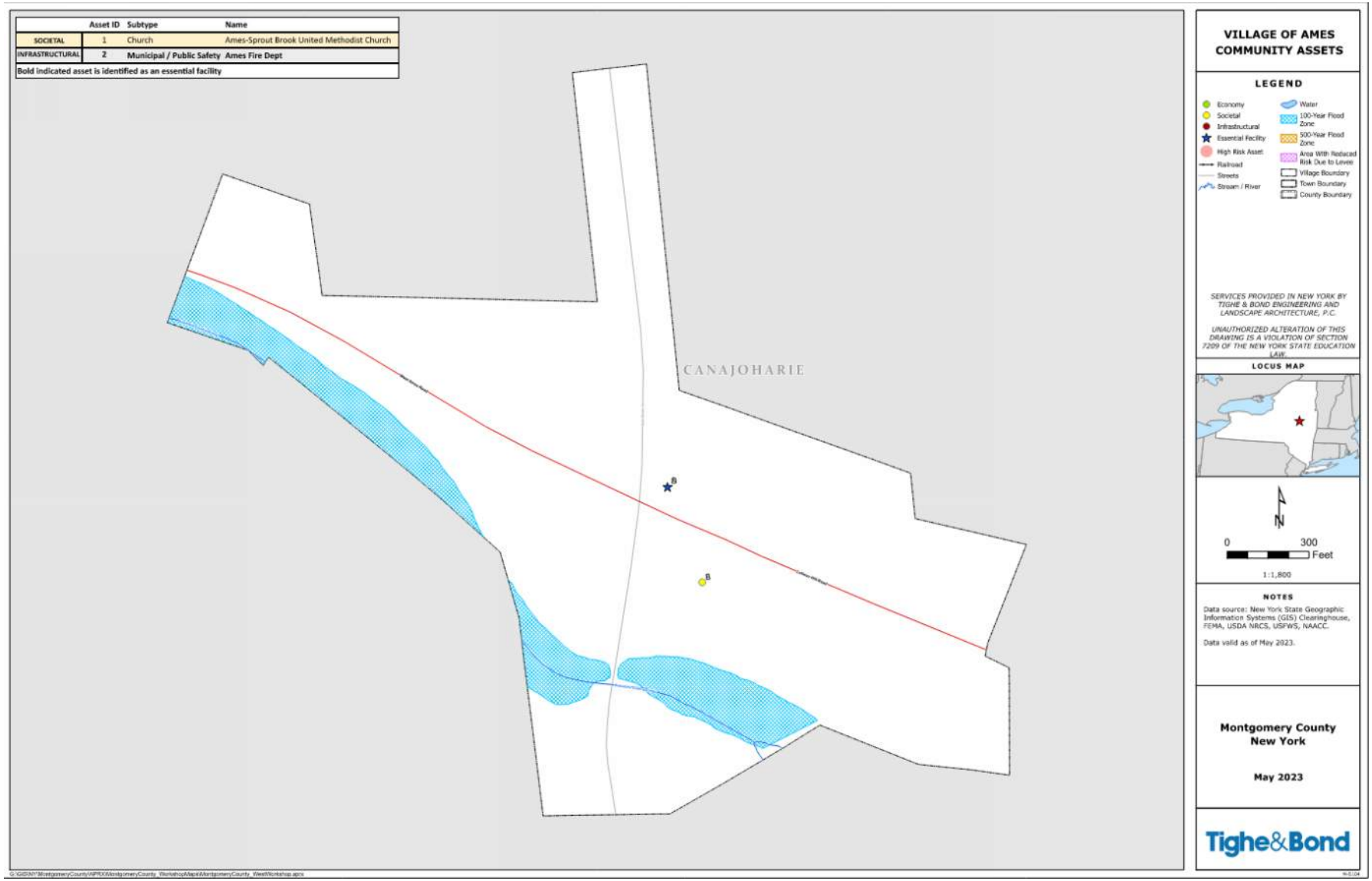

Figure 1. Village of Ames FEMA Flood Zones, Community Assets and Essential Facilities

2.4 Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties

According to FEMA records, are no repetitive loss properties in the Village of Ames. As of February 23, 2023, 1 policies were in force and the Village of Ames had a total of 2 claims totaling $15,270 in losses for all NFIP-insured structures.

2.5 Vulnerable Assets: Exposure Analysis

Vulnerable assets were identified by intersecting GIS-based asset inventories with known hazard boundaries to determine the numbers of parcels and critical facilities. This results in an estimation of vulnerable assets for the Village, by hazard as shown in Table 4. The estimated value of at risk assets is based on the Village's latest property tax values. Scenarios are not cumulative, i.e., the 0.2% annual chance estimates also do not include the values and numbers of the 1% annual chance event.

Table 4. Village of Ames Vulnerable Assets Exposure Analysis[3].

Hazard	At-Risk All Properties[4]		At-Risk Essential Facilities		At-Risk Historic Assets	
	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number
Hurricane/Tropical Storm	$257,990,179	1,446	$159,000	1	$0	0
Severe Thunderstorm	$257,990,179	1,446	$159,000	1	$0	0
Severe Winter Storm	$257,990,179	1,446	$159,000	1	$0	0
Tornado	$257,990,179	1,446	$159,000	1	$0	0
Flood						
1% Annual Chance	$50,743,787	184	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
0.2% Annual Chance	$27,6171,350	75	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

2.6 Village Wide Earthquake Hazus Analysis

The earthquake Hazus 6.0 module uses two earthquake scenarios: an earthquake with a 5.0 magnitude and 500 and 2,500 Mean Year Return periods. Table 5 below presents estimated direct economic loss for damages from earthquakes for the Village of Ames. The totals include capital stock and economic loss estimates.

[3] Values are based on 50% of assessor's full market value

[4] Includes the Town and Village of Canajoharie

*Table 5 Village of Ames Earthquake Vulnerability Analysis**

Damage Categories	500-MRP	2,500-MRP
Estimated total number of buildings	1,446	1,446
Total direct building economic loss	$427,000	$5,986,000

- *Hazus combines the Villages of Canajoharie, Ames & Town of Canajoharie, values above are for all communities*

3. Problem Statements

Problem statements were developed upon the completion and review of all risk assessment tasks. These statements are designed to briefly summarize the key hazard risks and vulnerabilities to the municipality based on potential impacts and losses from future events. They are among the issues of greatest concern and were used to assist in the identification and analysis of potential mitigation actions.

These problem statements will be reviewed and revised as needed during future plan updates to reflect the most current information resulting from the risk assessment.

Table 6. Village of Ames Problem Statements.

Problem Area	Description
Primary Hazards of Concern	
Trees	Tree related hazards are widespread during hurricane/tropical storm and severe winter storm events, particularly downing electrical lines, and when falling and blocking roads that isolate many rural areas throughout town and pose life/safety threat due to a lack of emergency access. Hazardous trees on Town-owned property are also a significant and costly concern.
Geographic Areas of Concern	
Brimstone Creek	**Local Areas of Flooding-** DPW located on W. Ames Road adjacent to Brimstone Creek which overflows banks (Town Canajoharie DPW will re-locate to new facility on St. Hwy. 163 upon completion).
Vulnerable Community Assets	
Shelters Road Emergency Service	There are no local shelters identified in Ames. West Ames Rd. and Latimer Hill Rd- backyards and basements flood

4. Capabilities

The Village of Ames is a small, sparsely populated community with limited capabilities and resources to support the implementation of hazard mitigation actions. This jurisdictional annex provides some additional documentation on the existing local authorities, policies, programs, and resources to support mitigation and the Village's ability to enhance or build upon these existing capabilities. This includes more detailed information on the updated capability findings for the community as highlighted in Section 7 (Capability Assessment), as well as the identification of some specific opportunities to expand and improve local mitigation capabilities for consideration as potential new actions for Section 8 (Mitigation Strategy). The Village of Ames completed a FEMA Capabilities Assessment Worksheet detailing information pertaining to capabilities surroundings local and regulatory plans, building codes, permitting, inspections, land use permitting, ordinances, administration, staff, technical resources, funding resources, and programs/organizations which is included in Appendix E and summarized below.

4.1 Summary of Local Findings

4.1.1 Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

Planning and regulatory capabilities include the local plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that are relevant to reducing the potential impacts of hazards. The following planning and regulatory capabilities are currently in place for The Village of Ames:

- Transportation Plan – *County Plan*
- Building Codes – *Local code enforcement, currently being updated.*
- Land Use Planning
- Zoning Ordinance – *Local ZBA, currently being updated.*
- NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance – *Local Law No. 2 of 2017, Adopted 12/6/2017.*
- Growth Management Ordinance – *Local ZBA and ordinance*
- Real Estate Disclosure Requirements – *State - realtor, NYS mandate, Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467*
- Local Emergency Response Plan

Given their direct relevance and significance to long-term hazard risk reduction, all current versions of formally adopted local comprehensive plans, master and environmental planning, environmental resource plans, and open space and recreation plans for participating jurisdictions were reviewed during the plan update process to ensure general consistency and integration as appropriate.

The Village of Ames has important mitigation capabilities in place that work to reduce hazard risk. This includes the adoption and enforcement of building codes and land use and development ordinances/regulations that support mitigation by ensuring new or substantially improved development projects meet specific standards for public safety and protection from natural hazards. The administration and enforcement of these codes and development regulations are considered among the most effective and cost-beneficial measures to protect people and future development from the impact of natural hazard events.

4.1.2 Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Administrative and technical capabilities include the local human resources and their skills/tools that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following administrative and technical capabilities are in place for The Village of Ames:

- Mutual Aid Agreements *(Fire Department)*
- Chief Building Official
- Emergency Manager *(County OEM)*
- Community Planner *(MCBDC)*
- GIS Coordinator *(MCBDC)*

The Village of Ames is governed by a Village Board, Zoning Board, and Mayor. The Village has limited full-time (or in-house) staff resources to support mitigation activities, but these capabilities are considered sufficient given the community's size and relatively lower vulnerability to natural hazards. Village staff are supported by numerous local boards and commissions in addition to auxiliary support staff who are under contract for additional support services. The Emergency Management Office is the managerial function charged with creating the framework within which the community will reduce its vulnerability to hazards and cope with disasters. Emergency management seeks to promote safer, less vulnerable communities with the capacity to cope with hazards and disasters.

4.1.3 Financial Capabilities

Financial capabilities include the fiscal resources the community has access to for helping to fund the implementation of hazard mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities. The following financial capabilities are in place for The Village of Ames:

- Capital improvement project funding *(future funds can be obtained)*
- Community Development Block Grant *(future funds can be obtained)*
- Federal Funding *(future funds can be obtained*
- State Funding *(future funds can be obtained*
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs *(future funds can be obtained*

The Village of Ames has limited financial capabilities due to its size and relatively small income-generating tax base. With no special fees or other local capabilities to raise funds, the community is more reliant on external grant funding and debt financing mechanisms. Limited local funding may be a major constraint as many outside funding sources have local cost-share (cash match) requirements which may be difficult to meet. This lack of financial resources is a concerns with regard to the implementation of mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities.

The Village Clerk is responsible for the accounting of all Village funds, maintaining financial records and preparing financial reports. Other responsibilities include overseeing the budget process, assisting with the year-end audit, long term financial planning, handling insurance related matters, insurance, and the issuance of bonds. The Clerk provides budget monitoring and financial reports to the Mayor throughout the fiscal year.

4.1.4 Education and Outreach Capabilities

Education and outreach capabilities include the local programs and methods already in place that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following education and outreach capabilities are in place for The Village of Ames:

- CERT Team - *County*
- Email Listserv
- Social Media

4.2 NFIP Participation and Compliance

The Village of Ames has actively participated in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) since 1987. The current effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is dated January 19, 2018. As of December 31, 2022, there are a total of 1 NFIP policy in force. The total annual premium is $111 for a total of $5,000 in coverage. A total of 2 claims amounting to $15,270 have been paid to NFIP policyholders in the Village of Ames since joining the program.[13] more information on NFIP-insured structures, including those that have been repetitively damaged by floods, is provided in Section 4 (Risk Analysis) of the HMP and Section 2.4 of this Annex. Table 8 describes the Village of Ames's participation and continued compliance in accordance with NFIP requirements and as specified in FEMA's 2022 Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide.[14]

Table 7 NFIP Participation and Compliance, Village of Ames.

REQUIRED INFORMATION	RESPONSE
Adoption of NFIP minimum floodplain management criteria via local regulation.	Adopted 2017 via Village of Ames Local Law #2 of 2017 Flood Damage Prevention.
Adoption of the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), if applicable.	Adopted via the above cited Local Law (Section 3, Basis for establishing areas of Special Flood Hazard). Latest effective FIRM is dated January 19, 2018.
Implementation and enforcement of local floodplain management regulations to regulate and permit development in SFHAs.	Per the above regulations, the Building Code Enforcer of the Village of Ames administers the provisions of the Floodplain District. The Building Code Enforcer shall have the responsibility and authority to grant or deny flood hazard area permit applications for development in Special Flood Hazard Areas in accordance with this regulation.

[13] FEMA NFIP, HUDEX Report, Policy and Loss Data by Community: https://nfipservices.floodsmart.gov//reports-flood-insurance-data
[14] Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide. FEMA. April 2022. P. 26.

REQUIRED INFORMATION	RESPONSE
Appointment of a designee or agency to implement the addressed commitments and requirements of the NFIP.	Per the above regulations, the Building Code Enforcer of the Village of Ames has been formally appointed to implement the requirements of the NFIP through administration of the provisions of the Floodplain District.
Description of how participants implement the substantial improvement/substantial damage provisions of their floodplain management regulations after an event.	The Town follows the same local permitting process as described above for implementing and enforcing floodplain management regulations following a flood event. Section 2 of the Local Law define substantial improvement/substantial damage as 50% of market value of the structure.

Minimum standards set forth by FEMA and New York State have been adopted by the Village of Ames.

The Village of Ames requires two (2) feet of freeboard for new construction or substantial improvements in special flood hazard areas and prohibits any floodway encroachments that result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood.

The Village of Ames does not participate in the Community Rating System (CRS), however, the Village has considered joining and would attend a CRS seminar if offered locally. CRS participation may not be cost effective based on the Village's limited administrative capabilities and the low number of NFIP policies currently in force.

Additional information on each jurisdiction's floodplain management program and participation in the NFIP is provided in Section 7 (Capability Assessment).

4.2.1 Improvement Opportunities

Despite the limitations and constraints faced by the Village of Ames when it comes to current hazard mitigation capabilities, it can expand and improve on the capabilities described in Section 7 (Capability Assessment) and this annex. The Village is aware of its strengths and challenges in terms of mitigating risk. Specific opportunities to address existing gaps or limitations in local capabilities to reduce risk have been identified for each capability type and are further described below. Each of these opportunities were then considered by the Village during the plan update process as potential new mitigation actions to be included in the updated Mitigation Strategy.

Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

- Be opportunistic with further incorporating hazard mitigation and resilience into future or updated versions of the Village's plans, especially as they relate to transportation and environmental policies that can reduce

risk and/or provide incentives to infrastructure and development that is located outside of hazard areas or protective ecosystems.

Administrative and Technical Capabilities

- Develop systems or practices that can help the Village to cope with potential unforeseen challenges in the future such as staff turnover or other disruptions to routine government functions and duties that support risk reduction.
- Seek and implement more capacity building initiatives for Village staff as appropriate, including but not limited to continuing education and professional development opportunities.
- Seek more assistance from utility companies to support tree pruning along major roadways throughout town.

Financial Capabilities

- Maximize opportunities through the Village's budgeting and CDBG process to help fund priority hazard mitigation and climate adaptation projects, particularly when combined with alternative/external grant funding sources when a local cost-share increases the Village's chances for a grant award.
- Continue to build and support the capacity of local staff and volunteers to identify and pursue funding made available through external funding programs, particularly those routinely made available to smaller communities through recurring state-level grant programs.
- Continue to coordinate with Montgomery County and neighboring communities in the region as it relates to positioning the Village to pursue and capture future grant funding for regional hazard risk reduction projects.

Education and Outreach Capabilities

- Increase use of the Village's website to support low-cost public education and outreach initiatives on building community resilience to hazards as well as individual mitigation actions for homeowners, business owners, etc.

Possible New Actions Related to NFIP Participation and Compliance

- Formally designate a community Floodplain Administrator (FPA). Current Regulations indicate the Village Code Enforcement Official is responsible for administering the provisions of the Floodplain District.
- The Village should coordinate with the State NFIP Coordinator on possible updates or revisions to local floodplain management regulations based on NY DECs most current Model Floodplain Management Regulations (which are routinely being updated as needed).
- To assist with implementing substantial damage provisions of the NFIP following a destructive hazard event, develop a local post-disaster substantial damage plan.
- Ames's local Flood Damage Prevention regulations and building code enforcement procedures could be further strengthened to include the following requirements that exceed minimum NFIP standards:
    - Prohibit or minimize new development in floodplain areas.
    - Prohibit or enforce higher standards for critical facilities subject to flood hazards.
    - Add provisions that protect natural and beneficial functions of floodplains.

5. Mitigation Actions

Mitigation actions are projects or activities identified to reduce current and future vulnerabilities identified through the process of developing this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. The first table in this section identifies the status of the mitigation actions included in the 2016 version of this plan. Besides current status (i.e. completed, in progress, deferred, or deleted), actions brought forward to this 2024 plan are identified in the Keep for Plan Update? column. The second table includes all the actions, and their essential details, for this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. These actions were prioritized by the Municipality according to the criteria detailed in the main body of the plan.

Table 8 Status of Previous Mitigation Actions – Village of Ames.

Action #	Action Title	Action Description	Current Status	Status Description/Explanation	Keep for Plan Update?
1	Enhancing Flood Resilience: NFIP Reapplication Focus	Prioritize reapplication to the NFIP program.	Completed	Town is participating in NFIP	NO

Action #	Action Title	Action Description	Current Status	Status Description/Explanation	Keep for Plan Update?
2	Flood-Resistant Structural Retrofitting and Intervention	Support the mitigation of vulnerable structures via retrofit (e.g., elevation, flood-proofing) or acquisition/relocation to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as a priority when applicable. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or "worst damage scenario." Phase 1: Identify appropriate candidates and determine the most cost-effective mitigation option (in progress). Phase 2: Work with the property owners to implement selected action based on available funding and local match availability.	In Progress	Looking at the floodplain there are only a few residents that are in the floodplain. These property owners will be notified and provided with information on options for flood insurance.	YES
3	Comprehensive Mapping Update	Work with the County Planning to update maps for the Village that include flood, overall area, agriculture maps.	In Progress	Working with the county to have an updated map done	YES
4	Town Garage Relocation for Flood Resilience	Work with the Town of Canajoharie to relocate the Town garage. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or "worst damage scenario".	In Progress	Waiting for Town of Canajoharie to start relocation process	YES

Table 9. Updated Mitigation Actions (2024-2029) – Village of Ames

Action #	Action Title	Problem Description	Action Description	Project Type	Hazard	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Lead Department	Implementation Schedule	Priority
86	Flood-Resistant Structural Retrofitting and Intervention	Updated maps needed to address flood risks	Support the mitigation of vulnerable structures via retrofit (e.g., elevation, flood-proofing) or acquisition/relocation to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as a priority when applicable. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or "worst damage scenario."	Property Protection	Flood	Low	FEMA Mitigation Grant Programs and local cost share	Village Administration with NYS DHSES and FEMA support	2024-2029	Low
87	Town Garage Relocation for Flood Resilience	Critical facility located in flood prone area	Work with the Town of Canajoharie to relocate the Town garage. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or "worst damage scenario."	Property Protection	Flood	High	Grant funding with local cost share	Village Administration and Town of Canajoharie	2024-2029	High
88	Establish Safety Shelter(s)	Need shelter with backup power for residents during emergencies	Establish safety shelter(s) where residents can go in case of emergencies. Also get and install a generator or other back up power supply to allow continued operations during hazard events and establish heating and cooling centers as needed.	Emergency Services Protection	All hazards: flooding, severe weather, severe winter storms, extreme temperatures	Medium	Municipal budget/State Historical grants	Town	Long-term	Low

NOVEMBER 2024

Letter of Intent to participate in Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Plan by the Village of Ames is implied, primary and secondary contact information supplied via email rather than incorporated with form letter.

Capability Assessment Worksheet- Village of Ames

Planning and Regulatory

COUNTY TO WORK WITH JURISDICTIONS TO ANSWER

Plans	Yes/No Year	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	No	
Capital Improvements Plan	No	
Economic Development Plan	No	
Local Emergency Response Plan	No	
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	Yes	
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Watershed Management Plan	Yes	Yes
Floodplain Management Basin Plan	No	
Open Space and Recreation Plan	No	
Building Code, Permitting, and Inspections	**Yes/No**	**Are codes adequately enforced?**
Building Code	Yes	Yes
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire department ISO rating	No	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	Yes
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	**Yes/No**	**Is the ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts? Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?**
Zoning ordinance	Yes	Yes
Subdivision ordinance	No	
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law No. 2 of 2017, Adopted 12/6/2017
Natural hazard specific ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood insurance rate maps	Yes	Fema flood zones, effective 1/19/2018
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	
Stormwater Management Ordiance	No	
Growth Management Ordinance	Yes	Yes
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	No

Administrative and Technical

Administration	Yes/No	Describe capability Is coordination effective?
Planning Commission	No	
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (e.g., tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	No	
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Yes
Staff	**Yes/No FT/PT**	**Is staffing adequate to enforce regulations? Is staff trained on hazards and mitigation? Is coordination between agencies and staff effective?**
Chief Building Official	Yes	Yes
Floodplain Administrator	No	
Emergency Manager	Yes	Yes
Community Planner	Yes	MCBDC
Civil Engineer	No	
GIS Coordinator	Yes	MCBDC
Other		
Technical	**Yes/No**	**Describe capability Has capability been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past?**
Warning systems/services (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	
Hazard data and information	No	
Grant writing	Yes	MCBDC
Hazus analysis	No	
Other		

Financial

Funding Resource	Access/ Eligibility (Yes/No)	Has the funding resource been used in past and for what type of activities? Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
Capital improvements project funding	Yes	Future funds can be obtained.
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Storm water utility fee	No	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds	Obligation yes, special no	
Incur debt through private activities	No	
Community Development Block Grant	Yes	Future funds can be obtained.
Other federal funding programs	Yes	Future funds can be obtained.
State funding programs	Yes	Future funds can be obtained.
Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs	Yes	Future funds can be obtained.

Education and Outreach

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.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	no
Natural disaster or safety related school programs	No	
StormReady certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other		

VILLAGE OF CANAJOHARIE

MONTGOMERY COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE ANNEX NOVEMBER 2024

Village of Canajoharie

75 Erie Blvd.

Canajoharie, NY 13317

www.villageofcanajoharie.org/

Village of Canajoharie, New York

A RESOLUTION OF THE VILLAGE OF CANAJOHARIE ADOPTING THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTION NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2024

WHEREAS the Village Board recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the Village of Canajoharie; and

WHEREAS the Village Board has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the Village of Canajoharie from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the Village Board demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE VILLAGE OF CANAJOHAIRE, NEW YORK, THAT:

Section 1. The Village of Canajoharie Village Board adopts the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024. This plan, approved by the community, may be edited or amended after submission for review, but will not require the community to re-adopt any further iterations. This only applies to this specific plan and does not absolve the community from updating the plan in 5 years.

ADOPTED by a vote of 5 in favor and 0 against, and 0 abstaining, this 6th day of May, 2025.

ATTEST: By: Sandra L. Ward

Sandra L. Ward – Village Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM: By: Sandra L. Ward

Sandra L. Ward – Village Clerk

Office/Mailing Address: 75 Erie Blvd, Canajoharie, NY 13317 | Phone: (518) 673-5512

Fax: (518) 673-5517 | Email: deputyclerk@villageofcanajoharie.org | Website: www.villageofcanajoharie.org

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Village of Canajoharie Annex
2024 Montgomery County Hazard Mitigation Plan

This municipality Annex includes details regarding the Village of Canajoharie not included in the main body of the 2024 Montgomery County Multi-Hazards Mitigation Plan 5-Year Update (HMP). The municipality annexes were developed to assist municipalities with the process of implementing and maintaining their portion of the 2024 HMP. The Annex includes a Municipality Profile, Community Asset Vulnerability-Risk Analysis, National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary, Capability Assessment, and Mitigation Actions.

The following individuals have been identified as the hazards mitigation plan's primary and alternate point of contact for the Village of Canajoharie.

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Peter Briele, WWTP Superintendent 75 Erie Boulevard, Canajoharie, NY 13317 518- 673-2017 wwtp@villageofcanajoharie.org	Ron Dievendorf, Mayor 75 Erie Blvd Canajoharie NY 13317 518- 673-5512 mayor@villageofcanajoharie.org

1. Municipality Profile

1.1 Brief History

A settlement of the Mohawk Tribe was located at the site of the current village. On April 30, 1829, the New York State (NYS) Legislature incorporated the Village of Canajoharie. With the Mohawk River, the Canajoharie Creek, and the old Erie Canal, early settlers depended on ferries and bridges to get from one side of the village to the other and across to Village of Palatine Bridge.

1.2 Location and Demographics

The Village of Canajoharie is a rural village community situated in the western area of Montgomery County. The Village of Canajoharie is located within the borders of the Town of Canajoharie, south of the Mohawk River. It shares its boundaries with the Village of Palatine Bridge to the north, Town of Canajoharie to the east, south, and west.

Land surface ranges from around 239 feet above mean sea level along the Mohawk River to a high of 600 feet above mean seal level as the topography rises southerly. The Village is located where Canajoharie Creek discharges to the Mohawk River. A more detailed description of the Western Canajoharie Creek Subwatershed is included in the HMP Community Asset Inventory Section 5.4.

The Village's societal, infrastructural and economic resources, including critical assets, are highlighted in Figure 1.

The Village of Canajoharie is home to 1,608 residents, with a population density of 1,208 people per square mile. According to the 2020 US Census[1], 84% of their 855 housing units are occupied, while 16% of

[1] https://censusreporter.org/profiles/16000US3612111-canajoharie-ny/

the housing units remain vacant. Of the occupied units, 58% are owner occupied and 42% are renter occupied. 10% of the total population is below the poverty level, which includes 9% of seniors 65 and over, and 3% of children under the age of 18. Approximately 13% of the village's residents have attained a four-year college degree or higher. The median household income for the Village of Canajoharie is $47,250. There is some racial or ethnic diversity in the community with 92% reporting as White, 3% Native American, 2% as Hispanic and 1% as Asian.

1.3 Governance

The Village of Canajoharie is governed by a mayor and four trustees. This governing body will assume responsibility for the adoption and implementation of this plan.

1.4 Land Use and Development

The Village is approximately 1.4 square miles in size. In 2015 most of the village was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the Canajoharie Historic District, due to its importance as a transportation hub over the century and the well-preserved architecture from different eras. In the 2016 HMP, no major residential/commercial development or major infrastructure development were identified for the next five years.

2. Natural Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

Natural Hazard risk was calculated for all of Montgomery County in Section 4. The highest-ranked natural hazards include **flooding** due to heavy rain, ice jams and flash flooding, **severe weather** including extreme temperatures, high winds, and lightning and **severe winter weather** including snowstorms, and ice storms.

Local risk for flooding is typically dependent on the location of critical assets in relation to the special flood hazard areas. **Flooding** represents the largest natural hazard risk for The Village of Canajoharie as evidenced during Hurricane Irene, especially to Fort Hunter and properties on the Schoharie Creek. **Additional high-risk hazards include severe weather and severe winter weather.** When coupled with climate change, this risk is anticipated to be elevated in the future. This section highlights specific vulnerability assessments completed for the Village of Canajoharie that are not already included in the HMP. In addition to **specific flood, severe weather and severe winter weather** vulnerability analysis for all built structures including essential facilities and historic properties, the jurisdiction specific Hazus analysis for earthquakes is included.

2.1 Natural Hazard Event History Specific to the Municipality

Montgomery County has a history of natural and non-natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 4.0 of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the County and its municipalities. The table below presents a summary of natural events that have occurred to indicate the range and impact of natural hazard events in the Village in the past 10 years.

Table 1. Hazard Event History 2011-2021[2]

Dates of Event	Event Type	Summary of Damages/Losses
August 26 – September 5, 2011	Hurricane Irene and Remnants	Hurricane Irene led to the evacuation of the municipal building (computers, files, equipment) and homes required basement pump outs. Between the 28th and 28th, Interstate- 90 (local) was closed. Police and fire were used to ensure compliance with the closure of the New York State Thruway entrance and re-routing traffic. Some local roads were also closed due to debris. The Third Avenue Creek goes into an underground culvert to continue the flow down to the Canajoharie Creek. The culvert suffered a partial collapse which then caused damage to the sidewalk and driveway that flows under Orchard Street. Riverfront Park needs its floating docks repaired and the removal of silt from benches and sidewalks. Public Assistance from FEMA was requested by the Village.
September 7, 2011	Remnants of Tropical Storm Lee	During Tropical Storm Lee, the Village had to evacuate its municipal building (equipment, files and computers). There were numerous basement pump outs in the community. Many local roads were closed due to flooding and debris. The Village's wastewater treatment plant suffered equipment losses (electrical outlets, sludge pump motors, trash pump, stored copper wiring and a pickup truck was destroyed). In addition, the Village had to replace insulation on waterlines crossing the Canajoharie Creek, suspended under Mill Street Bridge, flood water ripped the insulation out. Other losses/costs to the Village included police/fire protective labor, removal of silt from Riverfront Park, repair to floating docks, filling of sandbags, and set up of EOC. The Village requested public assistance from FEMA.
June 6, 2013	Flash Flooding	Flash flooding occurred in the village of Canajoharie and the town of Root as a result of heavy rainfall. Roads were washed out and closed as a result of the flooding.

[2] Http://ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents

2.2 Community Assets

Twenty-seven community assets were identified for the Village of Canajoharie for inclusion in the HMP. Table 2 below lists all of the assets by FEMA asset categories, subtypes and name. The asset ID corresponds with locations shown in **Figure 1.**

Table 2. Community Assets in the Village of Canajoharie

	Asset ID	Subtype	Name
ECONOMY	1	Fuel	One Stop Shop Gas
	2	Fuel	Sunoco Gas Station
	3	Fuel	Betty Beavers
	4	Major Employer	Richardson Brands
	5	Major Employer	Canajoharie Central School District
SOCIETAL	6	**School/ Public**	**Canajoharie Senior High School**
	7	**School/ Public**	**Canajoharie East Hill / Middle School**
	8	Church	Church of the Good Shepherd
	9	Church	Community Bible Church
	10	Historic Site	Van Alstyne Homestead Museum
	11	**Senior Services**	**Arkell Hall**
	12	Historic Site/Library	Arkell Museum/The Canajoharie Library & Art Gallery
	13	Church	St. John's & St. Mark's Lutheran Church
	15	Church	Canajoharie United Methodist Church
	16	Church	Reformed Church
	17	Church	Upstate Chapel
	21	Mortuaries	Lenz & Betz Funeral Home
	22	Medical Facility	St. Mary's Healthcare - Canajoharie Health Center
	23	Medical Facility	Bassett Health Center Canajoharie
	30	Mortuaries	Houghtaling & Hanley Funeral Home

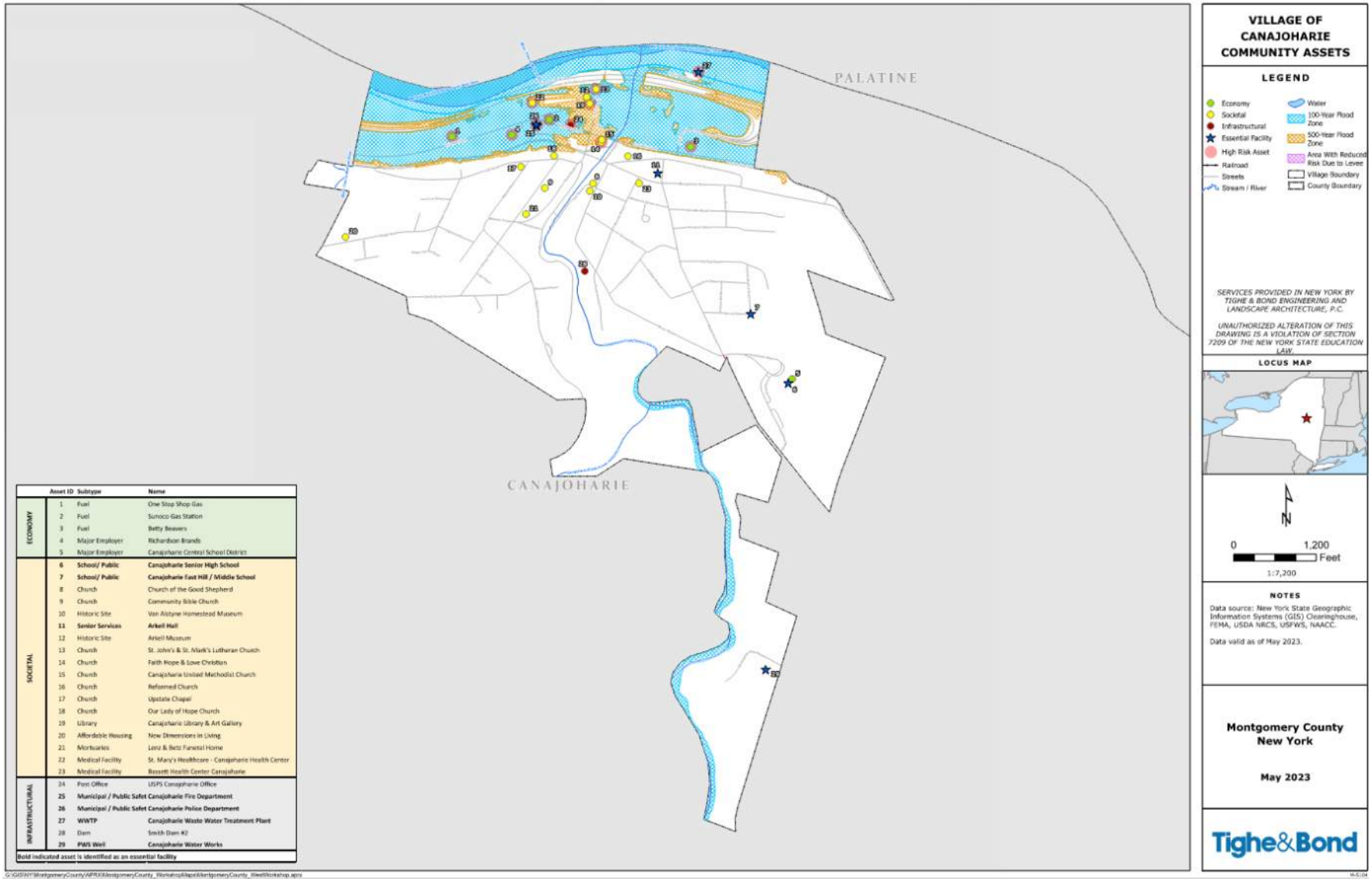
	Asset ID	Subtype	Name
INFRASTRUCTURAL	24	Post Office	USPS Canajoharie Office
	25	**Municipal / Public Safety**	**Canajoharie Fire Department**
	26	**Municipal / Public Safety**	**Canajoharie Police Department**
	27	**WWTP**	**Canajoharie Wastewater Treatment Plant**
	28	Reservoir	Smith St. Reservoir
	29	**PWS Well**	**Canajoharie Water Works**
Bold indicated asset is identified as an essential facility.			

2.3 Essential/ Critical Facilities

Essential facilities are defined in Section 5.7 of the HMP including facilities that are important to ensure a full recovery following the occurrence of a hazard event. There are seven essential facilities in the Village. The High School and Middle School are designated emergency shelters. Table 3 provides a summary of essential facilities, and the status of emergency power supplies, shelter availability and flooding hazard. Essential facilities are included in **Figure 1** along with the 100-year and 500-year floodplain.

Table 3. Essential Facilities in the Village of Canajoharie.

Facility	Location	Emergency Power?	Shelter?	In Floodplain?	Protected to 500-year flood?	Environmental Justice
Canajoharie Senior High School	136 Scholastic Way, Canajoharie	Y	Y	N	N/A	Y
Canajoharie East Hill / Middle School	25 School District Rd, Canajoharie	Y	Y	N	N/A	Y
Arkell Hall	55 Montgomery St, Canajoharie	Y	N	N	N/A	Y
Canajoharie Fire Department	75 Erie Blvd, Canajoharie	Y	Y	Y, 100-year flood	N, Action proposed	Y
Canajoharie Police Department	75 Erie Boulevard, Canajoharie	Y	N	Y, 100-year flood	N, Action proposed	Y
Canajoharie Wastewater Treatment Plant	63 Incinerator Road, Canajoharie	Y	N	Y, 100-year flood	N, Action proposed	Y
PWS Well	Canajoharie Water Works	Y	N	N	N/A	Y



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SOCIETAL	**6**	**School/ Public**	**Canajoharie Senior High School**
	7	**School/ Public**	**Canajoharie East Hill / Middle School**
	8	Church	Church of the Good Shepherd
	9	Church	Community Bible Church
	10	Historic Site	Van Alstyne Homestead Museum
	11	**Senior Services**	**Arkell Hall**
	12	Historic Site	Arkell Museum
	13	Church	St. John's & St. Mark's Lutheran Church
	14	Church	Faith Hope & Love Christian
	15	Church	Canajoharie United Methodist Church
	16	Church	Reformed Church
	17	Church	Upstate Chapel
	18	Church	Our Lady of Hope Church
	19	Library	Canajoharie Library & Art Gallery
	20	Affordable Housing	New Dimensions in Living
	21	Mortuaries	Lenz & Betz Funeral Home
	22	Medical Facility	St. Mary's Healthcare - Canajoharie Health Center
	23	Medical Facility	Bassett Health Center Canajoharie
INFRASTRUCTURAL	24	Post Office	USPS Canajoharie Office
	25	**Municipal / Public Safet**	**Canajoharie Fire Department**
	26	**Municipal / Public Safet**	**Canajoharie Police Department**
	27	**WWTP**	**Canajoharie Waste Water Treatment Plant**
	28	Dam	Smith Dam #2
	29	**PWS Well**	**Canajoharie Water Works**

Bold indicated asset is identified as an essential facility

Figure 1. Village of Canajoharie FEMA Flood Zones, Community Assets and Essential Facilities

2.4 Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties

According to FEMA records, there were no identified repetitive loss or severe repetitive loss properties in the Village of Canajoharie in 2016, or 2022. As of February 23, 2023, 9 policies were in force and the Village of Canajoharie had a total of 4 claims totaling $403,735 in losses for all NFIP-insured structures. It should be noted that according to FEMA data there are 184 structures within the 100-year flood plain and 75 structures in the 500-year flood plain (including the Town of Canajoharie).

2.5 Vulnerable Assets: Exposure Analysis

Vulnerable assets were identified by intersecting GIS-based asset inventories with known hazard boundaries to determine the numbers of parcels and critical facilities. This results in an estimation of vulnerable assets for the Village, by hazard as shown in Table 4. The estimated value of at-risk assets is based on the Village's latest property tax values. Scenarios are not cumulative, i.e., the 0.2% annual chance estimates also do not include the values and numbers of the 1% annual chance event.

Table 4. Village of Canajoharie Vulnerable Assets Exposure Analysis[3].

Hazard	At-Risk All Properties[4]		At-Risk Essential Facilities		At-Risk Historic Assets	
	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number
Hurricane/Tropical Storm	$257,990,179	1,446	$46,673,550	7	$2,726,900	2
Severe Thunderstorm	$257,990,179	1,446	$46,673,550	7	$2,726,900	2
Severe Winter Storm	$257,990,179	1,446	$46,673,550	7	$2,726,900	2
Tornado	$257,990,179	1,446	$46,673,550	7	$2,726,900	2
Flood						
1% Annual Chance	$50,743,787	184	$5,011,200	3	n/a	n/a
0.2% Annual Chance	$27,6171,350	75	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

[3] Values are based on 50% of assessor's full market value

[4] Includes Villages of Ames & Town of Canajoharie

2.6 Village Wide Earthquake Hazus Analysis

The earthquake Hazus 6.0 module uses two earthquake scenarios: an earthquake with a 5.0 magnitude and 500 and 2,500 Mean Year Return periods. Table 5 below presents estimated direct economic loss for damages from earthquakes for the Village of Canajoharie. The totals include capital stock and economic loss estimates.

*Table 5 Village of Canajoharie Earthquake Vulnerability Analysis**

Damage Categories	500-MRP	2,500-MRP
Estimated total number of buildings	1,446	1,446
Total direct building economic loss	$427,000	$5,986,000

- *Hazus combines the Villages of Canajoharie, Ames & Town of Canajoharie, values above are for all communities.*

3. Problem Statements

Problem statements were developed upon the completion and review of all risk assessment tasks. These statements are designed to briefly summarize the key hazard risks and vulnerabilities to the municipality based on potential impacts and losses from future events. They are among the issues of greatest concern and were used to assist in the identification and analysis of potential mitigation actions. These problem statements will be reviewed and revised as needed during future plan updates to reflect the most current information resulting from the risk assessment.

Table 6. Village of Canajoharie Problem Statements.

Problem Area	Description
Primary Hazards of Concern	
Trees	Tree related hazards are widespread during hurricane/tropical storm and severe winter storm events, particularly downing electrical lines, and when falling and blocking roads that isolate many rural areas throughout town and pose life/safety threat due to a lack of emergency access. Hazardous trees on Town-owned property are also a significant and costly concern.
Geographic Areas of Concern	
Mohawk River	**Local Areas of Flooding-**
Errigos Creek	
Vulnerable Community Assets	
Shelters Bridges Emergency Service	Two Canajoharie school locations are shelters.

4. Capabilities

The Village of Canajoharie is a small, sparsely populated community with limited capabilities and resources to support the implementation of hazard mitigation actions. This jurisdictional annex provides some additional documentation on the existing local authorities, policies, programs, and resources to support mitigation and the Village's ability to enhance or build upon these existing capabilities. This includes more detailed information on the updated capability findings for the community as highlighted in Section 7 (Capability Assessment), as well as the identification of some specific opportunities to expand and improve local mitigation capabilities for consideration as potential new actions for Section 8 (Mitigation Strategy). The Village of Canajoharie completed a FEMA Capabilities Assessment Worksheet detailing information pertaining to capabilities surroundings local and regulatory plans, building codes, permitting, inspections, land use permitting, ordinances, administration, staff, technical resources, funding resources, and programs/organizations which is included in Appendix E and summarized below.

4.2 Summary of Local Findings

4.1.1 Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

Planning and regulatory capabilities include the local plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that are relevant to reducing the potential impacts of hazards. The following planning and regulatory capabilities are currently in place for The Village of Canajoharie:

- Comprehensive/Master Plan – Updated 2023
- Capital Improvements Plan
- Local Emergency Operations Plan – County Emergency Operations Plan
- Stormwater Management Plan
- Floodplain Management Basin Plan – NFIP Compliant
- Building Codes – State Code
- Zoning Ordinance – Adopted 1990
- Subdivision Ordinance – Planning Board, 2006
- NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance – Village Code 63, Adopted 2017, administered by Code Officer
- Stormwater Management Ordinance – Compliant with NYS MS4 Phase II Implementation of the Clean Water Act
- Real Estate Disclosure Requirements – State NYSDOS, State Mandated

Given their direct relevance and significance to long-term hazard risk reduction, all current versions of formally adopted local comprehensive plans, master and environmental planning, environmental resource plans, and open space and recreation plans for participating jurisdictions were reviewed during the plan update process to ensure general consistency and integration as appropriate.

The Village of Canajoharie has important mitigation capabilities that work to reduce hazard risk. This includes the adoption and enforcement of building codes and land use and development ordinances/regulations that support mitigation by ensuring new or substantially improved development projects meet specific standards for public safety and protection from natural hazards. The administration and enforcement of these codes and development regulations are considered among the most effective and cost-beneficial measures to protect people and future development from the impact of natural hazard events. Some additional information on how effectively these regulatory tools and methods are being used for hazard mitigation purposes can be found under the NFIP Participation and Compliance sections of this annex. Some specific opportunities to enhance these tools are identified at the end of this Capabilities annex.

4.1.2 Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Administrative and technical capabilities include the local human resources and their skills/tools that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following administrative and technical capabilities are in place for The Village of Canajoharie:

- Planning Board
- Mutual Aid Agreements
- Chief Building Official *(Part-time)*
- Emergency Manager *(Police and Fire Chiefs)*
- Community Planner *(Chair on Planning Board)*
- Civil Engineer *(Delaware Engineering, contractor)*
- GIS Coordinator *(MCBDC)*
- Warning Systems/Services *(Montgomery County & Fire Department)*
- Hazard Data (*Early Warning Flood System, Mohawk River info sign Erriso Creek)*
- Hazus Analysis *(Canajoharie Fire Department, Canajoharie Police, Montgomery County EMO)*

The Village of Canajoharie is governed by a Village Board. The Village has limited full-time (or in-house) staff resources to support mitigation activities, but these capabilities are considered sufficient given the community's size and relatively lower vulnerability to natural hazards. Village staff are supported by numerous local boards and commissions in addition to auxiliary support staff who are under contract for additional support services including the Town of Canajoharie. The Emergency Management Office is the managerial function charged with creating the framework within which the community will reduce its vulnerability to hazards and cope with disasters. Emergency management seeks to promote safer, less vulnerable communities with the capacity to cope with hazards and disasters. Emergency management programming is integrated within town and village initiatives, seeking to promote safer, less vulnerable communities with the capacity to cope with hazards and disasters.

4.1.3 Financial Capabilities

Financial capabilities include the fiscal resources the community has access to for helping to fund the implementation of hazard mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities. The following financial capabilities are in place for The Village of Canajoharie:

- Capital improvement project funding – *Can go after future funding.*
- Community Development Block Grant – *Can go after future funding.*
- Federal Funding – *Can go after future funding.*
- State Funding – *Can go after future funding.*
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs – *Can go after future funding.*

The Village of Canajoharie has limited financial capabilities due to its size and relatively small income- generating tax base. With no special fees or other local capabilities to raise funds, the community is more reliant on external grant funding and debt financing mechanisms. However, the lack of local funding is a major constraint as many outside funding sources have local cost-share (cash match) requirement that the Village is unable to meet. This lack of financial resources is among the Village's biggest concerns with regard to the implementation of mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities.

The Villages' clerk is responsible for the accounting of all Village funds, maintaining financial records and preparing financial reports. Other responsibilities include overseeing the budget, process, assisting with the year-end audit, long term financial planning, handling insurance related matters, insurance, and the issuance of bonds. The clerk provides budget monitoring and financial reports to the Mayor and Village Board throughout the fiscal year.

4.1.4 Education and Outreach Capabilities

Education and outreach capabilities include the local programs and methods already in place that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following education and outreach capabilities are in place for The Village of Canajoharie:

- StormReady Certification
- CERT Team – team between Fire Department and County
- Public Education Program
- Natural Disaster Program in Schools
- Website
- Social Media

4.2 NFIP Participation and Compliance

The Village of Canajoharie has actively participated in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) since 1987. The current effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is dated January 19, 2018. As of December 31, 2022, there are a total of 9 NFIP policies in force. The total annual premium is $28,484 for a total of $2,501,000 in coverage. A total of 4 claims amounting to approximately $403,735 have been paid to NFIP policyholders in the Village of Canajoharie since joining the program.[13] More information on NFIP-insured structures, including those that have been repetitively damaged by floods, is provided in Section 4 (Risk Analysis) of the HMP and Section 2.4 of this Annex. Table 8 describes the Village of Canajoharie's participation and continued

compliance in accordance with NFIP requirements and as specified in FEMA's 2022 Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide.[14] Minimum standards set forth by FEMA and New York State have been adopted by the Village of Canajoharie.

Table 7. NFIP Participation and Compliance, Village of Canajoharie.

REQUIRED INFORMATION	RESPONSE
Adoption of NFIP minimum floodplain management criteria via local regulation.	Adopted 1988 via Village of Canajoharie General Provisions **Chapter 63 Flood Damage Prevention.** Updated 2017 and 2018.
Adoption of the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), if applicable.	Adopted via the above cited Ordinance **Section 63-6 Basis for establishing areas of special flood hazard.** Latest effective FIRM is dated January 19, 2018.
Implementation and enforcement of local floodplain management regulations to regulate and permit development in SFHAs.	Per the above regulations, the Building Code Enforces of the Village of Canajoharie administers the provisions of the Floodplain District. The Building Code Enforcer shall have the responsibility and authority to grant or deny flood hazard area permit applications for development in Special Flood Hazard Areas in accordance with this regulation.
Appointment of a designee or agency to implement the addressed commitments and requirements of the NFIP.	Per the above regulations, the Building Code Enforcer of the Village of Canajoharie has been formally appointed to implement the requirements of the NFIP through administration of the provisions of the Floodplain District.
Description of how participants implement the substantial improvement/substantial damage provisions of their floodplain management regulations after an event.	The Village follows the same local permitting process as described above for implementing and enforcing floodplain management regulations following a flood event. **Section 63-4** define substantial improvement/substantial damage as 50% of market value of the structure.

The Village of Canajoharie requires two (2) feet of freeboard for new construction or substantial improvements in special flood hazard areas and prohibits any floodway encroachments that result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood.

[13] FEMA NFIP, HUDEX Report, Policy and Loss Data by Community: https://nfipservices.floodsmart.gov//reports-flood-insurance-data
[14] Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide. FEMA. April 2022. P. 26.

The Village of Canajoharie does not participate in the Community Rating System (CRS), however, the Town has considered joining and would attend a CRS seminar if offered locally. CRS participation may not be cost effective based on the Town's limited administrative capabilities and the low number of NFIP policies currently in force.

Additional information on each jurisdiction's floodplain management program and participation in the NFIP is provided in Section 7 (Capability Assessment).

4.2.1 Improvement Opportunities

Despite the limitations and constraints faced by the Village of Canajoharie when it comes to current hazard mitigation capabilities, it can expand and improve on the capabilities described in Section 7 (Capability Assessment) and this annex. The Town is aware of its strengths and challenges in terms of mitigating risk. Specific opportunities to address existing gaps or limitations in local capabilities to reduce risk have been identified for each capability type and are further described below. Each of these opportunities were then considered by the Town during the plan update process as potential new mitigation actions to be included in the updated Mitigation Strategy.

Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

- Be opportunistic with further incorporating hazard mitigation and resilience into the Village's plans, especially as they relate to transportation and environmental policies that can reduce risk and/or provide incentives to infrastructure and development that is located outside of hazard areas or protective ecosystems.

Administrative and Technical Capabilities

- Develop systems or practices that can help the Village to better cope with staff turnover or other disruptions to routine government functions and duties that support risk reduction.
- Seek and implement more capacity building initiatives for Village staff as appropriate, including but not limited to continuing education and professional development opportunities.
- Seek more assistance from utility companies should be pursued to support tree pruning along major roadways throughout the village.

Financial Capabilities

- Maximize opportunities through the Village's budgeting and CDBG process to help fund priority hazard mitigation and climate adaptation projects, particularly when combined with alternative/external grant funding sources when a local cost-share increases the Village's chances for a grant award.
- Continue to build and support the capacity of local staff and volunteers to identify and pursue funding made available through external funding programs, particularly those routinely made available to smaller communities through recurring state-level grant programs.

- Continue to coordinate with Montgomery County and neighboring communities in the region as it relates to positioning the Village to pursue and capture future grant funding for regional hazard risk reduction projects.

Education and Outreach Capabilities

- Increase use of the Village's website to support low-cost public education and outreach initiatives on building community resilience to hazards as well as individual mitigation actions for homeowners, business owners, etc.

Possible New Actions Related to NFIP Participation and Compliance

- Formally designate a community Floodplain Administrator (FPA). Current Regulations indicate the Village Code Enforcement Official is responsible for administering the provisions of the Floodplain District.
- The Village should coordinate with the State NFIP Coordinator on possible updates or revisions to local floodplain management regulations based on NY DECs most current Model Floodplain Management Regulations (which are routinely being updated as needed).
- To assist with implementing substantial damage provisions of the NFIP following a destructive hazard event, develop a local post-disaster substantial damage plan.
- Canajoharie's local Flood Damage Prevention regulations and building code enforcement procedures could be further strengthened to include the following requirements that exceed minimum NFIP standards:
    - Prohibit or minimize new development in floodplain areas.
    - Prohibit or enforce higher standards for critical facilities subject to flood hazards.
    - Add provisions that protect natural and beneficial functions of floodplains.

5. Mitigation Actions

Mitigation actions are projects or activities identified to reduce current and future vulnerabilities identified through the process of developing this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. The first table in this section identifies the status of the mitigation actions included in the 2016 version of this plan. Besides current status, actions brought forward to this 2024 plan are identified in the Keep for Plan Update? column. The second table includes all the actions, and their essential details, for this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. These actions were prioritized by the Municipality according to the criteria detailed in the main body of the plan.

Table 8 Status of Previous Mitigation Actions – Village of Canajoharie

Action #	Action Title	Action Description	Current Status	Status Description/Explanation	Keep for Plan Update?
1	River and Creek Dredging for Enhanced Flood and Storm Protection	Dredge Mohawk River and mouth of Canajoharie Creek	Completed	This work was done over 10 years ago	NO
2	Creek Manhole Installation for Enhanced Problem Identification	Install manholes at Errigo Creek (sub-terrain) which would provide access to identify imminent problem areas.	In Progress	This needs an engineer study, hoping to get one in the future with funding opportunities.	Yes
3	Mohawk Street Piping Upgrade for Heightened Flood Resilience	Larger capacity piping for Mohawk Street	In progress	Pending Funding	YES

Village of Canajoharie Annex
2024 Montgomery County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Action #	Action Title	Action Description	Current Status	Status Description/Explanation	Keep for Plan Update?
4	Improving Drainage on Cunningham Road for Property and Infrastructure Protection	Cunningham Road drainage – increase size to reduce impacts to private properties and street infrastructure	Deleted	Road closed due to erosion	NO
5	Floodplain Mitigation for Village Wastewater Treatment Plan	Village Wastewater Treatment Plan is in the 100-year floodplain.	Completed	2015	NO
6	Transformer Relocation for Canajoharie Wastewater Treatment Plant Preparedness	Relocation of transformer at Village of Canajoharie Wastewater Treatment Plant.	Completed	2015/2016	NO
7	Generator Replacement for Wastewater Treatment Plant	Wastewater Treatment Plant Generator Replacement	Completed	2015/2016	NO

Action #	Action Title	Action Description	Current Status	Status Description/Explanation	Keep for Plan Update?
8	Certification and Training in Floodplain Management	Pursue continuing professional education and certification (e.g., Certified Floodplain Manager under the Association of State Floodplain Managers) of Code Enforcement Officers and NFIP FPAs in floodplain management and hazard risk reduction.	Ongoing	Wastewater, code enforcement, fire safety, etc. regularly updated.	YES
9	Improving Flood and Severe Storm Resilience	Canajoharie Creek Wall Restoration – replacement of damaged retaining wall along the Creek	In Progress	Pending Funding	YES
10	Storm System Structural Resilience	Canajoharie Storm System – Shaper Avenue, Orchard Street and Moyer Street	In Progress	Pending Funding	YES
11	Climate Control and Flood Proofing	Arkell Museum Artwork Protection – design and construct above ground, flood proof and climate control	Partially Completed	Climate Control in place, flood proofing is still needed	YES
12	Canajoharie Police Department Flood Vulnerability Evaluation and Mitigation Support	Notify and provide needed support to the facility manager/operator of the Canajoharie Police Department building to evaluate the facility's flood vulnerability and identify feasible mitigation actions. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500- year flood event or “worst 0damage scenario.”	In Progress	Managed in-house at Municipal Building – funding pending	Yes

Village of Canajoharie Annex

2024 Montgomery County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Action #	Action Title	Action Description	Current Status	Status Description/Explanation	Keep for Plan Update?
13	Bridges Flood Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Support	Notify and provide needed support to the facility manager/operator of the bridges at Incinerator Road and 90IX to evaluate the bridge's flood vulnerability and identify feasible mitigation actions. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500- year flood event or “worst damage scenario.”	Completed	Flood sensors installed along creek; bridge closed	No
14	Village Wastewater Treatment Plant Flood Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Support	Notify and provide needed support to the facility Manager/operator of the Village wastewater treatment plant to evaluate the facility's flood vulnerability and identify feasible mitigation actions. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or “worst damage scenario.”	Ongoing	Sensors installed, floodgates	YES
15	Firemen Club Rooms Flood Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Support	Notify and provide needed support to the facility manager/operator of the Firemen Club Rooms to evaluate the facility's flood vulnerability and identify feasible mitigation actions. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or “worst damage scenario.”	Completed	Managed in-house at Municipal Building	NO

Table 9. Updated Mitigation Actions (2024-2029) – Village of Canajoharie

Action #	Action Title	Problem Description	Action Description	Project Type	Hazard	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Lead Department	Implementation Schedule	Priority
89	Mohawk Street Piping Upgrade for Heightened Flood Resilience	Flood risks due to undersized piping on Mohawk Street	Upgrade piping capacity for Mohawk Street.	Structural Project	Flood, severe weather	High	Grant Funding where available; municipal budget	Village	2024-2029	Medium
90	Certification and Training in Floodplain Management	Needed training of code enforcement officers	Pursue continuing professional education and certification (e.g., Certified Floodplain Manager under the Association of State Floodplain Managers) of Code Enforcement Officers and NFIP FPAs in floodplain management and hazard risk reduction.	Prevention / Public Education and Awareness	Flood	Low	Municipal Budget	Village Administration	2024-2029	Medium
91	Improving Flood and Severe Storm Resilience	Damaged retaining wall	Canajoharie Creek Wall Restoration – evaluate flood levels and design/construction, upgrade damaged retaining wall along the Creek to improve erosion control.	Structural Project	Flood, severe weather	High	Potential funding source from NYS Department of State Office of Planning and Development, CDBG Infrastructure Grants, NYSDEC, Montgomery County Soil and Water Conservation Service, FEMA HMGP	Village of Canajoharie	2024-2029	High
92	Storm System Structural Resilience	ineffective storm system	Design and construct new separate storm sewers for the Canajoharie Storm System – Shaper Avenue, Orchard Street and Moyer Street to manage existing and projected storm flows due to climate conditions.	Structural Project	Flood, severe weather	High	Potential funding source from NYS CDBG Public Infrastructure program, USDA Rural Facilities, NYS Clean Water Revolving Fund, FEMA HMGP	Village of Canajoharie	2024-2029	Medium
93	Climate Control and Flood Proofing	Flooding concerns	Arkell Museum Artwork Protection – design and construct above ground, flood proof and climate control	Property Protection	Flood, severe weather	High	NYS ESD Grant Funds, Market NY	Arkell Museum	2024-2029	Medium
94	Canajoharie Fire & Police Department Flood Vulnerability Evaluation and Mitigation	Mitigation measure and potential funding are needed to address Village PD/FD facility vulnerabilities to flooding	Initiate an engineering study to identify mitigation measures and funding sources to address Canajoharie Police and Fire Department building flood vulnerability Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500- year flood event or “worst damage scenario.”	Property Protection	Flood, severe weather	Medium	Municipal and State grants	Village	2024-2029	Medium
95	Village Wastewater Treatment Plant Flood Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Support	Wastewater treatment plant at risk of flooding from severe storms	Initiate an engineering study to identify mitigation measures and funding sources to address the Village wastewater treatment plant facility's flood vulnerability. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or “worst damage scenario.”	Prevention / Public Education and Awareness	Flood, severe weather	High	Staff Time, FEMA, NYS DHSES, County, Municipality	Municipal NFIP FPA; Property Operator	2024-2029	Medium
96	Creek Manhole Installation for Enhanced Problem Identification	Manholes needed to identify imminent problem areas	Need an engineer study to possibly install manholes at Errigo creek (sub-terrain) which would provide access to identify imminent problem areas	Property Protection	Flood, severe weather	High	State Grants, FEMA	Village	2024-2029	Medium
97	Dredging/Dig into bedrock	Flood risks and potential road closure	Dredging or digging into bedrock to prevent the service water from the village from coming down into DPW garage property and across Old Fort Plain Rd causing closure of road.	Property Protection	Flood, severe weather	High	State Grants, FEMA	Village	2024-2029	Medium
98	Public Library Generators	Public Library lacks backup power	Provide backup power for public library to allow continued operations due to power outages caused by hazards. Generators will allow continued operation during natural hazard event as well as establishing cooling and heating center as needed.	Prevention / Property Protection	All hazards: flooding, severe weather, severe winter storms, extreme temperatures	Medium	HMGP	County DPW	Short-term	High

VILLAGE of CANAJOHARIE

Jeff Baker, Mayor
75 ERIE BOULEVARD
CANAJOHARIE, NY 13317
(518) 673-5512 Fax: (518) 673-5517

Francis Avery, Deputy Mayor
Harry Barse, Trustee
Bill Jones, Trustee
Ambrose Schaffer, Trustee

December 7, 2022

Village of Canajoharie
75 Erie Boulevard
Canajoharie, NY 13317

Re: Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – Letter of Intent to Participate

To assist in preparing the HMP update for Montgomery County, attached please find our primary and secondary point of contact on behalf of the Village of Canajoharie to participate as members of the Planning Team for the Montgomery County HMP.

Primary Contact:
Name: Jeff Baker
Title: Mayor
Office/Agency: Village of Canajoharie
Name of Participating Jurisdiction: Village of Canajoharie
Address: 75 Erie Boulevard, Canajoharie, NY 13317
Phone number: 518-673-5512 x 107
Email address: mayor@villageofcanajoharie.org

Secondary Contact:
Name: Sandra Ward
Title: Deputy Clerk
Office/Agency: Village of Canajoharie
Name of Participating Jurisdiction: Village of Canajoharie
Address: 75 Erie Boulevard, Canajoharie, NY 13317
Phone number: 518-673-5512 x 109
Email address: officeclerk@villageofcanajoharie.org

If anything further is necessary, please do not hesitate to contact me

Sincerely,

Sandra Ward
Deputy Clerk

Capability Assessment Worksheet- Village of Canajoharie

Planning and Regulatory

COUNTY TO WORK WITH JURISDICTIONS TO ANSWER

Plans	Yes/No Year	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; 2023	Yes
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	Yes
Economic Development Plan	No	No
Local Emergency Response Plan	Yes	Yes , County
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	Stormwater Management Plans required in accordance with the NYS MS4 Phase II implementation of the Clean Water Act.
Watershed Management Plan	Yes	
Floodplain Management Basin Plan	Yes	Limited by requirements under NFIP.
Open Space and Recreation Plan	No	
Building Code, Permitting, and Inspections	**Yes/No**	**Are codes adequately enforced?**
Building Code	Yes	Must adopt Uniform Construction Codes and International Building Code
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire department ISO rating	Yes	5 village of Canojahari, 9 Town of Canajoharie
Site plan review requirements	Yes	SEQRA & Zoning Ordinance
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	**Yes/No**	**Is the ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts? Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?**
Zoning ordinance	Yes, 1990	Village of Canajoharie Zoning Ordinance 1990
Subdivision ordinance	Yes, 2006	Planning Board
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Pg. 6301 Village Code 63-1 through 63-17, LL#Z-4-3-82, administed by Code Officer
Natural hazard specific ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	Yes	Stormwater system in place, stormdrains need to be expanded.
Flood insurance rate maps	Yes	effective 1/19/2018
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	Extensive park area already exists within village limits. Designs are in progress.
Stormwater Management Ordiance	Yes	Stormwater Management Plans required in accordance with the NYS MS4 Phase II implementation of the Clean Water Act.
Growth Management Ordinance	No	Need help for private buisness/property owners with flood mitigation planning.
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	State NYSDOS, State Mandated

Administrative and Technical

Administration	Yes/No	Describe capability Is coordination effective?
Planning Commission	Yes	Yes
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (e.g., tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	
Staff	**Yes/No FT/PT**	**Is staffing adequate to enforce regulations? Is staff trained on hazards and mitigation? Is coordination between agencies and staff effective?**
Chief Building Official	Yes	yes , part time
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	Yes , Code Enforcer Cliff Dorrough
Emergency Manager	Yes	Yes , Police and Fire Chiefs
Community Planner	Yes	Part Time on Planning Board
Civil Engineer	Yes	Deleware Engineering, contractor
GIS Coordinator	Yes	MCBDC
Other		
Technical	**Yes/No**	**Describe capability Has capability been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past?**
Warning systems/services (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	Montgomery County
Hazard data and information	Yes	Early Warning Flood System, Mohawk River info sign Erriso Creek
Grant writing	yes	Engineering FIRm, Western Montgomery County could benefit from grant writing workshops for both the public and local officials to increase the number of active and trained grant writers.
Hazus analysis	Yes	Canajoharie Fire Departme, Canajohare Police, Montgomery County EMO
Other		

Financial

Funding Resource	Access/ Eligibility (Yes/No)	Has the funding resource been used in past and for what type of activities? Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
Capital improvements project funding	Yes	Can go after future funding.
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Storm water utility fee	no	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds	Obligation Bonds - Yes, tax bonds - No	
Incur debt through private activities	No	
Community Development Block Grant	Yes	Can go after future funding.
Other federal funding programs	Yes	Can go after future funding.
State funding programs	Yes	Can go after future funding.
Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs	Yes	Can go after future funding.

Education and Outreach

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.	No	Parks committee Environmental Protection
Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	Fire Saet instruction
Natural disaster or safety related school programs	Yes	School resource officer
StormReady certification	yes	County wide certification
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	yes	Re-development of Beechnut site
Other		

VILLAGE OF FONDA

MONTGOMERY COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE ANNEX NOVEMBER 2024

Village of Fonda

8 E Main St

Fonda, NY 12068

www.villageoffonda.ny.gov/

Village of Fonda

8 E. Main Street, PO Box 447 Fonda, NY 12068
Telephone: +1 518.853.4335 Fax: +1 518.853.4555
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A RESOLUTION OF THE VILLAGE OF FONDA ADOPTING THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTION NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2024

RESOLUTION NO. 14-2025

WHEREAS, the Village Board of the Village of Fonda recognizes the ongoing threat that natural hazards pose to the safety, well-being, and property of residents and businesses within the Village of Fonda; and

WHEREAS, the Village of Fonda, in collaboration with Montgomery County and other local jurisdictions, has participated in the preparation of the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024, developed in accordance with the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS, the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024 identifies specific mitigation strategies, goals, and actions designed to reduce or eliminate long-term risks to people and property from the impacts of future natural hazards and disasters within the Village of Fonda and surrounding communities; and

WHEREAS, formal adoption of this plan demonstrates the Village of Fonda's continued commitment to hazard mitigation planning and to the proactive pursuit of measures that protect lives, property, infrastructure, and the local economy from the effects of future hazard events;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Village Board of the Village of Fonda hereby adopts the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024 as the official multi-hazard mitigation plan of the Village of Fonda.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that while the plan may be updated or amended as required by FEMA or state review processes, such edits shall not require re-adoption by the Village of Fonda unless substantial changes are made. This resolution applies only to this specific plan adoption and does not exempt the Village from the required plan update process every five (5) years.

Motion by: Mayor Peeler
Seconded by: Trustee Klim

Roll Call Vote:

Name	Aye	Nay	Abstain	Absent
Bob Klim, Trustee	X			
Lynn Dumar, Trustee				X
Scott Sprague, Trustee	X			
Tim Healey, Trustee	X			
Bill Peeler, Mayor	X			

William Peeler, *Mayor*

Bob Klim, *Trustee*
Scott Sprague, *Trustee*

Lynn Dumar, *Trustee*
Tim Healey, *Deputy Mayor - Trustee*

Christine Kearns, *Clerk-Treasurer*
Dan Denofrio, *Deputy Clerk-Treasurer*
Chris Weaver, *Street & Water Commissioner*
Stan Waddle, *Code Enforcement*

Resolution Adopted: X Yes ___ No

Entered: April 14, 2025

STATE OF NEW YORK)
COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY) ss:
VILLAGE OF FONDA)

I, Christine Kearns, do hereby verify that the foregoing is a true copy of a resolution unanimously adopted by the Village Board of the Village of Fonda, Montgomery County, New York, on the 14th day of April 2025.

Christine Kearns, Clerk Treasurer

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Cover Photo credit: Peter R. Barber, The Daily Gazette (7/23/21)

This municipality Annex includes details regarding the Village of Fonda not included in the main body of the 2024 Montgomery County Multi-Hazards Mitigation Plan 5-Year Update (HMP). The municipality annexes were developed to assist municipalities with the process of implementing and maintaining their portion of the 2024 HMP. The Annex includes a Municipality Profile, Community Asset Vulnerability-Risk Analysis, National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary, Capability Assessment, and Mitigation Actions.

The following individuals have been identified as the hazards mitigation plan's primary and alternate point of contact for the Village of Fonda.

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Bill Peeler, Mayor 8 E. Main Street, PO Box 447 Fonda, NY 12068 518-853-4335 bpeeler@villageoffonda.ny.gov	Christine Kerns, Clerk 8 E. Main Street, PO Box 447 Fonda, NY 12068 518-853-4335 villageclerk@villageoffonda.ny.gov

1. Municipality Profile

1.1 Brief History

Douw Fonda, considered to be the founder of the village, originally known as Caughnawaga, settled in Fonda in about 1750. The village itself extended from the old stone church and parsonage to Douw Fonda's trading post near the river within the circle of the present race track. The east end of the village is still to this day often referred to as Caughnawaga. Its name in the Iroquois language is "Kanawake" and means "above the rapids." One of Douw Fonda's three sons, Jelles (or Giles), born in 1727 was an extensive landholder and trader in the village and during the Revolutionary War he served as a major in the Tryon County Militia. His home was burned with others during the raid on Caughnawaga. In 1836, Fonda became the county seat as a result of its geographical location in the center of the county, growth in population and construction of the Utica and Schenectady railroad. The Village of Fonda was incorporated in 1850. The only industry in the village now is Kasson and Keller, manufacturers of aluminum products.

1.2 Location and Demographics

The Village of Fonda is a small village community, situated in central Montgomery County. Land surface ranges from around 250 feet above mean sea level along the Mohawk River to a high of 350 feet above mean sea level at the Fonda/Fultonville Central Schools. The Village is located in the Cayadutta Creek sub watershed to the Mohawk River where the Creek and other small tributaries drain to the Mohawk. A more detailed description of the Central Cayadutta Creek/ Fly Creek/Schoharie Creek Sub watershed is included in the HMP Community Asset Inventory Section 5.5.

The Village is located within the Town of Mohawk. It shares its boundaries with the Town of Mohawk to the northeast and west and the Village of Fultonville to the south.

The Village of Fonda is home to 531 residents with a housing density of 985 people per square mile. According to the 2020 US Census[1], 77% of their 285 housing units are occupied, while 23% of the housing units remain vacant. Of the occupied units, 65% are owner occupied and 35% are renter occupied. 9% of the total population is below the poverty level, which includes 10% of seniors 65 and over, and 10% of children below the age of 18. Approximately twenty percent of the town's residents have attained a four-year college degree or higher. The median household income for the Village of Canajoharie is $42,262. There is some racial or ethnic diversity in the community with 83% reporting as White, 16% as Hispanic, and 1% Black.

1.3 Governance

The Village of Fonda is the seat of Montgomery County. The Village is governed by the Mayor and Board comprised of four Trustees. This governing body will assume responsibility for the adoption and implementation of this plan.

1.4 Land Use and Development

The Village is about 1.4 square mile in size. In the 2016 HMP, it was stated that no major residential/ commercial development or major infrastructure development was identified for the next five years, with the exception for a possible healthcare facility that would be located outside of a flood hazard area.

[1] https://censusreporter.org/profiles/16000US3626924-fort-plain-ny/

2. Natural Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

Natural Hazard risk was calculated for all of Montgomery County in Section 4. The highest-ranked natural hazards include **flooding** due to heavy rain, ice jams and flash flooding, **severe weather** including extreme temperatures, high winds, and lightning and **severe winter weather** including snowstorms, and ice storms.

Local risk for flooding is typically dependent on the location of critical assets in relation to the special flood hazard areas. **Flooding** represents the largest natural hazard risk for The Village of Fonda as evidenced during Hurricane Irene, especially to Fort Hunter and properties on the Schoharie Creek. **Additional high risk hazards include severe weather and severe winter weather**. When coupled with climate change, this risk is anticipated to be elevated in the future. This section highlights specific vulnerability assessments completed for the Village of Fonda that is not already included in the HMP. In addition to jurisdiction specific **flood, severe weather and severe winter weather** vulnerability analysis for all built structures including essential facilities and historic properties, the jurisdiction specific Hazus analysis for Earthquakes is included

2.1 Natural Hazard Event History Specific to the Municipality

Montgomery County has a history of natural and non-natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 4.0 of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the County and its municipalities. The table below presents a summary of natural events that have occurred to indicate the range and impact of natural hazard events in the Town in the past 10 years.

Table 1. Hazard Event History 2011-2021[2]

Dates of Event	Event Type	Summary of Damages/Losses
August 26 – September 11, 2011	Hurricane Irene and Remnants of Tropical Storm Lee	Hurricane Irene caused road closures in the Park Street area which led to the closure of three county offices, town offices, Fonda fairgrounds, a wastewater treatment plant, Browns Bus, Dairy Isle, and other businesses. The Fonda-Fultonville Central School was opened up as a shelter. The Park Street area and the Fonda Fairgrounds were evacuated. The sewer plant was damaged as well. Public and private structures were damaged by floods.
August 21, 2014	Flash Flood	Heavy rainfall from thunderstorms led to flash flooding Fonda. Excessive flooding occurred on both Main Street and Broadway in Fonda. Flooding was also reported at the intersection of Route 5 (Main Street) and Route 334 (Cayadutta Street). A State of Emergency was issued for the town due to extent of the flooding.
May 1, 2017	Thunderstorm Winds	A line of thunderstorms entered eastern New York around 7:30 pm, resulting in wind damage in the Southern Adirondacks, Mohawk Valley, Capital District, Schoharie Valley, and Lake George Saratoga region. Wires and trees were reported down in Fonda due thunderstorm winds.
July 19, 2021	Flash Flood, Heavy Rain	A slow-moving thunderstorm produced torrential rainfall across the Village of Fonda on Monday, July 19, 2021. Between 3 and 4 inches of rain fell in just a couple of hours. A small creek north of the village overflowed its banks, sending water and mud downstream into the village. Storm drains became plugged up with debris so water was unable to get through. Many roads were closed and impassable in and around the village until early Tuesday morning, July 20, 2021. A state of emergency was issued in the Village of Fonda as a result of the flooding. In addition, this thunderstorm produced 1 inch hail near Johnstown, NY. Multiple reports of flash flooding in and around the Village of Fonda causing multiple roads to be closed including Broadway (Route 30A) to Main Street (Route 5... Road shoulders were washed out on Old Johnson Road. The Interstate 90 off-ramps were closed at Exit 28 in the village of Fultonville due to flooding.

[2] Http://cdc.noaa.gov/stormevents, NY Rising Report for Amsterdam and Florida

2.2 Community Assets

Thirty one community assets were identified for the Village of Fonda for inclusion in the HMP. Table 2 below lists all of the assets by FEMA asset categories, subtypes and name. The asset ID correspond with locations shown in **Figure 1.**

Table 2. Community Assets in the Village of Fonda

	Asset ID	Subtype	Name
ECONOMIC	1	Food/ Grocery	Dollar General
	2	Fuel	Stewarts
	3	Fuel	Cumberland Farms
	4	Fuel	Mobil
	5	Major Employer	Kasson Keller Keymark
	6	Major Employer	Montgomery County
	7	Fuel	Mancini Oil Depot

SOCIETAL	8	Historic Site/ Government	1836 Montgomery County Courthouse
	9	Library	Frothingham Free Library
	10	Shelters	Haven of Hope Farm and Residence
	11	Historic Site	Caughnawaga Reformed Church
	12	Church	St Cecilia Roman Catholic Church
	13	Food Pantry	Food Bank
	14	Apartments/Mobile Home Park	Apartments/Mobile Home Park
	15	**Senior Services**	**Fonda Terrace Apartments**
	16	Cemetery	Fonda Cemetery
	17	Medical Facility	Nathan Littauer Hospital
	18	Apartments	Robinhood Properties LLC
	19	Apartments/Mobile Home Park	CJT Properties, LLC
	20	Fairgrounds/Race Track	Montgomery County Ag Society
	22	**WWTP**	**Fonda Fultonville WWTP**
	24	Post Office	USPS Fonda Office
	25	Municipal /DPW /Highway	Town of Mohawk Office Bldg/Highway Department
	26	Municipal /DPW /Highway	Town of Mohawk DPW
	27	Government Office	NYS Canal Corp
	28	Municipal/ Park	Village of Fonda Canal Park
	29	Bus/Truck Terminal	SKT Realty Corporation
	31	**Municipal / DPW / Highway**	**Village of Fonda Office Bldg**
	32	**Municipal / DPW / Highway**	**Village of Fonda DPW**
	33	Switching Station	Frontier Switching Facility
	34	Rail	Fulton Railroad Properties Inc
Bold indicated asset is identified as an essential facility			

2.3 Essential/ Critical Facilities

Essential facilities are defined in Section 5.7 of the HMP including facilities that are important to ensure a full recovery following the occurrence of a hazard event. There are four essential facilities in the Village. There is no designated emergency shelter for the Village. Table 3 provides a summary of essential facilities, and the status of emergency power supplies, shelter availability and flooding hazard. Essential facilities are included in **Figure 1** along with the 100-year and 500-year floodplain.

Table 3. Essential Facilities in the Village of Fonda.

Facility	Location	Emergency Power?	Shelter?	In Floodplain?
Senior Services	Fonda Terrace Apartments	Y	N	N
WWTP	Fonda Fultonville WWTP	Y	N	Y, 500-year flood
Village of Fonda Office Bldg	8 East Main St.	Y	N	N
Village of Fonda DPW	8 East Main St.	N	N	N

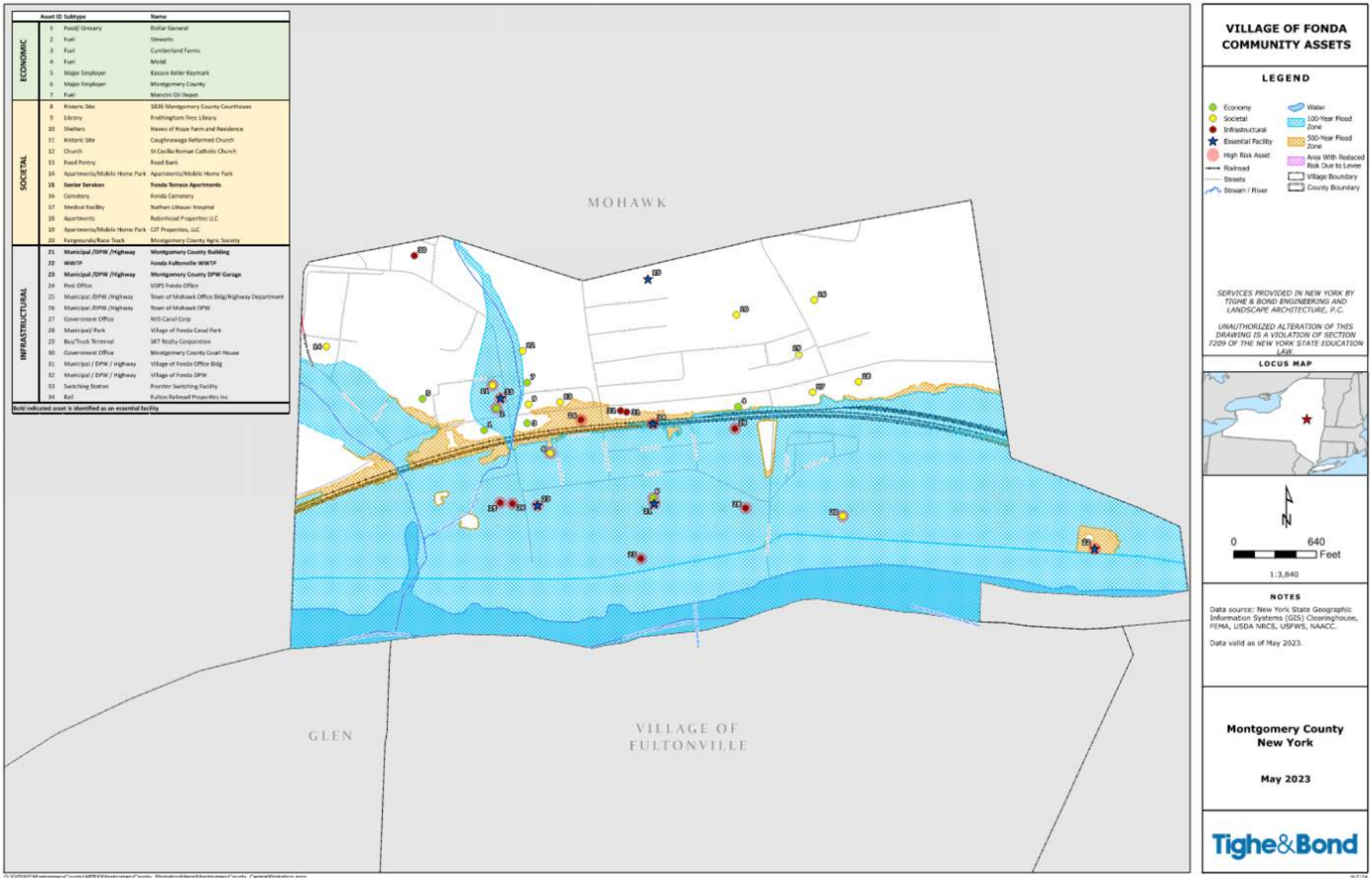

Figure 1. Village of Fonda FEMA Flood Zones, Community Assets and Essential Facilities

2.4 Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties

According to FEMA records, there were 10 identified repetitive loss properties in the Village of Fonda as of 2016, and as of 2022, there were 12 identified repetitive loss properties both adjacent to Schoharie Creek (**8 residential, 2 multi-family and 2 commercial**). As of February 23, 2023, 30 policies were in force and the Village of Fonda had a total of 60 claims totaling $1,674,589 in losses for all NFIP-insured structures. It should be noted that according to FEMA data there are 271 structures within the 100-year flood plain and 100 structures in the 500-year flood plain (including the Town of Mohawk).

2.5 Vulnerable Assets: Exposure Analysis

Vulnerable assets were identified by intersecting GIS-based asset inventories with known hazard boundaries to determine the numbers of parcels and critical facilities. This results in an estimation of vulnerable assets for the Village, by hazard as shown in Table 4. The estimated value of at risk assets is based on the Village's latest property tax values. Scenarios are not cumulative, i.e., the 0.2% annual chance estimates also do not include the values and numbers of the 1% annual chance event.

Table 4. Village of Fonda Vulnerable Assets Exposure Analysis[3].

Hazard	At-Risk All Properties[4]		At-Risk Essential Facilities		At-Risk Historic Assets	
	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number
Hurricane/Tropical Storm	$363,845,457	1,510	$1,587,835	4	$2,120,536	1
Severe Thunderstorm	$363,845,457	1,510	1,587,835	4	$2,120,536	1
Severe Winter Storm	$363,845,457	1,510	1,587,835	4	$2,120,536	1
Tornado	$363,845,457	1,510	1,587,835	4	$2,120,536	1
Flood						
1% Annual Chance	$66,587,194	271	n/a	n/a	$2,120,536	1
0.2% Annual Chance	$30,190,109	100	$529,464	1	n/a	n/a

[3] Values are based on 50% of assessor's full market values

[4] Includes Town of Mohawk

2.6 Village Wide Earthquake Hazus Analysis

The earthquake Hazus 6.0 module uses two earthquake scenarios: an earthquake with a 5.0 magnitude and 500 and 2,500 Mean Year Return periods. Table 5 below presents estimated direct economic loss for damages from earthquakes for the Village of Fonda. The totals include capital stock and economic loss estimates.

*Table 5 Village of Fonda Earthquake Vulnerability Analysis**

Damage Categories	500-MRP	2,500-MRP
Estimated total number of buildings	1,510	1,510
Total direct building economic loss	$505,000	$6,633,000

- *Hazus combines the Town of Mohawk with Village of Fonda, values above are for both communities*

3. Problem Statements

Problem statements were developed upon the completion and review of all risk assessment tasks. These statements are designed to briefly summarize the key hazard risks and vulnerabilities to the municipality based on potential impacts and losses from future events. They are among the issues of greatest concern and were used to assist in the identification and analysis of potential mitigation actions. These problem statements will be reviewed and revised as needed during future plan updates to reflect the most current information resulting from the risk assessment.

Table 6. Village of Fonda Problem Statements.

Problem Area	Description
Primary Hazards of Concern	
Trees	Tree related hazards are widespread during hurricane/tropical storm and severe winter storm events, particularly downing electrical lines, and when falling and blocking roads that isolate many rural areas throughout town and pose life/safety threat due to a lack of emergency access. Hazardous trees on Town-owned property are also a significant and costly concern.
Geographic Areas of Concern	
	Local Areas of Flooding-
Cayadutta Creek	Low lying areas along the confluence of the Creek and River flood.
Mohawk River	
Vulnerable Community Assets	
Shelters Bridges Emergency Service	There are no designated shelters in the Village of Fonda.

4. Capabilities

The Village of Fonda is a small, sparsely populated community with limited capabilities and resources to support the implementation of hazard mitigation actions. This jurisdictional annex provides some additional documentation on the existing local authorities, policies, programs, and resources to support mitigation and the Village's ability to enhance or build upon these existing capabilities. This includes more detailed information on the updated capability findings for the community as highlighted in Section 7 (Capability Assessment), as well as the identification of some specific opportunities to expand and improve local mitigation capabilities for consideration as potential new actions for Section 8 (Mitigation Strategy). The Village of Fonda completed a FEMA Capabilities Assessment Worksheet detailing information pertaining to capabilities surroundings local and regulatory plans, building codes, permitting, inspections, land use permitting, ordinances, administration, staff, technical resources, funding resources, and programs/organizations which is included in Appendix E and summarized below.

4.1 Summary of Local Findings

.1.1 Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

Planning and regulatory capabilities include the local plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that are relevant to reducing the potential impacts of hazards. The following planning and regulatory capabilities are currently in place for The Village of Fonda:

- Comprehensive/Master Plan – *Master Plan, June 1966. Joint plan with Village of Fonda, Village of Fultonville, Town of Mohawk, and Town of Glen.*
- Local Emergency Response Plan – *County OEM*
- Transportation Plan – *County Transportation Plan*
- Watershed Management Plan – *Mohawk River Watershed Management Plan, 2015*
- Floodplain Management Basin Plan – *Adopted in 1982 and amended in 1987.*
- Building Codes – *Adopted in 1985, amended in 1982, and revised in 1994.*
- Real Estate Disclosure Requirements – *NYS mandate, Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code – Article 14 §460-467*
- NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance – *Adopted in 2017 Town Code Section 54.*

The Village of Fonda has important mitigation capabilities in place that work to reduce hazard risk. This includes the adoption and enforcement of building codes and land use and development ordinances/regulations that support mitigation by ensuring new or substantially improved development projects meet specific standards for public safety and protection from natural hazards. The administration and enforcement of these codes and development regulations are considered among the most effective and cost-beneficial measures to protect people and future development from the impact of natural hazard events. Some additional information on how effectively these regulatory tools and methods are being used for hazard mitigation purposes can be found under the NFIP Participation and Compliance sections of this annex. Some specific opportunities to enhance these tools are identified at the end of this Capabilities annex.

.1.2 Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Administrative and technical capabilities include the local human resources and their skills/tools that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following administrative and technical capabilities are in place for The Village of Fonda:

- Planning Board
- Mutual Aid Agreements *(Surrounding municipalities)*
- Chief Building Official (Stanley Waddle)
- Floodplain Administrator *(Stanley Waddle)*
- Emergency Manager *(Mayor Peeler)*
- Warning Systems (digital community sign)

The Village of Fonda is governed by a Mayor and four Trustees. The Village has limited full-time (or in-house) staff resources to support mitigation activities, but these capabilities are considered sufficient given the community's size and relatively lower vulnerability to natural hazards. Village staff are supported by numerous local boards and commissions in addition to auxiliary support staff who are under contract for additional support services. The Emergency Management Office is the managerial function charged with creating the framework within which the community will reduce its vulnerability to hazards and cope with disasters. Emergency management seeks to promote safer, less vulnerable communities with the capacity to cope with hazards and disasters.

.1.3 Financial Capabilities

Financial capabilities include the fiscal resources the community has access to for helping to fund the implementation of hazard mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities. The following financial capabilities are in place for The Village of Fonda:

- Capital improvement project funding
- Federal Funding
- State Funding
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs

The Village of Fonda has limited financial capabilities due to its size and relatively small income-generating tax base. With no special fees or other local capabilities to raise funds, the community is more reliant on external grant funding and debt financing mechanisms. Limited local funding may be a major constraint as many outside funding sources have local cost-share (cash match) requirements which may be difficult to meet. This lack of financial resources is among the Village's biggest concerns with regard to the implementation of mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities.

The village Treasurer is responsible for the accounting of all village funds, maintaining financial records and preparing financial reports. Other responsibilities include overseeing the budget process, assisting with the year-end audit, long term financial planning, handling insurance related matters, insurance, and the issuance of bonds. The Treasurer provides budget monitoring and financial

reports to the Board of Trustees throughout the fiscal year.

.1.4 Education and Outreach Capabilities

Education and outreach capabilities include the local programs and methods already in place that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following education and outreach capabilities are in place for The Village of Fonda:

- CERT Team - County
- Human Services *(outreach/activities for seniors etc.)*
- Website
- Email Listserv

.2 NFIP Participation and Compliance

The Village of Fonda has actively participated in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) since 1987. The current effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is dated January 19, 2018. As of December 31, 2022, there are a total of 30 NFIP policies in force. The total annual premium is $48,501 for a total of $4,228,900 in coverage. A total of 60 claims amounting to approximately $1,674,589 have been paid to NFIP policyholders in the Village of Fonda since joining the program.[5] More information on NFIP-insured structures, including those that have been repetitively damaged by floods, is provided in Section 4 (Risk Analysis) of the HMP and Section 2.4 of this Annex. Table 8 describes the Village of Fonda's participation and continued compliance in accordance with NFIP requirements and as specified in FEMA's 2022 Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide.[6]

Table 8. NFIP Participation and Compliance, Village of Fonda.

REQUIRED INFORMATION	RESPONSE
Adoption of NFIP minimum floodplain management criteria via local regulation.	Adopted 2017 via Village of Fonda Town Code Section 54: Flood Damage Prevention.
Adoption of the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), if applicable.	Adopted via the above cited Ordinance (Section 54-6. Basis for establishing areas of special flood hazard). Latest effective FIRM is dated January 19, 2018.

[5] FEMA NFIP, HUDEX Report, Policy and Loss Data by Community: https://nfipservices.floodsmart.gov//reports-flood-insurance-data

[6] Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide. FEMA. April 2022. P. 26.

REQUIRED INFORMATION	RESPONSE
Implementation and enforcement of local floodplain management regulations to regulate and permit development in SFHAs.	Per the above regulations, the Building Code Enforces of the Village of Fonda administers the provisions of the Floodplain District. The Building Code Enforcer shall have the responsibility and authority to grant or deny flood hazard area permit applications for development in Special Flood Hazard Areas in accordance with this regulation.
Appointment of a designee or agency to implement the addressed commitments and requirements of the NFIP.	Per the above regulations, the Building Code Enforcer of the Village of Fonda has been formally appointed to implement the requirements of the NFIP through administration of the provisions of the Floodplain District.
Description of how participants implement the substantial improvement/substantial damage provisions of their floodplain management regulations after an event.	The Town follows the same local permitting process as described above for implementing and enforcing floodplain management regulations following a flood event. Section 54-4 of the Town's Ordinance define substantial improvement/substantial damage as 50% of market value of the structure.

Minimum standards set forth by FEMA and New York State have been adopted by the Village of Fonda. The Village of Fonda requires two (2) feet of freeboard for new construction or substantial improvements in special flood hazard areas and prohibits any floodway encroachments that result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood.

The Village of Fonda does not participate in the Community Rating System (CRS), however, the Village has considered joining and would attend a CRS seminar if offered locally. CRS participation may not be cost effective based on the Village's limited administrative capabilities and the low number of NFIP policies currently in force.

Additional information on each jurisdiction's floodplain management program and participation in the NFIP is provided in Section 7 (Capability Assessment).

.2.1 Improvement Opportunities

Despite the limitations and constraints faced by the Village of Fonda when it comes to current hazard mitigation capabilities, it can expand and improve on the capabilities described in Section 7 (Capability Assessment) and this annex. The Village is aware of its strengths and challenges in terms of mitigating risk. Specific opportunities to address existing gaps or limitations in local capabilities to reduce risk have been identified for each capability type and are further described below. Each of these opportunities were then considered by the Village during the plan update process as potential new mitigation actions to be included in the updated Mitigation Strategy.

Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

- Be opportunistic with further incorporating hazard mitigation and resilience into the Village's plans, especially as they relate to transportation and environmental policies that can reduce risk and/or provide incentives to infrastructure and development that is located outside of hazard areas or protective ecosystems.

Administrative and Technical Capabilities

- Develop systems or practices that can help the Village to better cope with staff turnover or other disruptions to routine government functions and duties that support risk reduction.
- Seek and implement more capacity building initiatives for Village staff as appropriate, including but not limited to continuing education and professional development opportunities.
- Seek more assistance from utility companies should be pursued to support tree pruning along major roadways throughout the village.

Financial Capabilities

- Maximize opportunities through the Village's budgeting and CDBG process to help fund priority hazard mitigation and climate adaptation projects, particularly when combined with alternative/external grant funding sources when a local cost-share increases the Village's chances for a grant award.

- Continue to build and support the capacity of local staff and volunteers to identify and pursue funding made available through external funding programs, particularly those routinely made available to smaller communities through recurring state-level grant programs.
- Continue to coordinate with Montgomery County and neighboring communities in the region as it relates to positioning the Village to pursue and capture future grant funding for regional hazard risk reduction projects.

Education and Outreach Capabilities

- Increase use of the Village's website to support low-cost public education and outreach initiatives on building community resilience to hazards as well as individual mitigation actions for homeowners, business owners, etc.

Possible New Actions Related to NFIP Participation and Compliance

- Formally designate a community Floodplain Administrator (FPA). Current Regulations indicate the Village Code Enforcement Official is responsible for administering the provisions of the Floodplain District.
- The Village should coordinate with the State NFIP Coordinator on possible updates or revisions to local floodplain management regulations based on NY DECs most current Model Floodplain Management Regulations (which are routinely being updated as needed).
- To assist with implementing substantial damage provisions of the NFIP following a destructive hazard event, develop a local post-disaster substantial damage plan.
- Fonda's local Flood Damage Prevention regulations and building code enforcement procedures could be further strengthened to include the following requirements that exceed minimum NFIP standards:
    - Prohibit or minimize new development in floodplain areas.
    - Prohibit or enforce higher standards for critical facilities subject to flood hazards.
    - Add provisions that protect natural and beneficial functions of floodplains.

5. Mitigation Actions

Mitigation actions are projects or activities identified to reduce current and future vulnerabilities identified through the process of developing this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. The first table in this section identifies the status of the mitigation actions included in the 2016 version of this plan. Besides current status, actions brought forward to this 2024 plan are identified in the Keep for Plan Update? Column. The second table includes all the actions, and their essential details, for this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. These actions were prioritized by the Municipality according to the criteria detailed in the main body of the plan.

Table 8 Status of Previous Mitigation Actions – Village of Fonda.

Action #	Action Title	Action Description	Current Status	Status Description/Explanation	Keep for Plan Update?
1	Structural Resilience Initiative: Retrofit and Acquisition for Flood Protection	Support the mitigation of vulnerable structures via retrofit (e.g., elevation, flood-proofing) or acquisition/relocation to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as a priority when applicable. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or "worst damage scenario". • Phase 1: Identify appropriate candidates and determine the most cost-effective mitigation option (in progress). • Phase 2: Work with the property owners to implement selected action based on available funding from FEMA and local match availability.	In Progress	One property owner on Park Street has reached out to the Village to date.	YES
2	Fonda-Fultonville WWTP Floodplain Retrofit and Road Elevation	Fonda-Fultonville Wastewater Treatment Plant is in the 100-year floodplain. It has been retrofitted to reduce interior flooding of structure. Design and implement a road elevation project to ensure access to facility.	In Progress	Continuing discussion with Fonda Fair / Raceway and FFJWWTP	YES

		Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or "worst damage scenario."			
3	Fonda Village Deteriorated Floodwalls Task Force	Deteriorated floodwalls along the Mohawk River- NYS Barge Canal in the Village of Fonda. These belong to NYS. Create a watchdog task force to advise NYS to pursue improvements to the deteriorated floodwalls in the Village.	Deferred	Need to engage volunteers for watchdog task force	no
4	CRS Program Participation and CAV Initiative	Support participation in the NFIP Community Rating System (CRS) program by attending CRS workshop(s) if offered within the county. Join the CRS program if adequate resources to support long term participation can be dedicated. See following related Community Assistance Visit (CAV) Initiative.	In Progress	Waiting for notice of a CRS program workshop.	YES
5	Village Storm water Management: Erosion and Sedimentation Mitigation	Storm water management systems project – examine measures to mitigate in- stream erosion and sedimentation, which reduces the capacity of three culverts in the Village.	In Progress	Capacity analysis of these 3 culverts is included in the Draft Engineering Report for the item below.	YES
6	Midway Alley Creek Mitigation Project	Stream mitigation project to improve conditions on Midway Alley Creek to reduce flooding that impacts sections of Broadway, residential properties at sections of Broadway and on South Broadway at Town of Mohawk DPW, Town of Mohawk Office Building, Montgomery County DPW South Broadway businesses, railroad crossing at South Broadway, and businesses on Main St.	In Progress	Draft Engineering Report completed with recommend mitigation alternatives including addition of storm water storage volume, measures to reduce the rate of flow through the creek to the Village, and increased culvert sizes. The Village is currently seeking funding to install the recommended mitigation measures.	YES

7	Fonda Municipal Building Backup Generator Acquisition	Obtain back-up generator for Village of Fonda Municipal Building.	In Progress	Village is seeking funding.	YES
8	Fonda/Fultonville WWTP Flood Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation	Encourage the property owner of Fonda/Fultonville WWTP to evaluate the facility's flood vulnerability and identify feasible mitigation options. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or “worst damage scenario.”	In Progress	The FFJWWTP has applied for CWSRF funding for WWTP improvements that would consider the 500-year flood event in the design of new treatment units.	YES
9	Critical Facility Flood Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation	Encourage the property owners of the critical facilities identified in Table 9.9-5 to evaluate the facility's flood vulnerability and identify feasible mitigation options. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or “worst damage scenario.”	In Progress	The Village board emphasizes flood resiliency throughout the community.	YES

Table 9. Updated Mitigation Actions (2024-2029) – Village of Fonda.

Action #	Action Title	Problem Description	Action Description	Project Type	Hazard	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Lead Department	Implementation Schedule	Priority
99	Structural Resilience Initiative: Retrofit and Acquisition for Flood Protection	Vulnerable structures in flood risk areas	Support the mitigation of vulnerable structures via retrofit (e.g., elevation, flood-proofing) or acquisition/relocation to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as a priority when applicable. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or "worst damage scenario". • Phase 1: Identify appropriate candidates and determine the most cost-effective mitigation option (in progress). • Phase 2: Work with the property owners to implement selected action based on available funding from FEMA and local match availability.	Prevention / Property Protection	Flood	Low	FEMA Mitigation Grant Programs and local budget (or property owner) for cost share	Town Engineering via NFIP FPA) with NYS DHSES, FEMA support	2024-2029	Medium
100	Fonda-Fultonville WWTP Floodplain Retrofit and Road Elevation	Wastewater treatment plant at risk of flooding from severe weather	Fonda-Fultonville Wastewater Treatment Plant is in the 100-year floodplain. It has been retrofitted to reduce interior flooding of structure. Design and implement a road elevation project to ensure access to facility. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or "worst damage scenario."	Property Protection	Flood, severe winter storms	High	HMA (Hazard Mitigation Assistance)	Fonda and Fultonville DPW's	2024-2029	High
101	CRS Program Participation and CAV Initiative	Needed participation in the NFIP CRS program	Support participation in the NFIP Community Rating System (CRS) program by attending CRS workshop(s) if offered within the county. Join the CRS program if adequate resources to support long term participation can be dedicated.	Prevention	Flood	Low	Municipal budget	Village NFIP FPA, as fully supported by local government officials	2024-2029	Low
102	Village Storm water Management: Erosion and Sedimentation Mitigation	Ineffective culverts	Storm water management systems project – examine measures to mitigate in- stream erosion and sedimentation, which reduces the capacity of three culverts in the Village.	Property Protection/ Natural Resource Protection and Green Infrastructure/ Structural Project	Flood, severe weather	Medium	Potential funding sources: NYS CDBG Public Infrastructure program, USDA Rural Facilities, NYS Clean Water Revolving Funding, FEMA HMGP	Village of Fonda	2024-2029	Medium
103	Midway Alley Creek Mitigation Project	Flood risks on Midway Alley Creek	Stream mitigation project to improve conditions on Midway Alley Creek to reduce flooding that impacts sections of Broadway, residential properties at sections of Broadway and on South Broadway at Town of Mohawk DPW, Town of Mohawk Office Building, South Broadway businesses, railroad crossing at South Broadway, and businesses on Main St.	Property Protection/ Natural Resource Protection and Green Infrastructure/ Structural Project	Flood, severe weather	High	Potential funding sources: NYS CDBG Public Infrastructure program, USDA Rural Facilities, NYS Clean Water Revolving Funding, FEMA HMGP	Village of Fonda	2024-2029	High

Table 9. Updated Mitigation Actions (2024-2029) – Village of Fonda.

Action #	Action Title	Problem Description	Action Description	Project Type	Hazard	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Lead Department	Implementation Schedule	Priority
104	Fonda Municipal Building Backup Generator Acquisition	Lack of backup power at municipal building	Purchase and install back-up generator for Village of Fonda Municipal Building to allow continues operation during power outages caused by all hazard events, and provide heating and cooling center as needed.	Property Protection	All hazards: flooding, severe weather, severe winter storms, extreme temperatures	Low	HMA	Village of Fonda	2024-2029	Medium
105	Fonda/Fultonville WWTP Flood Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation	Critical facilities at risk of flooding	Encourage the property owner of Fonda/Fultonville WWTP to evaluate the facility's flood vulnerability and identify feasible mitigation options. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or "worst damage scenario."	Public Education and Awareness/ Prevention	Flood, severe weather	Low	Staff Time, FEMA, NYS DHSES, County, Municipality	Municipal NFIP FPA	2024-2029	Low
106	Critical Facility Flood Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation	Critical facilities at risk of flooding	Encourage the property owners of the critical facilities identified in Table 9.9-5 to evaluate the facility's flood vulnerability and identify feasible mitigation options. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or "worst damage scenario."	Public Education and Awareness/ Prevention	Flood, severe winter storms	Low	Staff Time, FEMA, NYS DHSES, County, Municipality	Municipal NFIP FPA	2024-2029	Low
107	Broadway Creek Flood Mitigation and Infrastructure Improvement	Flooding risks of Broadway Creek	The Broadway Creek runs from north to south in the Village of Fonda (Village), Montgomery County, New York. The creek is composed of sections of open channels and underground culvert pipes that drain southerly into the Cayadutta Creek and subsequently the Mohawk River. The Broadway Creek has been subject to flooding events in the past, particularly along Broadway (NYS Route 30A) where the creek runs behind multiple residences before passing through an underground culvert. Infrastructure improvements are needed to reduce flood risk and damage to property. Identify recommendations from the Bradway Creek Engineering Assessment Report for implementation.	Property Protection/ Natural Resource Protection and Green Infrastructure/ Structural Project	Flood, severe winter storms	High	Potential funding sources: NYS CDBG Public Infrastructure program, USDA Rural Facilities, NYS Clean Water Revolving Funding, FEMA HMGP	Municipal	2024-2029	High

MONTGOMERY COUNTY NY
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER
Made of Something Stronger

September 30, 2022

Re: Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – Letter of Intent to Participate

We are pleased to announce that Montgomery County has received a grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency to update the County's multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan (HMP) in accordance with 44 FEMA requirements at 44.C.F.R. 201.6. The Montgomery County HMP will also be designed to support the New York Statewide Hazard Mitigation Plan. By updating the County-wide HMP, Montgomery County will be eligible to apply for future FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants and New York State Hazard Mitigation funding for specific mitigation projects designed to reduce and/or eliminate vulnerabilities resulting from disaster events throughout the County.

Montgomery County has contracted with Tighe & Bond, a multi-disciplinary engineering, environmental and planning firm, whose services in New York are provided by T&B Engineering and Landscape Architecture, P.C. (Tighe & Bond) to support the County to complete the update.

The purpose of this Letter of Intent (LOI) is to establish commitment from and a cooperative working relationship between all Participating Jurisdictions in the development and implementation of the Montgomery County HMP. In addition, the intent of this MOA is to ensure that the multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan is developed in accordance with Title 44 of the Federal Code of Regulations (CFR) Part 201.6; that the planning process is conducted in an open manner involving community stakeholders; that it is consistent with each participating jurisdiction's policies, programs and authorities; and it is an accurate reflection of the community's values.
Mitigation plans form the foundation for a community's long-term strategy to reduce disaster losses and break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. The Participating Jurisdictions in a mitigation planning process would benefit by:

- identifying cost effective actions for risk reduction;
- directing resources on the greatest risks and vulnerabilities;
- building partnerships by involving people, organizations, and businesses;
- increasing education and awareness of hazards and risk;
- aligning risk reduction with other community objectives; and

- providing eligibility to receive federal hazard mitigation grant funding.

Montgomery County will act as the Lead Community and has assigned Alex Kuttesch, AICP, Senior Planner with the Department of Economic Development and Planning as the point of contact for the Planning Team. The Participating Jurisdictions authorize the Lead Community to manage and facilitate the planning process in accordance with the Work Program and Schedule. The draft All Hazards Mitigation Plan is expected to be completed early spring 2023 and the Final All Hazards Mitigation Plan in early summer 2023 pending final review by FEMA.

The Participating Jurisdictions understand that representatives must engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in the Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (FEMA, 2013), including, but not limited to:

- Organize and attend regular meetings of the Planning Team.
- Assist the Planning Team with developing and conducting an outreach strategy to involve other planning team members, stakeholders, and the public, as appropriate to represent their Jurisdiction.
- Identify community resources available to support the planning effort, including meeting spaces, facilitators, and media outlets.
- Provide data and feedback to develop the risk assessment and mitigation strategy, including a specific mitigation action plan for their Jurisdiction.
- Submit the draft plan to their Jurisdiction for review.
- Work with the Planning Team to incorporate all their Jurisdiction's comments into the draft plan.
- Submit the draft plan to their respective governing body for consideration and adoption.
- After adoption, coordinate a process to monitor, evaluate, and work toward plan implementation.

To assist in preparing the HMP update for Montgomery County, we are requesting each participating jurisdiction identify a primary and secondary point of contact on behalf of the governing bodies to participate as members of the Planning Team for the Montgomery County HMP as soon as possible.

Primary Contact:
Name: Bill Peeler
Title: Mayor
Office/Agency: Village of Fonda
Name of Participating Jurisdiction: Village of Fonda
Address: 8 E. Main Street, PO Box 447, Fonda, NY 12068
Phone number: 518.853.4335
Email address: bpeeler@villageoffonda.ny.gov

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Secondary Contact:
Name: Scott Sprague
Title: Trustee
Office/Agency: Board of Trustees
Name of Participating Jurisdiction: Village of Fonda
Address: 8 E. Main Street, PO Box 447, Fonda, NY 12068
Phone number: 518.853.4335
Email address: sprague s587@yahoo.com

This LOI will remain in effect through the duration of the planning process and will terminate after adoption of the final FEMA-approved mitigation plan by all participating jurisdictions, or 5 years after FEMA approval, whichever is earlier. It may be terminated prior to that time for any Participating Jurisdiction by giving 60 days written notice. The LOI is to be implemented through the Work Program and Schedule, and any addenda that describe specific activities, programs, and projects, and if necessary, funding by separate instrument.

You may provide the contact information listed above by emailing Alex Kuttesch, akuttesch@co.montgomery.ny.us.

Sincerely,

Ken Rose, CEO

Kenneth T. Rose

Montgomery County Business Development Center

Capability Assessment Worksheet- Village of Fonda

Planning and Regulatory

COUNTY TO WORK WITH JURISDICTIONS TO ANSWER

Plans	Yes/No Year	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	
Capital Improvements Plan	No	
Economic Development Plan	No	
Local Emergency Response Plan	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	We need to create
Transportation Plan	Yes	
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Watershed Management Plan	Yes	
Floodplain Management Basin Plan	Yes	
Open Space and Recreation Plan	No	
Building Code, Permitting, and Inspections	**Yes/No**	**Are codes adequately enforced?**
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire department ISO rating	Yes	06/6Y
Site plan review requirements	No	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	**Yes/No**	**Is the ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts? Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?**
Zoning ordinance	No	
Subdivision ordinance	No	
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Adpoted 2017 Village of Fonda Code Section 54
Natural hazard specific ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood insurance rate maps	Yes	Effective 1/19/2018
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	
Stormwater Management Ordiance	No	
Growth Management Ordinance	No	
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	

Administrative and Technical

Administration	Yes/No	Describe capability Is coordination effective?
Planning Commission	Yes	
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (e.g., tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	No	
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	
Staff	**Yes/No FT/PT**	**Is staffing adequate to enforce regulations? Is staff trained on hazards and mitigation? Is coordination between agencies and staff effective?**
Chief Building Official	Yes	Stanley Waddle
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	Stanley Waddle
Emergency Manager	Yes	
Community Planner	Yes	Steering Committee and Montgomery County
Civil Engineer	No	
GIS Coordinator	No	
Other		
Technical	**Yes/No**	**Describe capability Has capability been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past?**
Warning systems/services (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	Digital Signage at Village Park
Hazard data and information	No	
Grant writing	No	
Hazus analysis	No	
Other		

Financial

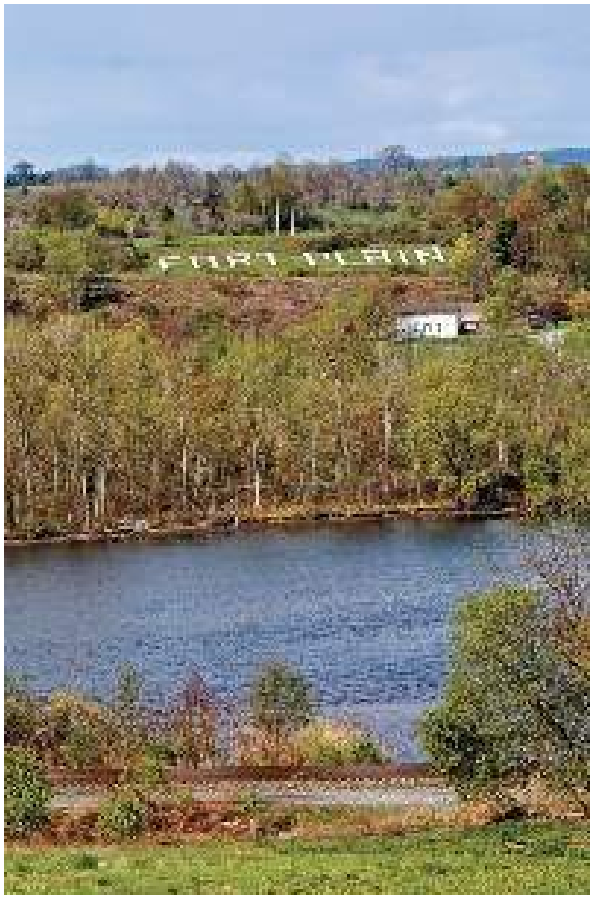
Funding Resource	Access/ Eligibility (Yes/No)	Has the funding resource been used in past and for what type of activities? Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
Capital improvements project funding	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Storm water utility fee	No	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds	1) Yes 2) no	
Incur debt through private activities	No	
Community Development Block Grant	Yes	
Other federal funding programs	No	We are currently working with our engineering firm "Prime" to identify funding for the Broadway Creek.
State funding programs	No	
Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs	Yes	

Education and Outreach

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.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No	
Natural disaster or safety related school programs	No	
StormReady certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other		

VILLAGE OF FORT PLAIN

MONTGOMERY COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE ANNEX NOVEMBER 2024



Village of Fort Plain

204 Canal Street

Fort Plain, NY 13339

www.villageoffortplain.com/

Village of Fort Plain

RESOLUTION NO. 14 of 2025

A RESOLUTION OF THE Village of Fort Plain ADOPTING THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTION NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2024

WHEREAS the Village of Fort Plain recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within Fort Plain; and

WHEREAS the Village of Fort Plain has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in The Village of Fort Plain from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the Village of Fort Plain demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE Village of Fort Plain, NEW YORK, THAT:

Section 1. In accordance with village law, the Village of Fort Plain adopts the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024. This plan, approved by the community, may be edited or amended after submission for review, but will not require the community to re-adopt any further iterations. This only applies to this specific plan and does not absolve the community from updating the plan in 5 years.

ADOPTED by a vote of 5 in favor and 0 against, and 0 abstaining, this 22nd day of April, 2025.

Motion By: Trustee Kirkpatrick

(print name)

Second By: Trustee deAraujo

(print name)

APPROVED AS TO FORM: By: Clerk Briggs

(print name)

SIGNED: _____ DATED: 4/22/2025

David Briggs, Clerk/Treasurer

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Village of Fort Plain Annex
2024 Montgomery County Hazard Mitigation Plan

This municipality Annex includes details regarding the Village of Fort Plain not included in the main body of the 2024 Montgomery County Multi-Hazards Mitigation Plan 5-Year Update (HMP). The municipality annexes were developed to assist municipalities with the process of implementing and maintaining their portion of the 2024 HMP. The Annex includes a Municipality Profile, Community Asset Vulnerability-Risk Analysis, National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary, Capability Assessment, and Mitigation Actions.

The following individuals have been identified as the hazards mitigation plan's primary and alternate point of contact for the Village of Fort Plain.

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Pat Hanifin, Mayor 168 Canal Street Fort Plain, NY 13339 518-993-4271 villageoffpmayor@gmail.com	David Briggs, Clerk 168 Canal Street Fort Plain, NY 13339 518-993-4271 fortplain.clerk@gmail.com

1. Municipality Profile

1.1 Brief History

The Village of Fort Plain is built on the site of a Revolutionary War fort. The fort was constructed in 1776 and a blockhouse was maintained here throughout the war. The Village of Fort Plain became an incorporated village in 1823. The opening of the Erie Canal was an economic boon. It became a center of manufacturing during the nineteenth century for textiles and furniture for the Village.

1.2 Location and Demographics

The Village of Fort Plain is a small village community, situated in northwestern Montgomery County. The Village is located within the borders of the Town of Minden in the western portion of Montgomery County. It shares its boundaries with the Towns of Minden and Palatine to the north, Village of Nelliston to the east, Towns of Minden and Canajoharie to the south and the Town of Minden to the west.

Land surface ranges from around 300 feet above mean sea level along the Mohawk River to a high of 500 feet above mean sea level as the topography rises to the west. The Village is located in the Otsquago Creek Subwatershed, where the Creek discharges to the Mohawk River. A more detailed description of the Western Canajoharie Creek Subwatershed is included in the HMP Community Asset Inventory Section 5.4. The Village of Fort Plain's societal, infrastructural and economic resources, including critical assets, are highlighted in Figure 1.

The Village of Fort Plain is home to 1,833 residents. According to the 2020 US Census[1], 68% of their 1,043 housing units are occupied, while 32% of the housing units remain vacant. Of the occupied units, 65% are owner occupied and 35% are renter occupied. 27% of the total population is below the poverty l

[1] https://censusreporter.org/profiles/16000US3626924-fort-plain-ny/

evel, which includes 51% of children under the age of 18, and 9% of seniors 65 and over. Approximately 16% of the village's residents have attained a four-year college degree or higher. The median household income for the Village of Fort Plain is $36,466. There is some racial or ethnic diversity in the community with 91% reporting as White, and 7% as Hispanic.

1.3 Governance

The Village of Fort Plain is governed by the Village Board, consisting of four trustees and the mayor. This governing body will assume responsibility for the adoption and implementation of this plan.

1.4 Land Use and Development

The Village is about 1.4 square miles in size. In the 2016 HMP, it was stated that the village was fully developed and there was no major residential/ commercial development or major infrastructure development identified for the next five years.

2. Natural Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

Natural Hazard risk was calculated for all of Montgomery County in Section 4. The highest-ranked natural hazards include **flooding** due to heavy rain, ice jams and **Additional high risk hazards include severe weather and severe winter weather**. flash flooding, **severe weather** including extreme temperatures, high winds, and lightning and **severe winter weather** including snowstorms, and ice storms.

Local risk for flooding is typically dependent on the location of critical assets in relation to the special flood hazard areas. **Flooding** represents the largest natural hazard risk for the Village of Fort Plain as evidenced during Hurricane Irene, especially to Fort Hunter and properties on the Schoharie Creek. **Additional high risk hazards include severe weather and severe winter weather**. When coupled with climate change, this risk is anticipated to be elevated in the future. This section highlights specific vulnerability assessments completed for the Village of Fort Plain that is not already included in the HMP. In addition to jurisdiction specific **specific flood, severe weather and severe winter weather** vulnerability analysis for all built structures including essential facilities and historic properties, the jurisdiction specific Hazus analysis for earthquakes is included.

2.1 Natural Hazard Event History Specific to the Municipality

Montgomery County has a history of natural and non-natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 4.0 of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the County and its municipalities. The table below presents a summary of natural events that have occurred to indicate the range and impact of natural hazard events in the Village in the past 10 years.

Table 1. Hazard Event History 2011-2021[2]

Dates of Event	Event Type	Summary of Damages/Losses
June 28, 2013	Flash Flood	Flash flooding occurred throughout Fort Plain due to heavy rainfall. Fifty to one hundred people were trapped in homes and water rescues needed to take place. Media reported up to two hundred homes were damaged or destroyed by flooding. Every road within the village was under water and some bridges were damaged or destroyed. Over 100 homes and numerous businesses in the Village of Fort Plain along the Otsquago Creek were inundated by floodwaters, which undermined building foundations, destroyed belongings, and in some cases washed entire structures away. Many businesses in the Village of Fort Plain were destroyed. One fatality occurred as flood waters swept a woman from a trailer away.
July 1, 2013	Severe Storms Flooding	Significant flash flooding occurred throughout Fort Plain as a result of heavy rainfall. The Otsquago Creek rose over its banks and impacted a section of Route 80. Multiple roads were washed out and closed and evacuations took place, as homes were impacted by the flood waters.
August 3, 2015	Thunderstorm Winds	The National Weather Service Storm Survey was conducted in Fort Plain. Multiple trees were downed in Fort Plain due to a thunderstorm microburst, especially between Center Street and Lydius Street. Several of the trees fell on homes. A utility pole was snapped at the intersection of Central Street and Orchard Street and a chimney was partially toppled as well.
November 1, 2019	Heavy Rain Flood	Route 5S was closed between Route 80 and Rouse Road due to flooding.

[2] Http://ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents

Dates of Event	Event Type	Summary of Damages/Losses
October 7, 2020	Tornado	A high-end severe weather event unfolded across the Northeast on Wednesday October 7, 2020. This event was classified as a serial derecho based on the 320-mile-long damage swath and distribution of significant wind gusts (75 mph and above). The fact that trees across the region were fully leafed exacerbated the resulting wind damage and produced widespread power outages. As a result of this storm, there were over 160,000 power outages across the region. Schools closed the next day due to lack of power, and dry ice was distributed to the public while power was being restored over the next few days. The NWS Storm Survey team observed a nearly destroyed barn with metal siding strewn about the property in Fort Plain. A tree was also toppled. The was the only damage as the tornado was very short lived. It spun up on the QLCS line moving through the area.
February 18, 2022	Heavy Rain Flood	The warm and rainy weather ahead of the cold front resulted in some snow melting as well as some ice to break up on area rivers and streams. As the colder weather returned, localized ice jams formed, some of which led to flooding, including in Dolgeville and Canajoharie. The westbound lane of State Highway 5 (West Main Street) between Water Street and Budnick Road was closed due to flooding.

2.2 Community Assets

Twenty-six community assets were identified for the Village of Fort Plain for inclusion in the HMP. Table 2 below lists all of the assets by FEMA asset categories, subtypes and name. The asset ID corresponds with locations shown in **Figure 1.**

Table 2. Community Assets in the Village of Fort Plain

	Asset ID	Subtype	Name
ECONOMIC	1	Food/ Grocery	Family Dollar
	2	Fuel	Stewarts
	3	Fuel	Stewarts
	4	Hardware	Fort Plain True Value Hardware
	5	Major Employer	Fort Plain Central School District
SOCIETAL	**6**	**School/ Public**	**Harry Hoag School**
	7	**School/ Public**	**Fort Plain High School**
	8	Historic Site	The Fort Plain Museum & Historical Park
	9	Church	Victorious Life Church of RMI
	10	Church	Grandview Baptist Church
	11	Food Pantry	Fulmont Community Actin Agc
	12	Library	Fort Plain Free Library
	13	Historic Site	Otsquago Aqueduct
	14	Future Housing Complex	Masonic Temple Building

	Asset ID	Subtype	Name
INFRASTRUCTURAL	**15**	**Municipal / Public Safety**	**Fort Plain Fire Dept.**
	16	**Municipal / Public Safety**	**Fort Plain Police Headquarters**
	17	Post Office	USPS Fort Plain Office
	18	**PWS Tank**	**Clyde Street Water Storage Tank**
	19	**Pump Station**	**Willett St Sewer Pump Station**
	20	**Pump Station**	**Rouse St Sewer Pump Station**
	21	Dam	Lock E-15 Dam at Fort Plain
	22	**PWS Tank**	**Garfield Street Water Storage Tank**
	23	**PWS Well**	**Village of Fort Plain/ Lincoln Wells**
	24	**Water Pump Station**	**Fort Plain Pumping Station**
	25	**Pump Station**	**Canal Street Pumping Station**
	26	**Pump Station**	**Hancock Pumping Station**
Bold indicated asset is identified as an essential facility			

2.3 Essential/ Critical Facilities

Essential facilities are defined in Section 5.7 of the HMP including facilities that are important to ensure a full recovery following the occurrence of a hazard event. There are twelve essential facilities in the Village. Harry Hoag and the High School are designated emergency shelters. Table 3 provides a summary of essential facilities, and the status of emergency power supplies, shelter availability and flooding hazard. Essential facilities are included in **Figure 1** along with the 100-year and 500-year floodplain.

Table 3. Essential Facilities in the Village of Fort Plain.

Facility	Location	Emergency Power?	Shelter?	In Floodplain?
Harry Hoag School	25 High St, Fort Plain	Y	Y	N
Fort Plain High School	1 West St, Fort Plain	Y	Y	N
Fort Plain Fire Dept.	168 Canal St., Fort Plain	Y	N	Y, 100-year flood
Fort Plain Police Headquarters	168 Canal Street, Fort Plain	Y	N	Y, 100-year flood
Clyde Street Water Storage	Wiles Park, Clyde Street, Fort Plain	N	N	N

Facility	Location	Emergency Power?	Shelter?	In Floodplain?	Protected to 500-year flood?
Clyde Street Water Storage Tank	Wiles Park, Clyde Street, Fort Plain	N	N	N	N/A
Willett St Sewer Pump Station	Willett St	N	N	Y, 100-year flood	Y, pumps are designed to withstand flood.
Rouse St Sewer Pump Station	Near Rouse Rd/ Clark Ave	N	N	N	N/A
Garfield Street Water Storage Tank	Garfield St, Fort Plain	N	N	N	N/A
Village of Fort Plain/ Lincoln Wells		Y	N	Y, 100-year flood	Y, well pumps are designed to withstand flood
Fort Plain Pumping Station	13 River Street	N	N	Y, 100-year flood	Y, pumps are designed to withstand flood
Canal Street Pumping Station	Canal Street	N	N	Y, 100-year flood	Y, pumps are designed to withstand flood
Hancock Pumping Station	Hancock Street	N	N	Y, 100-year flood	Y, pumps are designed to withstand flood

Figure 1. Village of Fort Plain FEMA Flood Zones, Community Assets and Essential Facilities

2.4 Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties

According to FEMA records, there were 4 identified repetitive loss properties in the Village of Fort Plain as of 2016, and as of 2022, there were 14 identified repetitive loss (**8 single family, 5 multi-family and 1 commercial**). As of February 23, 2023, 35 policies were in force and the Village of Fort Plain had a total of 108 claims totaling $3,576,933 in losses for all NFIP-insured structures. It should be noted that according to FEMA data there are 388 structures within the 100-year flood plain and 401 structures within the 500-year flood plain (including the Town of Minden).

2.5 Vulnerable Assets: Exposure Analysis

Vulnerable assets were identified by intersecting GIS-based asset inventories with known hazard boundaries to determine the numbers of parcels and critical facilities. This results in an estimation of vulnerable assets for the Village, by hazard as shown in Table 4. The estimated value of at risk assets is based on the Village's latest property tax values. Scenarios are not cumulative, i.e., the 0.2% annual chance estimates also do not include the values and numbers of the 1% annual chance event.

Table 4. Village of Fort Plain Vulnerable Assets Exposure Analysis[3].

Hazard	At-Risk All Properties[4]		At-Risk Essential Facilities		At-Risk Historic Assets	
	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number
Hurricane/Tropical Storm	$228,029,253	1,651	$13,133,980	12	$158,000	2
Severe Thunderstorm	$228,029,253	1,651	$13,133,980	12	$158,000	2
Severe Winter Storm	$228,029,253	1,651	$13,133,980	12	$158,000	2
Tornado	$228,029,253	1,651	$13,133,980	12	$158,000	2
Flood						
1% Annual Chance	$37,396,290	388	$534,300	4	n/a	n/a
0.2% Annual Chance	$35,759,490	401	$428,800	1	$ not available	1

[3] Values are determined based on 50% of full market value

[4] Includes the Town of Minden

2.6 Village Wide Earthquake Hazus Analysis

The earthquake Hazus 6.0 module uses two earthquake scenarios: an earthquake with a 5.0 magnitude and 500 and 2,500 Mean Year Return periods. Table 5 below presents estimated direct economic loss for damages from earthquakes for the Village of Fort Plain. The totals include capital stock and economic loss estimates.

*Table 5 Village of Fort Plain Earthquake Vulnerability Analysis**

Damage Categories	500-MRP	2,500-MRP
Estimated total number of buildings	1,651	1,651
Total direct building economic loss	$623,000	$7,390,000

- *Hazus combines The Town of Minden and Village of Fort Plain, values above are for both communities.*

3. Problem Statements

Problem statements were developed upon the completion and review of all risk assessment tasks. These statements are designed to briefly summarize the key hazard risks and vulnerabilities to the municipality based on potential impacts and losses from future events. They are among the issues of greatest concern and were used to assist in the identification and analysis of potential mitigation actions.
These problem statements will be reviewed and revised as needed during future plan updates to reflect the most current information resulting from the risk assessment.

Table 6. Village of Fort Plain Problem Statements.

Problem Area	Description
Primary Hazards of Concern	
Trees	Tree related hazards are widespread during hurricane/tropical storm and severe winter storm events, particularly downing electrical lines, and when falling and blocking roads that isolate many rural areas throughout town and pose life/safety threat due to a lack of emergency access. Hazardous trees on Town-owned property are also a significant and costly concern.
Geographic Areas of Concern	
Otsquago Creek	**Local Areas of Flooding-** The confluence of the Creek and Mohawk River are flood prone especially the low-lying areas along the banks of both the creek and the river
Mohawk River	
Vulnerable Community Assets	
Shelters	The two Fort Plain schools act as shelters when needed.
Bridges	None owned by the village, all bridges in village are state owned
Emergency Service	

4. Capabilities

The Village of Fort Plain is a small, sparsely populated community with limited capabilities and resources to support the implementation of hazard mitigation actions. This jurisdictional annex provides some additional documentation on the existing local authorities, policies, programs, and resources to support mitigation and the Village's ability to enhance or build upon these existing capabilities. This includes more detailed information on the updated capability findings for the community as highlighted in Section 7 (Capability Assessment), as well as the identification of some specific opportunities to expand and improve local mitigation capabilities for consideration as potential new actions for Section 8 (Mitigation Strategy). The Village of Fort Plain completed a FEMA Capabilities Assessment Worksheet detailing information pertaining to capabilities surroundings local and regulatory plans, building codes, permitting, inspections, land use permitting, ordinances, administration, staff, technical resources, funding resources, and programs/organizations which is included in Appendix E and summarized below.

4.1 Summary of Local Findings

4.1.1 Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

Planning and regulatory capabilities include the local plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that are relevant to reducing the potential impacts of hazards. The following planning and regulatory capabilities are currently in place for The Village of Fort Plain:

- Comprehensive/Master Plan – *Local Planning Board. Updated in 2016.*
- Local Emergency Response Plan – *County OEM*
- Transportation Plan – County Plan
- Floodplain Management Basin Plan – *NY Rising*
- Building Codes – *State and local enforcement. Accept minimum NYS code. Must adopt state building code and can enhance if wanted.*
- Zoning Ordinance – *Local ZBA, Chapter 192*
- Subdivision Ordinance – *Local ZBA, Chapter 192*
- Real Estate Disclosure Requirements – *State, realtors - NYS mandate, Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467*

NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance- *Adopted 10/17/2017 Town Code Chapter 102*The Village of Fort Plain has important mitigation capabilities in place that work to reduce hazard risk. This includes the adoption and enforcement of building codes and land use and development ordinances/regulations that support mitigation by ensuring new or substantially improved development projects meet specific standards for public safety and protection from natural hazards. The administration and enforcement of these codes and development regulations are considered among the most effective and cost-beneficial measures to protect people and future development from the impact of natural hazard events. Some additional information on how effectively these regulatory tools and methods are being used for hazard mitigation purposes can be found under the NFIP Participation and Compliance sections of this annex. Some specific opportunities to enhance these tools are identified at the end of this Capabilities annex.

4.1.2 Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Administrative and technical capabilities include the local human resources and their skills/tools that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following administrative and technical capabilities are in place for The Village of Fort Plain:

- Planning Board
- Mutual Aid Agreements
- Chief Building Official
- Emergency Manager
- GIS Coordinator *(MCBDC)*

The Village of Fort Plain is governed by the Village Board, consisting of four trustees and the mayor. The Village has limited full-time (or in-house) staff resources to support mitigation activities, but these capabilities are considered sufficient given the community's size and relatively lower vulnerability to natural hazards. Village staff are supported by numerous local boards and commissions in addition to auxiliary support staff who are under contract for additional support services. The Emergency Management Office is the managerial function charged with creating the framework within which the community will reduce its vulnerability to hazards and cope with disasters. Emergency management seeks to promote safer, less vulnerable communities with the capacity to cope with hazards and disasters. Emergency management programming is integrated within village initiatives, seeking to promote safer, less vulnerable communities with the capacity to cope with hazards and disasters.

4.1.3 Financial Capabilities

Financial capabilities include the fiscal resources the community has access to for helping to fund the implementation of hazard mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities. The following financial capabilities are in place for The Village of Fort Plain:

- Community Development Block Grant – *Future grants can be obtained.*
- Federal Funding – *ARPA funds*
- State Funding – *Future grants can be obtained.*
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs – *2023 Hazard Mitigation Plan*

The Village of Fort Plain has limited financial capabilities due to its size and relatively small income-generating tax base. With no special fees or other local capabilities to raise funds, the community is more reliant on external grant funding and debt financing mechanisms. Limited local funding may be a major constraint as many outside funding sources have local cost-share (cash match) requirements which may be difficult to meet. This lack of financial resources is a concern with regard to the implementation of mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities.

The Village Clerk/treasurer is responsible for the accounting of all Village funds, maintaining financial records and preparing financial reports. Other responsibilities include overseeing the budget process, assisting with the year-end audit, long term financial planning, handling insurance related

matters, insurance, and the issuance of bonds. The clerk/treasurer provides budget monitoring and financial reports to the mayor and board throughout the fiscal year.

4.1.4 Education and Outreach Capabilities

Education and outreach capabilities include the local programs and methods already in place that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following education and outreach capabilities are in place for The Village of Fort Plain:

- StormReady Certification
- Human Services *(outreach/activities for seniors etc.)*
- Website
- Social Media

4.2 NFIP Participation and Compliance

The Village of Fort Plain has actively participated in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) since 1987. The current effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is dated January 19, 2018. As of December 31, 2022, there are a total of 35 NFIP policies in force. The total annual premium is $50,759 for a total of $4,415,900 in coverage. A total of 108 claims amounting to approximately $3,576,933 have been paid to NFIP policyholders in the Village of Fort Plain since joining the program.[13] More information on NFIP-insured structures, including those that have been repetitively damaged by floods, is provided in Section 4 (Risk Analysis) of the HMP and Section 2.4 of this Annex. Table 8 describes the Village of Fort Plain's participation and continued compliance in accordance with NFIP requirements and as specified in FEMA's 2022 Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide.[14]

Table 7. NFIP Participation and Compliance, Village of Fort Plain.

REQUIRED INFORMATION	RESPONSE
Adoption of NFIP minimum floodplain management criteria via local regulation.	Adopted 2017 via Village of Fort Plain General Ordinance (Chapter 102 Flood Damage Prevention).
Adoption of the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), if applicable.	Adopted via the above cited Zoning Ordinance (Chapter 102-6. Basis for establishing areas of special flood hazard). Latest effective FIRM is dated January 19, 2018.

[13] FEMA NFIP, HUDEX Report, Policy and Loss Data by Community: https://nfipservices.floodsmart.gov//reports-flood-insurance-data
[14] Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide. FEMA. April 2022. P. 26.

REQUIRED INFORMATION	RESPONSE
Implementation and enforcement of local floodplain management regulations to regulate and permit development in SFHAs.	Per the above regulations, the Building Code Enforces of the Village of Fort Plain administers the provisions of the Floodplain District. The Building Code Enforcer shall have the responsibility and authority to grant or deny flood hazard area permit applications for development in Special Flood Hazard Areas in accordance with this regulation.
Appointment of a designee or agency to implement the addressed commitments and requirements of the NFIP.	Per the above regulations, the Building Code Enforcer of the Village of Fort Plain has been formally appointed to implement the requirements of the NFIP through administration of the provisions of the Floodplain District.
Description of how participants implement the substantial improvement/substantial damage provisions of their floodplain management regulations after an event.	The Town follows the same local permitting process as described above for implementing and enforcing floodplain management regulations following a flood event. Chapter 102-4 of the Town's Zoning Regulations define substantial improvement/substantial damage as 50% of market value of the structure.

Minimum standards set forth by FEMA and New York State have been adopted by the Village of Fort Plain.

The Village of Fort Plain requires two (2) feet of freeboard for new construction or substantial improvements in special flood hazard areas and prohibits any floodway encroachments that result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood.

The Village of Fort Plain does not participate in the Community Rating System (CRS); however, the Village has considered joining and would attend a CRS seminar if offered locally. CRS participation may not be cost effective based on the Village's limited administrative capabilities and the low number of NFIP policies currently in force.

Additional information on each jurisdiction's floodplain management program and participation in the NFIP is provided in Section 7 (Capability Assessment).

4.2.1 Improvement Opportunities

Despite the limitations and constraints faced by the Village of Fort Plain when it comes to current hazard mitigation capabilities, it can expand and improve on the capabilities described in Section 7 (Capability Assessment) and this annex. The Village is aware of its strengths and challenges in terms of mitigating risk. Specific opportunities to address existing gaps or limitations in local capabilities to reduce risk have been identified for each capability type and are further described below. Each of these opportunities were then considered by the Village during the plan update process as potential new mitigation actions to be included in the updated Mitigation Strategy.

Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

- Be opportunistic with further incorporating hazard mitigation and resilience into the Village's plans, especially as they relate to transportation and environmental policies that can reduce risk and/or provide incentives to infrastructure and development that is located outside of hazard areas or protective ecosystems.

Administrative and Technical Capabilities

- Develop systems or practices that can help the Village to better cope with staff turnover or other disruptions to routine government functions and duties that support risk reduction.
- Seek and implement more capacity building initiatives for Village staff as appropriate, including but not limited to continuing education and professional development opportunities.
- Seek more assistance from utility companies should be pursued to support tree pruning along major roadways throughout the village.

Financial Capabilities

- Maximize opportunities through the Village's budgeting and CDBG process to help fund priority hazard mitigation and climate adaptation projects, particularly when combined with alternative/external grant funding sources when a local cost-share increases the Village's chances for a grant award.
- Continue to build and support the capacity of local staff and volunteers to identify and pursue funding made available through external funding programs, particularly those routinely made available to smaller communities through recurring state-level grant programs.
- Continue to coordinate with Montgomery County and neighboring communities in the region as it relates to positioning the Village to pursue and capture future grant funding for regional hazard risk reduction projects.

Education and Outreach Capabilities

- Increase use of the Village's website to support low-cost public education and outreach initiatives on building community resilience to hazards as well as individual mitigation actions for homeowners, business owners, etc.

Possible New Actions Related to NFIP Participation and Compliance

- Formally designate a community Floodplain Administrator (FPA). Current Regulations indicate the Village Code Enforcement Official is responsible for administering the provisions of the Floodplain District.
- The Village should coordinate with the State NFIP Coordinator on possible updates or revisions to local floodplain management regulations based on NY DECs most current Model Floodplain Management Regulations (which are routinely being updated as needed).
- To assist with implementing substantial damage provisions of the NFIP following a destructive hazard event, develop a local post-disaster substantial damage plan.
- Fort Plain's local Flood Damage Prevention regulations and building code enforcement procedures could be further strengthened to include the following requirements that exceed minimum NFIP standards:
    - Prohibit or minimize new development in floodplain areas.
    - Prohibit or enforce higher standards for critical facilities subject to flood hazards.
    - Add provisions that protect natural and beneficial functions of floodplains.

5. Mitigation Actions

Mitigation actions are projects or activities identified to reduce current and future vulnerabilities identified through the process of developing this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. The first table in this section identifies the status of the mitigation actions included in the 2016 version of this plan. Besides current status (i.e. completed, in progress, deferred, or deleted), actions brought forward to this 2024 plan are identified in the Keep for Plan Update? column. The second table includes all the actions, and their essential details, for this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. These actions were prioritized by the Municipality according to the criteria detailed in the main body of the plan.

Table 8 Status of Previous Mitigation Actions – Village of Fort Plain.

Category of Action	Description of Action	Implementation Responsibility and Status	Hazard Addressed	Timeframe/ Priority	Resources/Funding *	Status: Completed/ In Progress/ Deleted Deferred/ Modified	Explanation of Status
Prevention / Public Education and Awareness	Notify and provide needed support to the facility manager/operator of the Fort Plain Fire Department building to evaluate its flood vulnerability and identify feasible mitigation options. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or "worst damage scenario".	Municipal NFIP FPA	Flood, severe storms	Short-term / Medium priority	Staff time, FEMA, NYS DHSES, County, Municipality	Completed	
Prevention / Public Education and Awareness	Willett Street Storm Sewer Repairs Project.	Village of Fort Plain	Flood, severe storms	Short-term / Medium priority	Staff time, FEMA, NYS DHSES, County, Municipality	Completed	

Category of Action	Description of Action	Implementation Responsibility and Status	Hazard Addressed	Timeframe/ Priority	Resources/Funding *	Status: Completed/ In Progress/ Deleted Deferred/ Modified	Explanation of Status
Prevention / Public Education and Awareness	Notify and provide needed support to the facility manager/operator the bridges on Route 80 and 90IX to evaluate their flood vulnerabilities and identify feasible mitigation options. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or "worst damage scenario".	Municipal NFIP FPA	Flood, severe storms	Short-term / Medium priority	Staff Time, FEMA, NYS DHSES, County, Municipality	Delete	This is a state highway
Property Protection	Where appropriate, support retrofitting, purchase, or relocation of structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as priority.	Village, NYS DHSES, FEMA	Flood, severe storms	Long-term depending on funding / Medium to high priority	HMGP, municipal budget for cost share	Delete	No funding
Structural Project	Streambank renewal and stabilization along Otsquago Creek around Abbott Street and Reid Street all the way to the mouth of the Mohawk River. Severe erosion has impacted 6-8 residential properties along Abbott Street and has damaged the foundation of one house. There is evidence of concrete on the Abbott	Village	Flood, severe storms	Depending on funding / High priority	HMGP with municipal budget for cost share	Completed	

Category of Action	Description of Action	Implementation Responsibility and Status	Hazard Addressed	Timeframe/ Priority	Resources/Funding *	Status: Completed/ In Progress/ Deleted Deferred/ Modified	Explanation of Status
	Street side of the Creek. One remedy may be to recondition and enhance this apparent flood structure. Excessive amounts of gravel need to be removed from Creek and large rip placed on slopes to stabilize banks.						
Structural Project	Replace approximately 140 feet of undersized culvert pipe on Beck Street to alleviate flooding in this area.	Village DPW	Flood, severe storms	Short-term depending on funding / High priority	Municipal budget, grant funding where available	Completed	
Structural Project	Replace undersized box culvert and piping at the intersection of Garfield Street and Waddel Avenue to alleviate flooding affecting several hundred acres in this area.	Village DPW	Flood, severe storms	Short-term depending on funding / High priority	Municipal budget, grant funding where available	In Progress	This has not been started but still on the radar to be done.
Property Protection	Identify, engineer, and upgrade flood gate system at western end of Willet Street to address flooding in the lowest point of the Village where floodwater exits.	Village DPW and Engineer	Flood, severe storms	Short-term depending on funding / Medium priority	Grant Funding with municipal budget for cost share	Delete	This area is owned and maintained by thruway authority.

Category of Action	Description of Action	Implementation Responsibility and Status	Hazard Addressed	Timeframe/ Priority	Resources/Funding *	Status: Completed/ In Progress/ Deleted Deferred/ Modified	Explanation of Status
Structural Project	Identify, engineer, and implement a solution to improve stormwater discharge from the area between Canal Street and Willet Street into the Old Erie Canal. The current stormwater outlet in this area empties into a ditch that lacks sufficient capacity, resulting in flooding in this area.	Village DPW and Engineer	Flood, severe storms	Short-term depending on funding / Medium priority	Municipal Budget; grant funding where available	Completed	
Property Protection	Consider flood-proofing options for the Municipal Building consisting of the Village Hall, Fire Department, and Police Headquarters which is in the 100-year floodplain.	Village Board	Flood	Short-term depending on funding / High priority	Grant Funding with municipal budget for cost share	In progress	New Village Hall purchased August 2023. Police and fire still in old building.
Structural Project	Drainage outlet for stormwater on Willet Street to be upsized from 12 inch to 18-inch pipe and realigned to remedy the discharge elevation problem.	Village DPW and Engineer	Flood, severe storm	Short-term depending on funding / Medium priority	Municipal Budget; grant funding where available	Completed	
Structural Project	Honey Hill Road Culvert Repairs Project	Village DPW and Engineer	Flood	Short-term depending on funding / Medium priority	Municipal Budget; grant funding where available	Completed	

Category of Action	Description of Action	Implementation Responsibility and Status	Hazard Addressed	Timeframe/ Priority	Resources/Funding *	Status: Completed/ In Progress/ Deleted Deferred/ Modified	Explanation of Status
Emergency Services Protection	Conduct a study to identify why the police station floods and identify mitigation actions to correct the issue. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or "worst damage scenario".	Village Engineer	Flood	Short-term depending on funding / High priority	Municipal Budget; grant funding where available	In Progress	No study has been done
Property Protection	Housing Rehabilitation Program	Village of Fort Plain	Flood	Short-term	Local budget	Delete	No funding
Structural Project / Natural Resource Protection and Green Infrastructure	Willet Street Storm Sewer Upgrade and Green Infrastructure Improvements	Village of Fort Plain	Flood, severe storm	Short-term	Local budget	Completed	
Structural Project	Honey Hill Road Outfall Channel	Village of Fort Plain	Flood, severe storm	Short-term	Local budget	Completed	
Prevention / Public Education and Awareness	H. Moyer Road Feasibility Study and Implementation	Town of Minden	All hazards	Short-term	Local budget	Delete	In the Town of Minden

Category of Action	Description of Action	Implementation Responsibility and Status	Hazard Addressed	Timeframe/ Priority	Resources/Funding *	Status: Completed/ In Progress/ Deleted Deferred/ Modified	Explanation of Status
Property Protection	Unsafe Flood Damaged Building Demolition Project	Various Montgomery County agencies including Soil and Water Conservation District and Planning Departments for identification of relocation site and administration of HMGP buyout program. Montgomery County or local Rural Preservation Corporation like Valley Housing Corporation for administration of homebuyer gap funding incentives.	Flood, severe storms	Immediately following relocation of families and demolition of properties through Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	HMGP Potential funding sources: New York State Housing and Community Renewal CDBG Program and Rural Area Revitalization Program (for relocation sites land acquisition, demolition and gap financing assistance); Mohawk Valley Flood Buyout Program, NYS Affordable Housing Corporation (for single family and/or multi-family homebuyer gap financing assistance); NYS Low Income Tax Credit Program for multifamily mixed income housing); NYS Environmental Facilities Corporation Green Infra-structure Grant Program (for evaluation and design of potential post-relocation mitigation measures. This requires feasibility study to be completed prior to 2015 CFA round); FEMA HMGP (for direct buyout assistance); private equity from affordable housing developers and property owners.	Completed	described under "Residential Relocation and Assistance Program" in the Montgomery County NYRCR

Category of Action	Description of Action	Implementation Responsibility and Status	Hazard Addressed	Timeframe/ Priority	Resources/Funding *	Status: Completed/ In Progress/ Deleted Deferred/ Modified	Explanation of Status
Structural Project/ Natural Resource Projection and Green Infrastructure	Clinton Avenue Embankment Repairs Project					Completed	
Structural Project/ Natural Resource Projection and Green Infrastructure	Otsquago Creek Bank Stabilization Project	Village of Fort Plain	Flood, severe storm	Short-term	Potential funding sources: NYS Department of State Office of Planning and Development, CDBG Infrastructure Grants, NYSDEC, Montgomery County Soil and Water Conservation Service, FEMA HMGP, USEPA Green Innovation Grant Program (GIGP)	Completed	
	Montgomery County Sanitary Sewer District #1 Wastewater Project						Move to County
Property Protection	Acquisitions of 40 properties	Various Montgomery County agencies including: Soil and Water Conservation District and Planning Departments for identification of relocation sites and administration of HMGP buyout program. Montgomery County or	Flood	Short-term	Potential funding sources: New York State Housing and Community Renewal CDBG Program and Rural Area Revitalization Program (for relocation sites land acquisition, demolition and gap financing assistance); Mohawk Valley Flood Buyout Program, NYS Affordable Housing Corporation (for single family and/or multi-family homebuyer gap	Completed	Residential Relocation and Assistance Program" section of the NY rising countywide rcr

Category of Action	Description of Action	Implementation Responsibility and Status	Hazard Addressed	Timeframe/ Priority	Resources/Funding *	Status: Completed/ In Progress/ Deleted Deferred/ Modified	Explanation of Status
		local Rural Preservation Corporation like Valley Housing Corporation for administration of homebuyer gap funding incentives.			financing assistance); NYS Low Income Tax Credit Program for multifamily mixed income housing); NYS Environmental Facilities Corporation Green Infra-structure Grant Program (for evaluation and design of potential post-relocation mitigation measures. This requires feasibility study to be completed prior to 2015 CFA round); FEMA HMGP (for direct buyout assistance); private equity from affordable housing developers and property owners.		
Property Protection	Evaluate Levee Modification Near Village of Fort Plain	Village of Fort Plain	Flood, severe storms	Short-term	Local budget	In Progress	This is evaluated whenever there is heavy rainfall or melting of snow
Property Protection	Village Office/Barn Drainage Improvements and Landscaping Improvements					Delete	Village Offices have relocated

Category of Action	Description of Action	Implementation Responsibility and Status	Hazard Addressed	Timeframe/ Priority	Resources/Funding *	Status: Completed/ In Progress/ Deleted Deferred/ Modified	Explanation of Status
Property Protection	Village Barn 2nd Floor Expansion to Create Records Room					Delete	Village Hall has moved to a bigger location

Table 9. Updated Mitigation Actions (2024-2029) – Village of Fort Plain.

Action #	Action Title	Problem Description	Action Description	Project Type	Hazard	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Lead Department	Implementation Schedule	Priority
108	Culvert replacement	Flooding from undersized culvert and piping	Upgrade undersized box culvert and piping to accommodate large storm events at the intersection of Garfield Street and Waddel Avenue to alleviate flooding affecting several hundred acres in this area.	Structural Project	Flood, severe weather	Medium	Municipal budget, grant funding when available	Village of Fort Plain	2024-2029	Medium
109	Flood Proofing	Flood mitigation actions and funding are needed to upgrade critical facilities located in the 100-year flood.	Initiate an engineering study to identify mitigation measures and funding sources to address flood vulnerability of the Municipal Building consisting of the Village Hall, Fire Department, and Police Headquarters. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or "worst damage scenario	Prevention / Property Protection	Flood, severe weather	High	Grant Funding with municipal budget for cost share	Village of Fort Plain	2024-2029	Medium
110	Flood Proofing	Need to address flooding and other concerns at levee	Evaluate Levee Near Village of Fort Plain	Prevention / Property Protection	Flood, severe weather	Low	Local budget	Village of Fort Plain	2024-2029	Low
111	Public Library Generators	Public Library lacks backup power	Provide backup power for public library to allow continued operations due to power outages caused by hazards. Generators will allow continued operation during natural hazard event as well as establishing cooling and heating center as needed.	Protection of Existing Infrastructure	All Hazards: Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Storms, extreme temperatures	Medium	Municipal budget / State Historical grants	Village of Fort Plain	Long-term	Medium

Letter of Intent to participate in Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Plan by the Village of Fort Plain is implied, primary and secondary contact information supplied via email rather than incorporated with form letter.

Capability Assessment Worksheet- Village of Fort Plain

Planning and Regulatory

COUNTY TO WORK WITH JURISDICTIONS TO ANSWER

Plans	Yes/No Year	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	Yes
Capital Improvements Plan	yes	No
Economic Development Plan	Yes	Yes
Local Emergency Response Plan	Yes	Yes
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	Yes	Yes
Stormwater Management Plan	No	No
Watershed Management Plan	Yes	Yes
Floodplain Management Basin Plan	Yes	Yes
Open Space and Recreation Plan	No	No
Building Code, Permitting, and Inspections	**Yes/No**	**Are codes adequately enforced?**
Building Code	Yes	Yes
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	Yes	Yes
Fire department ISO rating	No	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	Yes
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	**Yes/No**	**Is the ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts? Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?**
Zoning ordinance	Yes	Yes
Subdivision ordinance	Yes	Yes
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Adopted 10/17/2017 Town Code Chapter 102
Natural hazard specific ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	no
Flood insurance rate maps	Yes	Effective 1/19/2018
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	No
Stormwater Management Ordiance	No	NO
Growth Management Ordinance	No	No
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	No

Administrative and Technical

Administration	Yes/No	Describe capability Is coordination effective?
Planning Commission	Yes	Yes
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	No
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (e.g., tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	No	No
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Yes
Staff	**Yes/No FT/PT**	**Is staffing adequate to enforce regulations? Is staff trained on hazards and mitigation? Is coordination between agencies and staff effective?**
Chief Building Official	Yes	Yes
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	Yes
Emergency Manager	Yes	Yes
Community Planner	Yes	Yes
Civil Engineer	Yes	Yes
GIS Coordinator	Yes	Yes, MCBDC
Other		
Technical	**Yes/No**	**Describe capability Has capability been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past?**
Warning systems/services (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	
Hazard data and information	Yes	2023 Hazard mitigation plan
Grant writing	Yes	Yes
Hazus analysis	No	
Other		

Financial

Funding Resource	Access/ Eligibility (Yes/No)	Has the funding resource been used in past and for what type of activities? Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
Capital improvements project funding	No	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Storm water utility fee	No	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds	No	
Incur debt through private activities	No	
Community Development Block Grant	Yes	Future grants can be obtained.
Other federal funding programs	Yes	ARPA funds
State funding programs	Yes	Future grants can be obtained.
Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs	No	2023 hazard mititgation plan

Education and Outreach

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.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No	
Natural disaster or safety related school programs	No	
StormReady certification	Yes	County wide certification
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other		

VILLAGE OF FULTONVILLE

MONTGOMERY COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE ANNEX NOVEMBER 2024

Village of Fultonville

10 Erie Street

Fultonville, NY 12072

www.fultonville.org

Resolution # 05-01, 2025

VILLAGE OF FULTONVILLE

A RESOLUTION OF THE VILLAGE OF FULTONVILLE ADOPTING THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY MULTI- JURISDICTION NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2024

The following Resolution was made by Trustee Helmer
And subsequently seconded by Trustee Hornbeck

WHEREAS the Village of Fultonville recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within Village of Fultonville; and

WHEREAS the Village of Fultonville has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in Village of Fultonville from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS the adoption by the Village of Fultonville demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE VILLAGE OF FULTONVILLE, NEW YORK, THAT: the Village Board of the Village of Fultonville hereby adopts the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024 as the official multi-hazard mitigation plan of the Village of Fultonville.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that while the plan may be updated or amended as required by FEMA or state review processes, such edits shall not require re-adoption by the Village of Fultonville unless substantial changes are made. This resolution applies only to this specific plan adoption and does not exempt the Village from the required plan update process every five (5) years.

The question of the adoption of the foregoing Resolution was duly put to a vote on roll call, which results as follows:

	~~Abstain~~/Absent	Aye	Nay
Mayor Timothy Morford		✓	
Trustee Stephen Helmin		✓	
Trustee Linda Denton	✓		
Trustee Jolene Hornbeck		✓	
Trustee Regina Breton		✓	

Resolved, that this Resolution shall take effect immediately.

Approved as to form this 19 day of May, 2025.

Engrossed and signed by the Mayor of the Village of Fultonville and attested by the Clerk of the Village of Fultonville Board this 19 day of May 2025.

Vicki Romano
Clerk

Mayor

CERTIFICATION

RESOLUTION 05-01

YEAR 2025

I, Vickie Romano, Village Clerk of the Village of Fultonville, and Clerk of the Fultonville Village Board, do hereby certify that the Resolution attached hereto was duly adopted by the Village Board at a meeting on the 19 day of May, 2025 in accordance with the applicable provisions of law and is an exact copy of the original thereof on file in the Village Clerk's office, and I do hereby further certify that said Resolution has not been amended, repealed nor in any way altered and is in full force and affected.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Village of Fultonville this 19 day of May, 2025.

Vicki Romano

Village Clerk

Village of Fultonville

County of Montgomery, New York

SEAL

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Cover photo credit: Getty Images March 13, 2023, Snowstorm

This municipality Annex includes details regarding the Village of Fultonville not included in the main body of the 2024 Montgomery County Multi-Hazards Mitigation Plan 5-Year Update (HMP). The municipality annexes were developed to assist municipalities with the process of implementing and maintaining their portion of the 2024 HMP. The Annex includes a Municipality Profile, Community Asset Vulnerability-Risk Analysis, National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary, Capability Assessment, and Mitigation Actions.

The following individuals have been identified as the hazards mitigation plan's primary and alternate point of contact for the Village of Fultonville.

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Tim Morford, Mayor 10 Erie Street, Fultonville, NY 12072 518-770-1317 (cell) morfordtim@gmail.com	Vickie Romano, Clerk 10 Erie Street, Fultonville, NY 12072 518-853-3815 Fultonvillevillageclerk@gmail.com

1. Municipality Profile

1.1 Brief History

The area near Fultonville was first settled around 1750 and was originally called "Van Epps Swamp" because of the swampland near the river. The village is named after Robert Fulton, inventory of the steamboat. The Village itself was incorporated in 1848 and is home to many historic structures, such as the Cobblestone Hall and Free Library.

In 2019, the area of the village that had been developed in the 19th and early 20th centuries was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the Fultonville Historic District in recognition of its well-preserved architecture from its original settlement, the era centering around the development of the Erie Canal, and afterwards.[1]

1.2 Location and Demographics

The Village of Fultonville is a rural village of approximately 0.5 square miles, located in the northern-central portion of Montgomery County. The Fultonville Village is on the south bank of the Mohawk River in the Town of Glen. It shares its boundaries with the Town of Mohawk to the east and west and the Village of Fonda to the north. Land surface ranges from around 250 feet above mean sea level along the Mohawk River to a high of 500 feet above mean sea level as topography rises to the southwest. The Village is located in the Dry Dock Creek sub watershed to the Mohawk River where the Creek and other small tributaries drain to the Mohawk. A more detailed description of the Central Cayadutta Creek/ Fly Creek/Schoharie Creek Sub watershed is included in the HMP Community Asset Inventory Section 5.5.

[1] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fultonville,_New_York

The Village of Fultonville is home to 656 residents. According to the 2020 US Census[2], 87% of their 290 housing units are occupied, while 13% of the housing units remain vacant. Of the occupied units, 67% are owner occupied and 33% are renter occupied. 12% of the total population is below the poverty level, which includes 20% of children under the age of 18, and 13% of seniors 65 and over. Approximately 16% of the town's residents have attained a four-year college degree or higher. The median household income for Village of Fultonville is $76,528. There is little racial or ethnic diversity in the community with 95% reporting as White, 1% Black and 3% as Hispanic.

1.3 Governance

The Village of Fultonville is governed by the Village Board of Trustees. This governing body will assume responsibility for the adoption and implementation of this plan.

1.4 Land Use and Development

The Village is less than one square mile in size, and in 2019 most of the developed sections of the village were listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the Palatine Bridge Historic District. In the 2016 HMP there was no major residential/ commercial development or major infrastructure development identified for the next five years.

[2] https://censusreporter.org/profiles/16000US3627859-fultonville-ny/

2. Natural Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

Natural Hazard risk was calculated for all of Montgomery County in Section 4. The highest-ranked natural hazards include **flooding** due to heavy rain, ice jams and flash flooding, **severe weather** including extreme temperatures, high winds, and lightning and **severe winter weather** including snowstorms, and ice storms.

Local risk for flooding is typically dependent on the location of critical assets in relation to the special flood hazard areas. **Flooding** represents the largest natural hazard risk for The Village of Fultonville as evidenced during Hurricane Irene, especially to Fort Hunter and properties on the Schoharie Creek. **Additional high risk hazards include severe weather and severe winter weather**. When coupled with climate change, this risk is anticipated to be elevated in the future. This section highlights specific vulnerability assessments completed for the Village of Fultonville that is not already included in the HMP. In addition to jurisdiction **specific flood, severe weather and severe winter weather** vulnerability analysis for all built structures including essential facilities and historic properties, the jurisdiction specific Hazus analysis for earthquakes is included.

2.1 Natural Hazard Event History Specific to the Municipality

Montgomery County has a history of natural and non-natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 4.0 of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the County and its municipalities. The table below presents a summary of natural events that have occurred to indicate the range and impact of natural hazard events in the Town in the past 10 years.

Table 1. Hazard Event History 2011-2021[3]

Dates of Event	Event Type	Summary of Damages/Losses
August 26 – September 5,2011	Hurricane Irene	One hundred twenty-three dwellings' basements were flooded by the flood and many homes and businesses were damaged. There was damage to infrastructure, green space, and the WWTP. The approximate damage cost was around $2,600,
September 7-11, 2011	Remnants of Tropical Storm Lee	The Village flooded again, incurring more damage on top of Hurricane Irene, a couple of weeks before. Damage was approximately $30,000 with basements being pumped. Actual property damage is not included
October 27 – November 8, 2012	Hurricane Sandy	Hurricane Sandy brought more flooding and the closure of all bridges in Montgomery County. Homes and businesses were under water for a prolonged time.
June 26-July 10, 2013	Severe Storms Flooding	Heavy rainfall led to flash flooding within the Village and many homes and businesses needed to be pumped out.
June 17, 2014	Thunderstorm Winds	Trees were reported down at the intersection of Route 30A and Van Epps Road in Fultonville as a result of thunderstorm winds.
October 7, 2020	Tornado/ Thunderstorm Wind	A high-end severe weather event unfolded across the Northeast on Wednesday October 7, 2020. A line of thunderstorms originated across New York state and moved eastward into New England during the afternoon hours, producing widespread damage. New York State Mesonet weather stations recorded widespread wind gusts between 50 and 60mph down the Mohawk Valley. As a result of this storm, there were over 160,000 power outages across the region.

[3] Http://ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents

Dates of Event	Event Type	Summary of Damages/Losses
		Schools closed the next day due to lack of power, and dry ice was distributed to the public while power was being restored over the next few days. Numerous trees downed and snapped in the Hamlet of Auriesville.
September 15, 2021	Hail	A line of showers and thunderstorms resulted in widespread severe weather and flash flooding over eastern New York on Wednesday September 15, 2021. Trained weather spotter indicated one inch hail. East Street and Park Street were closed due to flooding.

2.2 Community Assets

Seven community assets were identified for the Village of Fultonville for inclusion in the HMP. Table 2 below lists all of the assets by FEMA asset categories, subtypes and name. The asset ID corresponds with locations shown in **Figure 1.**

Table 2. Community Assets in the Village of Fultonville

	Asset ID	Subtype	Name
SOCIETAL ECONOMY	1	Fuel	Betty Beavers
	2	Mortuaries	Jackson & Betz Funeral Home
INFRASTRUCTURAL	**3**	**Municipal / Public Safety**	**Fultonville Fire Dept.**
	4	Post Office	USPS Fultonville Office
	5	**PWS Well**	**Village of Fultonville #1 under building**
	6	**PWS Well**	**Village of Fultonville #2 just east of property**
	7	**PWS Tank**	**Village of Fultonville Water Storage Tank**
Bold indicated asset is identified as an essential facility			

2.3 Essential/ Critical Facilities

Essential facilities are defined in Section 5.7 of the HMP including facilities that are important to ensure a full recovery following the occurrence of a hazard event. There are four essential facilities in the Village. There is no designated emergency shelter in the Village of Fultonville. Table 3 provides a summary of essential facilities, and the status of emergency power supplies, shelter availability and flooding hazard. Essential facilities are included in **Figure 1** along with the 100-year and 500-year floodplain.

Table 3. Essential Facilities in the Village of Fultonville.

Facility	Location	Emergency Power?	Shelter?	In Floodplain?
PWS Well	Village of Fultonville #1 under building	N	N	N
PWS Well	Village of Fultonville #2 just east of property	N	N	N
PWS Tank	Village of Fultonville Water Storage Tank	N	N	N
PWS Well	Village of Fultonville #1 under building	N	N	N

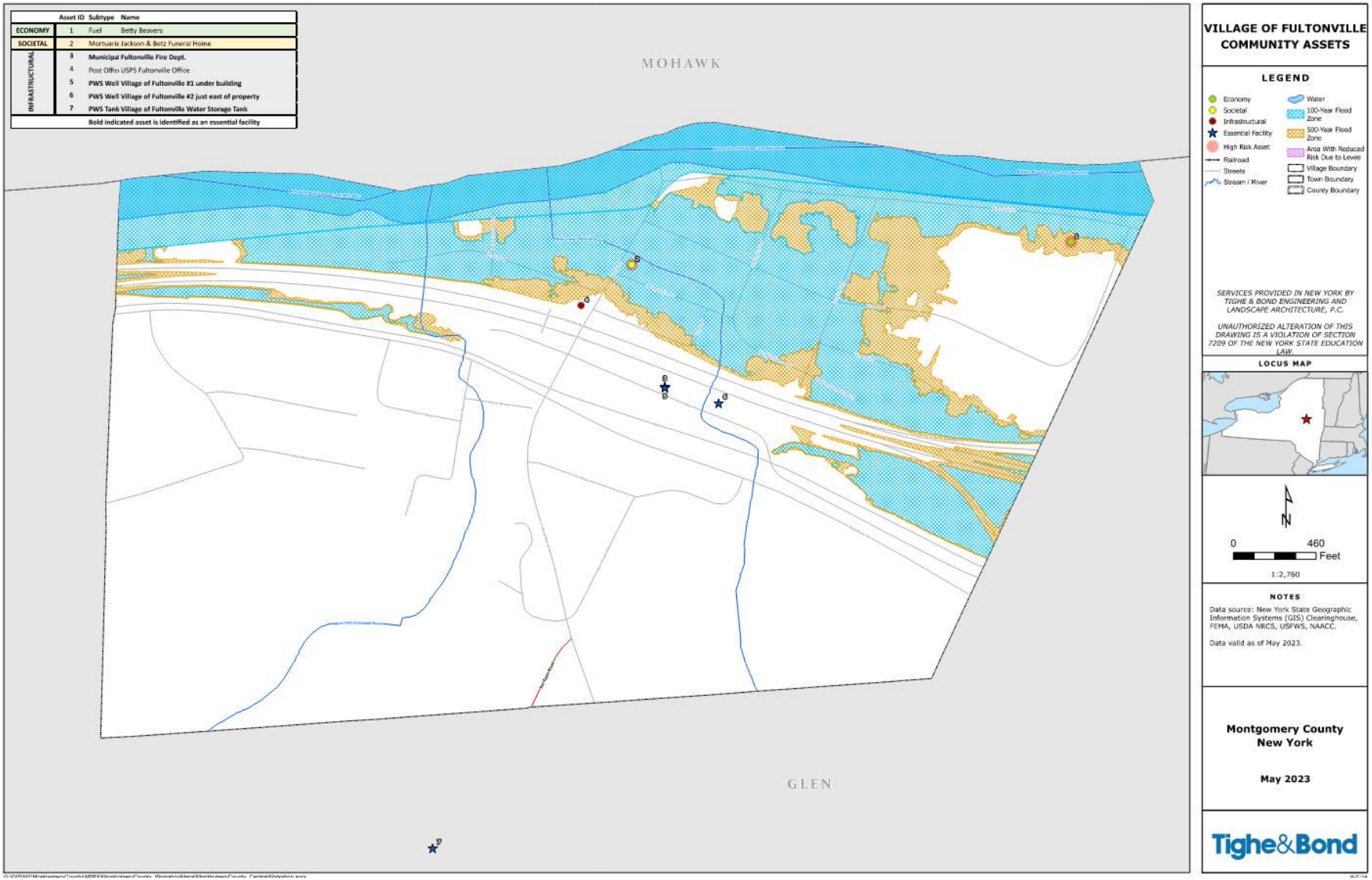

Figure 1. Village of Fultonville FEMA Flood Zones, Community Assets and Essential Facilities

2.4 Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties

According to FEMA records, there were 5 identified repetitive loss properties in The Village of Fultonville as of 2016, and as of 2022, there were 4 identified repetitive loss properties (**3 residential and 1 commercial property**). As of December 31, 2022, 32 policies were in force. The Village of Fultonville had a total of 20 claims totaling $1,446,366 in losses for all NFIP-insured structures. It should be noted that according to FEMA data there are 220 structures within the 100-year flood plain and 116 structures in the 500-year flood plain (this includes properties in the Town of Glen).

2.5 Vulnerable Assets: Exposure Analysis

Vulnerable assets were identified by intersecting GIS-based asset inventories with known hazard boundaries to determine the numbers of parcels and critical facilities. This results in an estimation of vulnerable assets for the Village, by hazard as shown in Table 4. The estimated value of at-risk assets is based on the Village's latest property tax values. Scenarios are not cumulative, i.e., the 0.2% annual chance estimates also do not include the values and numbers of the 1% annual chance event.

Table 4. Village of Fultonville Vulnerable Assets Exposure Analysis[4].

Hazard	At-Risk All Properties[5]		At-Risk Essential Facilities		At-Risk Historic Assets	
	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number
Hurricane/Tropical Storm	$186,300,418	1,046	$472,9984	4	$0	0
Severe Thunderstorm	$186,300,418	1,046	$472,9984	4	$0	0
Severe Winter Storm	$186,300,418	1,046	$472,9984	4	$0	0
Tornado	$186,300,418	1,046	$472,9984	4	$0	0
Flood						
1% Annual Chance	$31,491,171	220	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
0.2% Annual Chance	$18,142,092	116	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

[4] Values based on 50% of assessor's full market value

[5] Includes Town of Glen

2.6 Village Wide Earthquake Hazus Analysis

The earthquake Hazus 6.0 module uses two earthquake scenarios: an earthquake with a 5.0 magnitude and 500 and 2,500 Mean Year Return periods. Table 5 below presents estimated direct economic loss for damages from earthquakes for the Village of Fultonville, including the Town of Glen and Root. The totals include capital stock and economic loss estimates.

*Table 5 Village of Fultonville Earthquake Vulnerability Analysis**

Damage Categories	500-MRP	2,500-MRP
Estimated total number of buildings	1,046	1,046
Total direct building economic loss	$631,000	$8,448,000

**Hazus combines Glen, Root and the Village of Fultonville, values above are for both communities*

3. Problem Statements

Problem statements were developed upon the completion and review of all risk assessment tasks. These statements are designed to briefly summarize the key hazard risks and vulnerabilities to the municipality based on potential impacts and losses from future events. They are among the issues of greatest concern and were used to assist in the identification and analysis of potential mitigation actions. These problem statements will be reviewed and revised as needed during future plan updates to reflect the most current information resulting from the risk assessment.

Table 6. Village of Fultonville Problem Statements.

Problem Area	Description
Primary Hazards of Concern	
Trees	Tree related hazards are widespread during hurricane/tropical storm and severe winter storm events, particularly downing electrical lines, and when falling and blocking roads that isolate many rural areas throughout town and pose life/safety threat due to a lack of emergency access. Hazardous trees on Town-owned property are also a significant and costly concern.
Geographic Areas of Concern	
Dry Dock Creek	**Local Areas of Flooding-** The Mohawk River floods Village infrastructure and properties on nearly an annual basis. Over the past 20 years, the Village has been flooded an estimated 15 times, with the four most devastating recent events occurring in 2006 and 2011 and followed by Hurricane Sandy in 2012. In 2006, severe storms and flooding damaged infrastructure and private property, with costs exceeding $3 million. In 2011, the Village saw Hurricane Irene and Tropical Storm Lee cause over $775,000 in damage to the area. The most frequent flooding occurs from Dry Dock Creek to the west of the Village, through two thruway culverts to the south When the water elevation of the Mohawk River rises by even small amounts thruway culverts back up and flood homes and business
Mohawk River	
Vulnerable Community Assets	
Shelters	There are no designated Shelters in Fultonville.

4. Capabilities

The Village of Fultonville is a small, sparsely populated community with limited capabilities and resources to support the implementation of hazard mitigation actions. This jurisdictional annex provides some additional documentation on the existing local authorities, policies, programs, and resources to support mitigation and the Town's ability to enhance or build upon these existing capabilities. This includes more detailed information on the updated capability findings for the community as highlighted in Section 7 (Capability Assessment), as well as the identification of some specific opportunities to expand and improve local mitigation capabilities for consideration as potential new actions for Section 8 (Mitigation Strategy). The Village of Fultonville completed a FEMA Capabilities Assessment Worksheet detailing information pertaining to capabilities surroundings local and regulatory plans, building codes, permitting, inspections, land use permitting, ordinances, administration, staff, technical resources, funding resources, and programs/organizations which is included in Appendix E and summarized below.

Summary of Local Findings

4.1.1 Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

Planning and regulatory capabilities include the local plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that are relevant to reducing the potential impacts of hazards. The following planning and regulatory capabilities are currently in place for The Village of Fultonville:

- Comprehensive/Master Plan – *Local Planning Board, 1996. Updated in 2006.*
- Economic Development Plan – *Included in Comprehensive Plan*
- Local Emergency Response Plan – *County OEM*
- Transportation Plan – *County Plan*
- Stormwater Management Plan – *Local NYSDEC State mandate*
- Watershed Management Plan – *Mohawk River Watershed Plan*
- Floodplain Management Basin Plan – *Local Mohawk Basin Management Plan*
- Building Codes – *Local Code Enforcement Office, Chapter 68, Adopted 9/16/1997.*
- Zoning Ordinance – *Local Code Enforcement Office, Chapter 145, Adopted 2/7/1968.*
- Subdivision Ordinance – *Local Planning Board, 1993*
- NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance – *Local Code, Chapter 72, Adopted 12/28/2017 by Local Law 3-2018.*
- Stormwater Management Ordinance – *State mandated.*
- Real Estate Disclosure Requirements – *State mandated.*

Given their direct relevance and significance to long-term hazard risk reduction, all current versions of formally adopted local comprehensive plans, master and environmental planning, environmental resource plans, and open space and recreation plans for participating jurisdictions were reviewed during the plan update process to ensure general consistency and integration as appropriate.

The Village of Fultonville has important mitigation capabilities in place that work to reduce hazard risk. This includes the adoption and enforcement of building codes and land use and development

ordinances/regulations that support mitigation by ensuring new or substantially improved development projects meet specific standards for public safety and protection from natural hazards. The administration and enforcement of these codes and development regulations are considered among the most effective and cost-beneficial measures to protect people and future development from the impact of natural hazard events.

4.1.2 Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Administrative and technical capabilities include the local human resources and their skills/tools that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following administrative and technical capabilities are in place for The Village of Fultonville:

- Planning Board
- Maintenance Programs to Reduce Risk
- Mutual Aid Agreements
- Floodplain Administrator
- Emergency Manager (County)
- Community Planner *(Laberge Inc.)*
- Civil Engineer *(Laberge Inc.)*
- GIS Coordinator *(County Office)*
- Warning Systems
- Hazard Data *(Laberge Inc., County)*
- Grant Writing *(Laberge Inc., County)*

The Village of Fultonville is governed by a Board of Selectmen, Town Meeting, and Board of Finance form of government. The Town has limited full-time (or in-house) staff resources to support mitigation activities, but these capabilities are considered sufficient given the community's size and relatively lower vulnerability to natural hazards. Town staff are supported by numerous local boards and commissions in addition to auxiliary support staff who are under contract for additional support services. The Emergency Management Office is the managerial function charged with creating the framework within which the community will reduce its vulnerability to hazards and cope with disasters. Emergency management seeks to promote safer, less vulnerable communities with the capacity to cope with hazards and disasters.

4.1.3 Financial Capabilities

Financial capabilities include the fiscal resources the community has access to for helping to fund the implementation of hazard mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities. The following financial capabilities are in place for The Village of Fultonville:

- Community Development Block Grant
- Federal Funding
- State Funding
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs

The Village of Fultonville has limited financial capabilities due to its size and relatively small income-generating tax base. With no special fees or other local capabilities to raise funds, the community is more reliant on external grant funding and debt financing mechanisms. Limited local funding may be a major constraint as many outside funding sources have local cost-share (cash match) requirements which may be difficult to meet. This lack of financial resources is a concern with regard to the implementation of mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities.

The Village Clerk is responsible for the accounting of all Town funds, maintaining financial records and preparing financial reports. Other responsibilities include overseeing the budget process, assisting with the year-end audit, long term financial planning, handling insurance related matters, insurance, and the issuance of bonds. The Village Board and Treasurer provides budget monitoring and financial reports to the Village Board and Mayor throughout the fiscal year.

4.1.4 Education and Outreach Capabilities

Education and outreach capabilities include the local programs and methods already in place that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following education and outreach capabilities are in place for The Village of Fultonville:

- 911 Service
- Website
- Email Listserv
- Social Media

4.2 NFIP Participation and Compliance

The Village of Fultonville has actively participated in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) since 1987. The current effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is dated January 19, 2018. As of December 31, 2022, there are a total of 32 NFIP policies in force. The total annual premium is $44,916 for a total of $5,332,500 in coverage. As of February 23, 2023, a total of 20 claims amounting to approximately $1,226,366 have been paid to NFIP policyholders in The Village of Fultonville since joining the program.[13] more information on NFIP-insured structures, including those that have been repetitively damaged by floods, is provided in Section 4 (Risk Analysis) of the HMP and Section 2.4 of this Annex. Table 7 describes the Village of Fultonville's participation and continued compliance in accordance with NFIP requirements and as specified in FEMA's 2022 Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide.[14]

[13] FEMA NFIP, HUDEX Report, Policy and Loss Data by Community: https://nfipservices.floodsmart.gov//reports-flood-insurance-data
[14] Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide. FEMA. April 2022. P. 26

Table 7. NFIP Participation and Compliance, Village of Fultonville.

REQUIRED INFORMATION	RESPONSE
Adoption of NFIP minimum floodplain management criteria via local regulation.	Adopted 2017 via Village of Fultonville General Ordinance (Chapter 72: Flood Damage Prevention).
Adoption of the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), if applicable.	Adopted via the above cited Zoning Ordinance (Chapter 72-7 Basis for determining area of Special Flood Hazard). Latest effective FIRM is dated January 19, 2018, and updated 12/16/2019.
Implementation and enforcement of local floodplain management regulations to regulate and permit development in SFHAs.	Per the above regulations, the Building Code Enforces of the Village of Fultonville administers the provisions of the Floodplain District. The Building Code Enforcer shall have the responsibility and authority to grant or deny flood hazard area permit applications for development in Special Flood Hazard Areas in accordance with this regulation.
Appointment of a designee or agency to implement the addressed commitments and requirements of the NFIP.	Per the above regulations, the Building Code Enforcer of the Village of Fultonville has been formally appointed to implement the requirements of the NFIP through administration of the provisions of the Floodplain District.
Description of how participants implement the substantial improvement/substantial damage provisions of their floodplain management regulations after an event.	The Town follows the same local permitting process as described above for implementing and enforcing floodplain management regulations following a flood event. Chapter 72-5 of the Town Code define substantial improvement/substantial damage as 50% of market value of the structure.

Minimum standards set forth by FEMA and New York State have been adopted by the Village of Fultonville. The Village of Fultonville requires two (2) feet of freeboard for new construction or substantial improvements in special flood hazard areas and prohibits any floodway encroachments that result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood.

The Village of Fultonville does not participate in the Community Rating System (CRS), however, the Town has considered joining and would attend a CRS seminar if offered locally. CRS participation may not be cost effective based on the Town's limited administrative capabilities and the low number of NFIP policies currently in force.

Additional information on each jurisdiction's floodplain management program and participation in the NFIP is provided in Section 7 (Capability Assessment).

4.2.1 Improvement Opportunities

Despite the limitations and constraints faced by the Village of Fultonville when it comes to current hazard mitigation capabilities, it can expand and improve on the capabilities described in Section 7 (Capability Assessment) and this annex. The Town is aware of its strengths and challenges in terms of mitigating risk. Specific opportunities to address existing gaps or limitations in local capabilities to reduce risk have been identified for each capability type and are further described below. Each of these opportunities were then considered by the Town during the plan update process as potential new mitigation actions to be included in the updated Mitigation Strategy.

Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

- Be opportunistic with further incorporating hazard mitigation and resilience into future or updated versions of the Town's plans, especially as they relate to transportation and environmental policies that can reduce risk and/or provide incentives to infrastructure and development that is located outside of hazard areas or protective ecosystems.

Administrative and Technical Capabilities

- Develop systems or practices that can help the Town to cope with potential unforeseen challenges in the future such as staff turnover or other disruptions to routine government functions and duties that support risk reduction.
- Seek and implement more capacity building initiatives for Town staff as appropriate, including but not limited to continuing education and professional development opportunities.
- Seek more assistance from utility companies to support tree pruning along major roadways throughout town.

Financial Capabilities

- Maximize opportunities through the Town's budgeting and CDBG process to help fund priority hazard mitigation and climate adaptation projects, particularly when combined with alternative/external grant funding sources when a local cost-share increases the Town's chances for a grant award.
- Continue to build and support the capacity of local staff and volunteers to identify and pursue funding made available through external funding programs, particularly those routinely made available to smaller communities through recurring state-level grant programs.
- Continue to coordinate with Montgomery County and neighboring communities in the region as it relates to positioning the Town to pursue and capture future grant funding for regional hazard risk reduction projects.

Education and Outreach Capabilities

- Increase use of the Town's website to support low-cost public education and outreach initiatives on building community resilience to hazards as well as individual mitigation actions for homeowners, business owners, etc.

Possible New Actions Related to NFIP Participation and Compliance

- Formally designate a community Floodplain Administrator (FPA). Current Regulations indicate the Town Code Enforcement Official is responsible for administering the provisions of the Floodplain District.
- The Village should coordinate with the State NFIP Coordinator on possible updates or revisions to local floodplain management regulations based on NY DECs most current Model Floodplain Management Regulations (which are routinely being updated as needed).
- To assist with implementing substantial damage provisions of the NFIP following a destructive hazard event, develop a local post-disaster substantial damage plan.
- Fultonville's local Flood Damage Prevention regulations and building code enforcement procedures could be further strengthened to include the following requirements that exceed minimum NFIP standards:
    - Prohibit or minimize new development in floodplain areas.
    - Prohibit or enforce higher standards for critical facilities subject to flood hazards.
    - Add provisions that protect natural and beneficial functions of floodplains.

Village of Fultonville Annex

2024 Montgomery County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

5. Mitigation Actions

Mitigation actions are projects or activities identified to reduce current and future vulnerabilities identified through the process of developing this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. The first table in this section identifies the status of the mitigation actions included in the 2016 version of this plan. Besides current status (i.e. completed, in progress, deferred or deleted), actions brought forward to this 2024 plan are identified in the Keep for Plan Update? Column. The second table includes all the actions, and their essential details, for this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. These actions were prioritized by the Municipality according to the criteria detailed in the main body of the plan.

Table 9. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions – Village of Fultonville

Category of Action	Description of Action	Implementation Responsibility and Status	Hazard Addressed	Timeframe/ Priority	Resources/Funding *	Status: Completed/ In Progress/ Deleted Deferred/ Modified	Explanation of Status
Structural Project	Priority Flood Mitigation Project at Dry Dock Creek and Thruway Culverts	Village of Fultonville	Flood	Short-term / High priority	HMGP (Hazard Mitigation Grant Program)	Completed	The dry dock is up and running with backup generator as backup and the trenches are cleaned every year
Structural Project	2006 Storm Level Flood Mitigation Project	Village of Fultonville	Flood	Short-term / High priority	HMGP	In progress	New Administration. This is something we will be reviewing in the next 5 years
Property Protection	Purchase and install a back generator for the Fultonville Fire Department	Village Fire Department	All hazards	Short-term / High priority	Local budget, HMGP	Completed	
Property Protection	Purchase larger pumps and portable lighting for the fire department to use in the event of flood events. This would benefit the Village, the fire department, and surrounding communities.	Village Fire Department	Flood	Short-term / High priority	Local budget, HMGP	Completed	

Village of Fultonville Annex

2024 Montgomery County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Category of Action	Description of Action	Implementation Responsibility and Status	Hazard Addressed	Timeframe/ Priority	Resources/Funding *	Status: Completed/ In Progress/ Deleted Deferred/ Modified	Explanation of Status
Prevention / Natural Resource Protection and Green Infrastructure / Property Protection	Support implementation of actions to mitigated identified critical facilities at risk of flooding	County Office of Emergency Management (OEM), Village of Fultonville	Flood	Short-term / High priority	Local, HMGP	In progress	New Administration. This is something we will be reviewing in the next 5 years
All Categories	7: Support County-wide initiatives identified in Section 9.1 of the County Annex. Support county-wide initiatives identified in the Montgomery County Hazard Mitigation Plan	County, Village	All hazards	Short-term / High priority	County, HMGP	In progress	New Administration. This is something we will be reviewing in the next 5 years

Village of Fultonville Annex

2024 Montgomery County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Table 10. Updated Mitigation Actions (2024-2029) – Village of Fultonville

Action #	Action Title	Problem Description	Action Description	Project Type	Hazard	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Lead Department	Implementation Schedule	Priority
112	Critical Facility Flood Vulnerability	Critical facilities at risk of flooding	Develop targeted mitigation actions for each critical facility; inventory to help prioritize capital planning needs.	Prevention / Natural Resource Protection and Green Infrastructure / Property Protection	Flood	Low	Local, HMGP	Village of Fultonville	2024-2029	Medium
113	Establish Safety Shelter(s)	Need shelter with backup power for residents during emergencies	Establish safety shelter(s) where village residents can go in case of emergencies. Also get and install a generator or other back up power supply to allow continued operations during hazard events and establish heating and cooling centers as needed.	Emergency Services Protection	All hazards: Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Storms, Extreme Temperatures	Low	Municipal budget / State Historical grants	Village of Fultonville	Long-term	Low

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Montgomery County will act as the Lead Community and has assigned Alex Kuttesch, AICP, Senior Planner with the Department of Economic Development and Planning as the point of contact for the Planning Team. The Participating Jurisdictions authorize the Lead Community to manage and facilitate the planning process in accordance with the Work Program and Schedule. The draft All Hazards Mitigation Plan is expected to be completed early spring 2023 and the Final All Hazards Mitigation Plan in early summer 2023 pending final review by FEMA.

The Participating Jurisdictions understand that representatives must engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in the Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (FEMA, 2013), including, but not limited to:

- Organize and attend regular meetings of the Planning Team.
- Assist the Planning Team with developing and conducting an outreach strategy to involve other planning team members, stakeholders, and the public, as appropriate to represent their Jurisdiction.
- Identify community resources available to support the planning effort, including meeting spaces, facilitators, and media outlets.
- Provide data and feedback to develop the risk assessment and mitigation strategy, including a specific mitigation action plan for their Jurisdiction.
- Submit the draft plan to their Jurisdiction for review.
- Work with the Planning Team to incorporate all their Jurisdiction's comments into the draft plan.
- Submit the draft plan to their respective governing body for consideration and adoption.
- After adoption, coordinate a process to monitor, evaluate, and work toward plan implementation.

To assist in preparing the HMP update for Montgomery County, we are requesting each participating jurisdiction identify a primary and secondary point of contact on behalf of the governing bodies to participate as members of the Planning Team for the Montgomery County HMP as soon as possible.

Primary Contact:
Name Timothy Mayford.
Title Deputy mayor
Office/Agency
Name of Participating Jurisdiction Village of Fultonville
Address 19 Union St Fultonville NY
Phone number 518-770-1317
Email address MayfordTim@gmail.com

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Secondary Contact:
Name Vickie Romano
Title Clerk
Office/Agency
Name of Participating Jurisdiction Village of Fultonville
Address 10 Erie St. Fultonville
Phone number 518-853-3815
Email address fultonvillevillageclerk@gmail.com

This LOI will remain in effect through the duration of the planning process and will terminate after adoption of the final FEMA-approved mitigation plan by all participating jurisdictions, or 5 years after FEMA approval, whichever is earlier. It may be terminated prior to that time for any Participating Jurisdiction by giving 60 days written notice. The LOI is to be implemented through the Work Program and Schedule, and any addenda that describe specific activities, programs, and projects, and if necessary, funding by separate instrument.

You may provide the contact information listed above by emailing Alex Kuttesch, kuttesch@co.montgomery.ny.us.

Sincerely,

Kenneth F. Rose

Ken Rose, CEO
Montgomery County Business Development Center

Capability Assessment Worksheet- Village of Fultonville

Planning and Regulatory

COUNTY TO WORK WITH JURISDICTIONS TO ANSWER

Plans	Yes/No Year	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	
Capital Improvements Plan	No	we have no plans at this time, maybe in the future
Economic Development Plan	Yes	
Local Emergency Response Plan	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	Yes	
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	
Watershed Management Plan	Yes	
Floodplain Management Basin Plan	Yes	
Open Space and Recreation Plan	No	
Building Code, Permitting, and Inspections	**Yes/No**	**Are codes adequately enforced?**
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire department ISO rating	No	
Site plan review requirements	No	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	**Yes/No**	**Is the ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts? Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?**
Zoning ordinance	Yes	
Subdivision ordinance	Yes	
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Updated December 28, 2017, Chapter 72, by Local Law 3-2018
Natural hazard specific ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood insurance rate maps	Yes	Effective 1/19/2018
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	
Stormwater Management Ordiance	Yes	
Growth Management Ordinance	No	
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	

Administrative and Technical

Administration	Yes/No	Describe capability Is coordination effective?
Planning Commission	Yes	Planning Board
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (e.g., tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	this is done as needed and twice a year
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	town of glen and village of fonda
Staff	**Yes/No FT/PT**	**Is staffing adequate to enforce regulations? Is staff trained on hazards and mitigation? Is coordination between agencies and staff effective?**
Chief Building Official	No	We will look in to this this year
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	
Emergency Manager	Yes	
Community Planner	Yes	
Civil Engineer	Yes	
GIS Coordinator	Yes	
Other		
Technical	**Yes/No**	**Describe capability Has capability been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past?**
Warning systems/services (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	via 911 system
Hazard data and information	Yes	
Grant writing	Yes	
Hazus analysis	No	
Other	No	

Financial

Funding Resource	Access/ Eligibility (Yes/No)	Has the funding resource been used in past and for what type of activities? Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
Capital improvements project funding	No	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Storm water utility fee	No	We will look in to this this year
Incur debt through general obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds	Obligation bonds yes, special no	
Incur debt through private activities	No	
Community Development Block Grant	Yes	
Other federal funding programs	No	We will look in to this this year
State funding programs	No	We will look in to this this year
Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs	Yes	

Education and Outreach

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.	No	We will look in to this this year
Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No	We will look in to this this year
Natural disaster or safety related school programs	No	We will look in to this this year
StormReady certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	We will look in to this this year
Other	No	

VILLAGE OF HAGAMAN

MONTGOMERY COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE ANNEX NOVEMBER 2024

Village of Hagaman

16 William Street PO Box 283

Hagaman, NY 12086

https://www.co.montgomery.ny.us/web/municipal/hagaman/default.asp

R25-46 Res
A RESOLUTION OF THE VILLAGE OF HAGAMAN ADOPTING THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY MULTI¬ JURISDICTION NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2024.

HEAR BE IT RESOLVED; that the Village of Hagaman Board recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the Village of Hagaman; and

WHEREAS the Village Board has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of2000; and

WHEREAS Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the Village of Hagaman from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the Village Board demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE VILLAGE OF HAGAMAN, NEW YORK, THAT:

In accordance with Local law for the Village of Hagaman adopts the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024. This plan, approved by the community, may be edited or amended after submission for review, but will not require the community to re-adopt any further iterations. This only applies to this specific plan and does not absolve the community from updating the plan in 5 years.

ADOPTED by a vote of 5 in favor and 0 against, and 0 abstaining, this 20th day of May, 2025.

Sponsored by: Trustee Fryzel

Seconded by: Trustee Lopez

APPROVED AS TO FORM: By: Robin Ricci, Mayor

Robin A Ricci

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This municipality Annex includes details regarding the Village of Hagaman not included in the main body of the 2024 Montgomery County Multi-Hazards Mitigation Plan 5-Year Update (HMP). The municipality annexes were developed to assist municipalities with the process of implementing and maintaining their portion of the 2024 HMP. The Annex includes a Municipality Profile, Community Asset Vulnerability-Risk Analysis, National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary, Capability Assessment, and Mitigation Actions.

The following individuals have been identified as the hazards mitigation plan's primary and alternate point of contact for the Village of Hagaman.

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Robin Ricci, Trustee 431 Maple Ave. Hagaman, NY 12086 518-369-4649 riccirobin@yahoo.com	Robert Krom, Mayor 44 Haskell Street, Hagaman, NY 12086 (518) 843-5654 Rkrom1958@yahoo.com

1. Municipality Profile

1.1 Brief History

The Village of Hagaman was formerly called "Hagaman Mills" and was a textile community. It was founded in approximately 1777 by Joseph Hagaman.

1.2 Location and Demographics

The Village of Hagaman is located in the northeast section of Montgomery County. It is located near the east-west geographic center of the Town of Amsterdam along the Chuctanunda Creek.

1.3 Governance

The Village of Hagaman is governed by a Board of Trustees which is composed of four (4) trustees and a mayor. There is also a Planning Board and a Zoning Board of Appeals. The Village has adopted subdivision regulations, zoning regulations and site plan review. Actions by the Village Board of Trustees and the Planning Board are to preserve elements of the scenic and historical heritage of the community for future generations. Adoption of Capital Improvement Programs by the Village Board and of Village Land Development Plans by the Planning Board serve as long-range guides for orderly development in the Village. This governing body will be responsible for the adoption and implementation of this plan.

1.4 Land Use and Development

According to the Village of Hagaman 2016 Annex, the Village did not identify any proposed growth or development for the municipality at the time of the 2016 plan update.

2. Natural Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

Natural Hazard risk was calculated for all of Montgomery County in Section 4. The highest-ranked natural hazards include **flooding** due to heavy rain, ice jams and flash flooding, **severe weather** including extreme temperatures, high winds, and lightning and **severe winter weather** including snowstorms, and ice storms.

Local risk for flooding is typically dependent on the location of critical assets in relation to the special flood hazard areas. **Flooding** represents the largest natural hazard risk for Hagaman. **Additional high-risk hazards include severe weather and severe winter weather**. When coupled with climate change, this risk is anticipated to be elevated in the future. This section highlights specific vulnerability assessments completed for the Village of Hagaman that are not already included in the HMP. In addition to jurisdiction specific flood vulnerability analysis for all built structures including essential facilities and historic properties, the jurisdiction specific Hazus analysis for Earthquakes is included.

2.1 Natural Hazard Event History Specific to the Municipality

Montgomery County has a history of natural and non-natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 4.0 of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the County and its municipalities. The table below presents a summary of natural events that have occurred to indicate the range and impact of natural hazard events in the Village in the past 10 years.

Table 1. Hazard Event History 2011-2021.[1]

Dates of Event	Event Type	Summary of Damages/Losses
May 18, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	Numerous reports of downed trees and powerlines occurred in this area. The worst damage occurred from Queensbury in Warren County to Kingsbury in Washington County. These storms produced a microburst, or concentrated area of straight-line wind damage. These winds were measured at 68 mph at the Glens Falls New York State Mesonet site and were estimated to be as high as 90 mph, resulting in widespread tree damage, destroying a barn, and damaging the roofs of a couple of other buildings. A tree was blown onto a trailer in Hagaman.
October 10, 2020	Hail	A line of thunderstorms originated across New York state and moved eastward into New England during the afternoon hours, producing widespread damage. New York State Mesonet weather stations recorded widespread wind gusts between 50 and 60mph down the Mohawk Valley into the Greater Capital District with a 67mph wind gust measurement at the Albany International Airport. This ranks as the highest gust for the month of October with records dating back to 1987. Microbursts were confirmed by storm surveys in Root, Pittstown, and Johnsonville, NY, with estimated wind speeds of 80, 90, and 100 mph, respectively. In addition, a brief EF0 tornado occurred in Canajoharie, NY. There was also one fatality when a tree fell onto a man's car while driving on the Taconic Parkway. This event was classified as a serial derecho based on the 320-mile-long damage swath and distribution of significant wind gusts (75 mph and above). The fact that trees across the region were fully leafed exacerbated the resulting wind damage and produced widespread power outages. As a result of this storm, there were over 160,000 power outages across the region. Schools closed the next day due to lack of power, and dry ice was distributed to the public while power was being restored over the next few days. Hail was reported in Hagaman

[1] https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/

July 07, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	Clusters of strong to severe thunderstorms along and ahead of an approaching cold front from the west resulted in a few damaging wind reports including a few downed trees and wires across eastern New York Friday night July 1, 2022. A tree was reported down near Church Street and Northern Boulevard in Hagaman.

2.2 Community Assets

Fourteen Community Assets were identified for the Village of Hagaman for inclusion in the HMP. Table 2 below lists all of the assets by FEMA asset categories, subtypes and name. The asset ID correspond with locations shown in **Figure 1.**

Table 2. Community Assets in the Village of Hagaman.

	Asset ID	Subtype	Name
ECONOMY	1	Major Employer	Rama — Home Helpers
SOCIETAL	2	Childcare	Building Blocks
	4	Church	St. Stephen's Catholic Church
	6	Cemetery	Hagaman Mills Cemetery
	7	Church	Calvary Reform Church
	8	Childcare	Little Red Wagon Daycare
	9	Cemetery	St. Stephens Catholic Church
	10	Cemetery	Old Hagaman Cemetery
INFRASTRUCTUAL	**8**	**Public Safety**	**Hagaman Fire Dept**
	9	Post Office	USPS Hagaman Office
	10	Dam	Harrower Dam #1
	11	Dam	Harrower Lower Dam
	12	**Municipal**	**Village of Hagaman Offices and DPW**
	13	**Municipal**	**Old DPW Building**
	14	**Municipal/Society**	**Pawling Hall**
Bold indicated asset as identified as an essential facility			

2.3 Essential/ Critical Facilities

Essential facilities are defined in Section 5.7 of the HMP including facilities that are important to ensure a full recovery following the occurrence of a hazard event. There are three essential facilities in the Village: Hagaman Fire Department, Pawling Hall and Village Office DPW. Table 3 provides a summary of essential facilities, and the status of emergency power supplies, shelter availability and flooding hazard. Essential facilities are included in **Figure 1** along with the 100-year and 500-year floodplain.

Table 3. Essential Facilities in the Village of Hagaman.

Facility	Location	Emergency Power?	Shelter?	In Floodplain?
Hagaman Fire Department.	126 S Pawling St, Hagaman	Y	N	N
Pawling Hall	82 N Pawling Street Hagaman	N	Y	N
Village Office - DPW	16 William Street Hagaman	Y	N	N

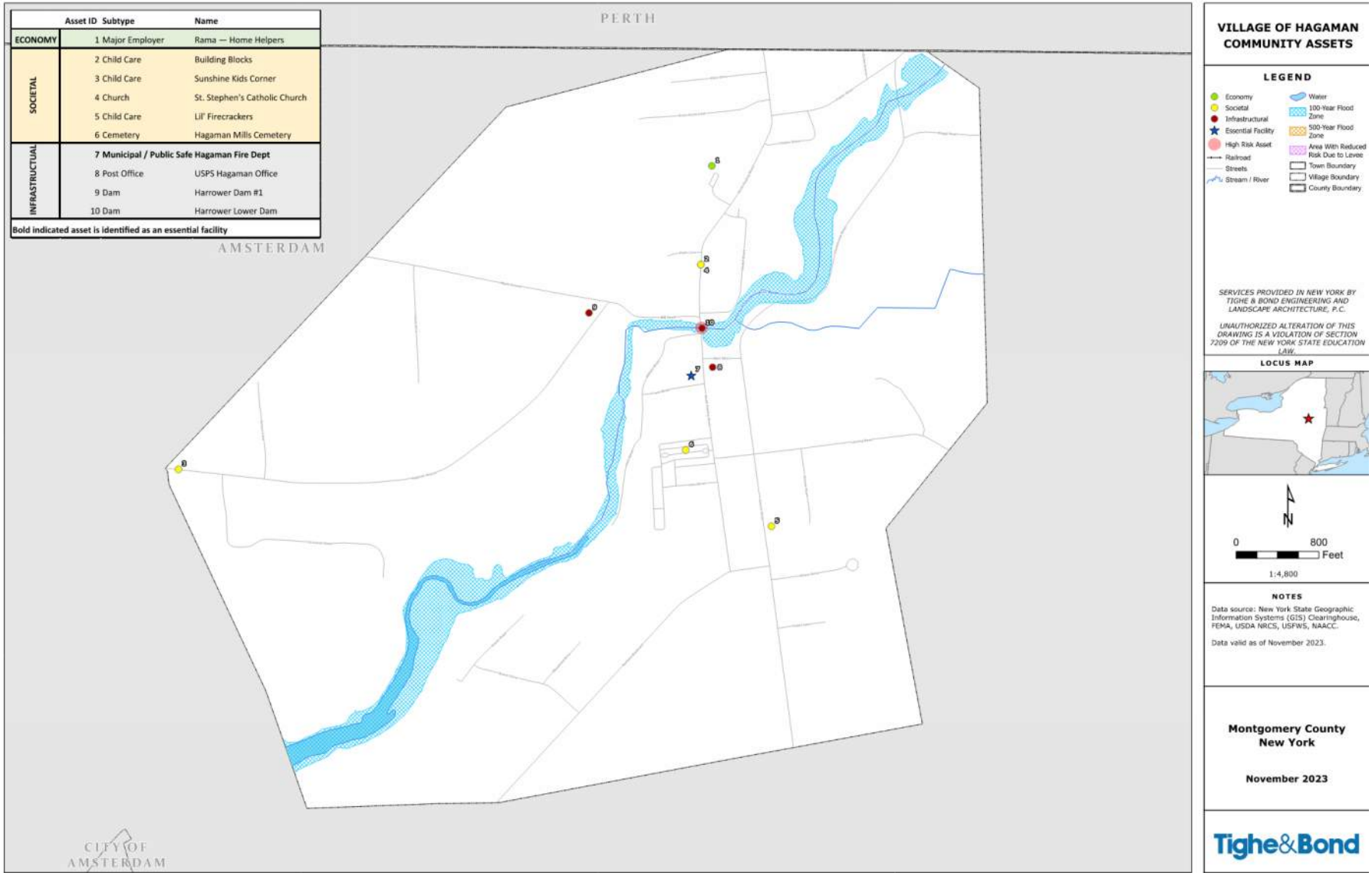

Figure 1. Village of Hagaman FEMA Flood Zones, Community Assets and Essential Facilities

2.4 Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties

According to FEMA records, there were no repetitive loss properties in Hagaman as of 2016, and as of 2022, this has not changed. As of December 31, 2022, there were 3 policies in force. The Village of Hagaman had a total of 4 claims totaling $38,263 in losses for all NFIP-insured structures. It should be noted that according to FEMA data there are very few structures within the 100-year flood plain.

2.5 Vulnerable Assets: Exposure Analysis

Vulnerable assets were identified by intersecting GIS-based asset inventories with known hazard boundaries to determine the numbers of parcels and critical facilities. This results in an estimation of vulnerable assets are shown for the Town of Amsterdam which include the Village of Hagaman, by hazard as shown in Table 4. The estimated value of at risk assets is based on the Town's latest property tax values. Scenarios are not cumulative, i.e., the 0.2% annual chance estimates also do not include the values and numbers of the 1% annual chance event.

Table 4. Town of Amsterdam and Village of Hagaman Vulnerable Assets Exposure Analysis.[2]

Hazard	At-Risk All Properties[3]		At-Risk Essential Facilities		At-Risk Historic Assets	
	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value[4]	Number
Hurricane/Tropical Storm	$553,867,141	2,507	$42,016,778	16	N/A	2
Severe Thunderstorm	$553,867,141	2,507	$42,016,778	16	N/A	2
Severe Winter Storm	$553,867,141	2,507	$42,016,778	16	N/A	2
Tornado	$553,867,141	2,507	$42,016,778	16	N/A	2
Flood						
1% Annual Chance	$17,511,398	145	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0.2% Annual Chance	$11,691,822	67	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

[2] Based on 50% of assessor's full market value
[3] Includes Town of Amsterdam
[4] Values not available

2.6 Village Wide Earthquake Hazus Analysis

The earthquake Hazus 6.0 module uses two earthquake scenarios: an earthquake with a 5.0 magnitude and 500 and 2,500 Mean Year Return periods. Table 5 below presents estimated direct economic loss for damages from earthquakes for the Town of Amsterdam, including the Village of Hagaman. The totals include capital stock and economic loss estimates.

Table 5 Town of Amsterdam & Village of Hagaman Earthquake Vulnerability Analysis.

Damage Categories	500-MRP	2,500-MRP
Estimated total number of buildings	2,507	2,507
Total direct building economic loss	$1,218,000	$14,619,000

3. Problem Statements

Problem statements were developed upon the completion and review of all risk assessment tasks. These statements are designed to briefly summarize the key hazard risks and vulnerabilities to the municipality based on potential impacts and losses from future events. They are among the issues of greatest concern and were used to assist in the identification and analysis of potential mitigation actions. These problem statements will be reviewed and revised as needed during future plan updates to reflect the most current information resulting from the risk assessment.

Table 6. Hagaman Problem Statements.

Problem Area	Description
Primary Hazards of Concern	
Trees	Tree related hazards are widespread during hurricane/tropical storm and severe winter storm events, particularly downing electrical lines, and when falling and blocking roads that isolate many rural areas throughout the village and pose life/safety threat due to a lack of emergency access. Hazardous trees on Village - owned property are also a significant and costly concern. There are many diseased trees that create an additional threat to wires. The Village of Hagaman is very susceptible to tree damage from thunderstorm winds as evidenced by the number of damage reports on NOAA Extreme storm events database.
Geographic Areas of Concern	
	Local Areas of Flooding- Possibly the areas along the Chuctanunda Creek
Vulnerable Community Assets	
Shelters	No designated shelter in the Village of Hagaman/ hoping to designate Pawling Hall in the future.
Bridges	No vulnerable bridges in Village of Hagaman.
Pump Stations	None in the Village of Hagaman.

4. Capabilities

The Village of Hagaman is a small, sparsely populated community with limited capabilities and resources to support the implementation of hazard mitigation actions. This jurisdictional annex provides some additional documentation on the existing local authorities, policies, programs, and resources to support mitigation and the Village's ability to enhance or build upon these existing capabilities. This includes more detailed information on the updated capability findings for the community as highlighted in Section 7 (Capability Assessment), as well as the identification of some specific opportunities to expand and improve local mitigation capabilities for consideration as potential new actions for Section 8 (Mitigation Strategy). The Village of Hagaman completed a FEMA Capabilities Assessment Worksheet detailing information pertaining to capabilities surroundings local and regulatory plans, building codes, permitting, inspections, land use permitting, ordinances, administration, staff, technical resources, funding resources, and programs/organizations which is included in Appendix E and summarized below.

Summary of Local Findings

4.1.1 Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

Planning and regulatory capabilities include the local plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that are relevant to reducing the potential impacts of hazards. The following planning and regulatory capabilities are currently in place for Hagaman:

- Comprehensive/Master Plan -. *This has been updated – July 2022*
- Capital Improvements Plan – *working on getting one*
- Transportation Plan - *County Plan reportedly includes municipality; A transportation plan is incorporated into Chapter 6 of the 2004 Comprehensive Plan.*
- Watershed Management Plan – *County Plan reportedly includes municipality*
- Open Space and Recreation Plan – *there is a plan for the expansion of the Hagaman Park*
- Building Codes – *Code Enforcement Officer*
- Land Use Planning – Planning Board and the Village Board
- Zoning Ordinance – *Zoning Board of Appeals*
- Subdivision Ordinance – *Planning Board Reviews subdivisions*
- Acquisition of Land for Open Space & Recreation – land has been acquired for the expansion of the Hagaman Park on Chuctanunda St.
- NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance – Local Law No. 4 of 2017, Adopted 11/28/2017.

Given their direct relevance and significance to long-term hazard risk reduction, all current versions of formally adopted local comprehensive plans, master and environmental planning, environmental resource plans, and open space and recreation plans for participating jurisdictions were reviewed during the plan update process to ensure general consistency and integration as appropriate.

The Village of Hagaman has important mitigation capabilities in place that work to reduce hazard risk.

This includes the adoption and enforcement of building codes and land use and development ordinances/regulations that support mitigation by ensuring new or substantially improved development projects meet specific standards for public safety and protection from natural hazards. The administration and enforcement of these codes and development regulations are considered among the most effective and cost-beneficial measures to protect people and future development from the impact of natural hazard events.

4.1.2 Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Administrative and technical capabilities include the local human resources and their skills/tools that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following administrative and technical capabilities are in place for Hagaman:

- Planning Board
- Maintenance Programs to Reduce Risk - *As part of regular maintenance programs DPW proactively addresses aspects of the Village's infrastructure that could pose risk and implements these activities both on a planned and response basis.*
- Mutual Aid Agreements – Our DPW works with the Town of Perth DPW, Montgomery County DPW and the Town of Amsterdam DPW – sharing equipment and services.
- The Hagaman Fire Dept services the Village and the Town of Amsterdam and works with all the other Fire Departments in the local area with mutual assistant.
- Chief Building Official *(part-time) - Zoning Enforcement Officer*
- Community Planner – *Village uses Crawford & Associates Engineering & Land Surveying, PC*
- Civil Engineer - *Village uses Crawford & Associates Engineering & Land Surveying, PC*
- GIS Coordinator - *Village uses Crawford & Associates Engineering & Land Surveying, PC*
- Warning Systems – *Village will be getting a digital sign to notify residents of any news or updates, along with the implementation of a village website.*

The Village of Hagaman is governed by a Board of Trustees, and Mayor. The Village has limited full-time (or in-house) staff resources to support mitigation activities, but these capabilities are considered sufficient given the community's size and relatively lower vulnerability to natural hazards. Village staff are supported by numerous local boards and commissions in addition to auxiliary support staff who are under contract for additional support services. The Emergency Management Office is the managerial function charged with creating the framework within which the community will reduce its vulnerability to hazards and cope with disasters. Emergency management seeks to promote safer, less vulnerable communities with the capacity to cope with hazards and disasters.

4.1.3 Financial Capabilities

Financial capabilities include the fiscal resources the community has access to for helping to fund the implementation of hazard mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities. The following financial capabilities are in place for Hagaman:

- Capital improvement project funding - *The capital program has been used for roadway maintenance activities and other projects and could be used in the future to fund mitigation projects.*

- Community Development Block Grant - *The Village has in the past obtained assistance for NY Rising Community Reconstruction (NYRCR) Plan-related efforts.*
- State Funding - *The Village has in the past obtained assistance for sewer engineering studies and for NY Rising Community Reconstruction (NYRCR) Plan efforts, and is currently working on a grant to update their sewer pipes.*
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs

The Village of Hagaman has limited financial capabilities due to its size and relatively small income-generating tax base. With no special fees or other local capabilities to raise funds, the community is more reliant on external grant funding and debt financing mechanisms. Limited local funding may be a major constraint as many outside funding sources have local cost-share (cash match) requirements which may be difficult to meet. This lack of financial resources is a concerns with regard to the implementation of mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities.

The Village Clerk/Treasurer is responsible for the accounting of all Village funds, maintaining financial records and preparing financial reports. Other responsibilities include overseeing the budget process, assisting with the year-end audit, long term financial planning, handling insurance related matters, insurance, and the issuance of bonds. The “Village Clerk/Treasurer” provides budget monitoring and financial reports to the “Mayor and the Board of Trustees” on a monthly basis and as needed.

4.1.4 Education and Outreach Capabilities

Education and outreach capabilities include the local programs and methods already in place that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following education and outreach capabilities are in place for Hagaman:

- Village Planning Board focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.
- Ongoing public education or information programs (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education) is currently on social media and in the future a new digital sign and a village website will also be used.
- Website
- Email Listserv
- Social Media

4.2 NFIP Participation and Compliance

The Village of Hagaman has actively participated in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) since 1987. The current effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is dated January 19, 2018. As of December 31, 2022, there are a total of 5 NFIP policies in force. The total annual premium is $7,096 for a total of $957,000 in coverage. As of February 23, 2023, a total of 7 claims amounting to approximately $109,695 have been paid to NFIP policyholders in Hagaman since joining the program.[13] More information on NFIP-insured structures, including those that have been repetitively damaged by floods, is provided in Section 4 (Risk Analysis) of the HMP and Section 2.4

of this Annex. Table 7 describes the Village of Hagaman's participation and continued compliance in accordance with NFIP requirements and as specified in FEMA's 2022 Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide.[14]

Table 7. NFIP Participation and Compliance, Town of Hagaman.

REQUIRED INFORMATION	RESPONSE
Adoption of NFIP minimum floodplain management criteria via local regulation.	Adopted 2017 via Village of Hagaman Local Law #4 of 2017 FEMA Law for the Prevention of Flood Damage.
Adoption of the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), if applicable.	Adopted via the above cited Local Law -Section 3.2 Basis for establishing areas of Special Flood Hazard. The latest effective FIRM is dated January 19, 2018.
Implementation and enforcement of local floodplain management regulations to regulate and permit development in SFHAs.	Per the above regulations, the Building Code Enforcer of the Village of Hagaman administers the provisions of the Floodplain District. The Building Code Enforcer (Code Enforcement Officer) shall have the responsibility and authority to grant or deny flood hazard area permit applications for development in Special Flood Hazard Areas in accordance with this regulation.
Appointment of a designee or agency to implement the addressed commitments and requirements of the NFIP.	Per the above regulations, the Building Code Enforcer (Code Enforcement Officer) of the Village of Hagaman has been formally appointed to implement the requirements of the NFIP through administration of the provisions of the Floodplain District.
Description of how participants implement the substantial improvement/substantial damage provisions of their floodplain management regulations after an event.	The Village follows the same local permitting process as described above for implementing and enforcing floodplain management regulations following a flood event. Section 2 of the Village's Local Law define substantial improvement/substantial damage as 50% of the market value of the structure.

Minimum standards set forth by FEMA and New York State have been adopted by the Village of Hagaman.

The Village of Hagaman requires two (2) feet of freeboard for new construction or substantial improvements in special flood hazard areas and prohibits any floodway encroachments that result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood.

[13] FEMA NFIP, HUDEX Report, Policy and Loss Data by Community: https://nfipservices.floodsmart.gov//reports-flood-insurance-data
[14] Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide. FEMA. April 2022. P. 26.

The Village of Hagaman does not participate in the Community Rating System (CRS), however, the Village has considered joining and would attend a CRS seminar if offered locally. CRS participation may not be cost effective based on the Village's limited administrative capabilities and the low number of NFIP policies currently in force.

Additional information on each jurisdiction's floodplain management program and participation in the NFIP is provided in Section 7 (Capability Assessment).

4.2.1 Improvement Opportunities

Despite the limitations and constraints faced by the Village of Hagaman when it comes to current hazard mitigation capabilities, it can expand and improve on the capabilities described in Section 7 (Capability Assessment) and this annex. The Village is aware of its strengths and challenges in terms of mitigating risk. Specific opportunities to address existing gaps or limitations in local capabilities to reduce risk have been identified for each capability type and are further described below. Each of these opportunities were then considered by the Village during the plan update process as potential new mitigation actions to be included in the updated Mitigation Strategy.

Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

- Be opportunistic with further incorporating hazard mitigation and resilience into future or updated versions of the Village's plans, especially as they relate to transportation and environmental policies that can reduce risk and/or provide incentives to infrastructure and development that is located outside of hazard areas or protective ecosystems.

Administrative and Technical Capabilities

- Develop systems or practices that can help the Village to cope with potential unforeseen challenges in the future such as staff turnover or other disruptions to routine government functions and duties that support risk reduction.
- Seek and implement more capacity building initiatives for Village staff as appropriate, including but not limited to continuing education and professional development opportunities.
- Seek more assistance from utility companies to support tree pruning along major roadways throughout village.

Financial Capabilities

- Maximize opportunities through the Village's budgeting and CDBG process to help fund priority hazard mitigation and climate adaptation projects, particularly when combined with alternative/external grant funding sources when a local cost-share increases the Village's chances for a grant award.
- Continue to build and support the capacity of local staff and volunteers to identify and pursue funding made available through external funding programs, particularly those routinely made

available to smaller communities through recurring state-level grant programs.

- Continue to coordinate with Montgomery County and neighboring communities in the region as it relates to positioning the Village to pursue and capture future grant funding for regional hazard risk reduction projects.

Education and Outreach Capabilities

- Increase use of the Village's website to support low-cost public education and outreach initiatives on building community resilience to hazards as well as individual mitigation actions for homeowners, business owners, etc.

Possible New Actions Related to NFIP Participation and Compliance

- Formally designate a community Floodplain Administrator (FPA). Current Regulations indicate the Village Code Enforcement Official is responsible for administering the provisions of the Floodplain District.
- The Village should coordinate with the State NFIP Coordinator on possible updates or revisions to local floodplain management regulations based on NY DECs most current Model Floodplain Management Regulations (which are routinely being updated as needed).
- To assist with implementing substantial damage provisions of the NFIP following a destructive hazard event, develop a local post-disaster substantial damage plan.
- procedures could be further strengthened to include the following requirements that exceed minimum NFIP standards:
    - Prohibit or minimize new development in floodplain areas.
    - Prohibit or enforce higher standards for critical facilities subject to flood hazards.
    - Add provisions that protect natural and beneficial functions of floodplains.

5. Mitigation Actions

Mitigation actions are projects or activities identified to reduce current and future vulnerabilities identified through the process of developing this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. The first table in this section identifies the current status of the mitigation actions (completed, ongoing/in process, deleted, or modified) included in the 2016 version of this plan. Besides current status, actions brought forward to this 2024 plan are identified in the Keep for Plan Update? column. The second table includes all the actions, and their essential details, for this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. These actions were prioritized by the Municipality according to the criteria detailed in the main body of the plan.

Table 8 Status of Previous Mitigation Actions – Village of Hagaman.

Action #	Action Title	Action Description	Current Status	Status Description/Explanation	Keep for Plan Update?
1	Northern Church Street Storm Sewer	Repair and upgrade aging storm sewer system.	Completed	Storm sewers issue was resolved with the repairs and will be monitored for any additional issues.	NO
2	Hagaman Fire Department Generator	Purchase and install generator for Hagaman Fire Department.	Completed	Hagaman Fire Department purchased a generator which has been installed at the fire house.	NO
3	County-Wide HMP Initiative Support	Support County-wide initiatives identified in Section 9.1 of the County Annex (2016).	Completed	The Village of Hagaman has supported the 2016 initiative of the county-wide plan and will continue to in the future.	YES
4	Village Staff Certifications for Flood Services and Management	Pursue continuing professional education and certification (e.g., Certified Floodplain Manager under the Association of State Floodplain Managers) of Code Enforcement Officers and NFIP FPAs in floodplain management and hazard risk reduction.	In Progress	Staff have attended training and will continue to maintain appropriate professional certifications. Staff will attend future training.	YES

Table 9. Updated Mitigation Actions (2024-2029) – Village of Hagaman.

Action #	Action Title	Problem Description	Action Description	Project Type	Hazard	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Lead Department	Implementation Schedule	Priority
114	Village Staff Certifications for Flood Services and Management	Needed training of code enforcement officers and NFIP FPAs	Pursue continuing professional education and certification (e.g., Certified Floodplain Manager under the Association of State Floodplain Managers) of Code Enforcement Officers and NFIP FPAs in floodplain management and hazard risk reduction.	Public Education and Awareness	Flood	Low	Municipal budget	Village of Hagaman	Ongoing	High
115	Village-wide Storm Sewers	Outdated storm sewers	Maintain the continuation of upgrading the aging storm sewers on an as needed basis, increasing capacity to accommodate larger storms. In addition, develop a regular maintenance schedule to update the storm sewers on a yearly basis.	Structural Projects	Flood	High	State Grant	Village of Hagaman	Ongoing	High
116	Mitigate Tree-Related Hazards	Tree hazards during severe storm events	Establish long term tree trimming program to address tree related hazards throughout the village. The Village of Hagaman DPW identifies issues and addresses them and National Grid will address any issues that will hamper electrical lines that are identified.	Property Protection	Severe weather, severe winter storms	Low	Municipal budget	Village of Hagaman	Ongoing	Medium
117	Establish Safety Shelter(s)	Need shelter with backup power for residents during emergencies	Establish safety shelter(s) where residents can go in case of emergencies. Also get and install a generator or other back up power supply to allow continued operations during hazard events and establish heating and cooling centers as needed.	Emergency Services Protection	All hazards: flood, severe weather, severe winter storms, extreme temperatures	Medium	Municipal budget/State Historical grants	Village of Hagaman	Long-term	Low
118	Address the Beaver Situation in the Chuctanunda Creek	Flood risks from beaver dams	Work on ways to eliminate this hazard – working with the State DEC	Prevention	Flood	Low	Municipal budget	Village of Hagaman	Short-term	Medium

MONTGOMERY COUNTY NY
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER
Made of Something Stronger

September 30, 2022

Village of Hagaman Mayor
44 Haskell St.
Hagaman, NY 12086

Re: Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – Letter of Intent to Participate

We are pleased to announce that Montgomery County has received a grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency to update the County's multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan (HMP) in accordance with 44 FEMA requirements at 44.C.F.R. 201.6. The Montgomery County HMP will also be designed to support the New York Statewide Hazard Mitigation Plan. By updating the County-wide HMP, Montgomery County will be eligible to apply for future FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants and New York State Hazard Mitigation funding for specific mitigation projects designed to reduce and/or eliminate vulnerabilities resulting from disaster events throughout the County.

Montgomery County has contracted with Tighe & Bond, a multi-disciplinary engineering, environmental and planning firm, whose services in New York are provided by T&B Engineering and Landscape Architecture, P.C. (Tighe & Bond) to support the County to complete the update.

The purpose of this Letter of Intent (LOI) is to establish commitment from and a cooperative working relationship between all Participating Jurisdictions in the development and implementation of the Montgomery County HMP. In addition, the intent of this MOA is to ensure that the multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan is developed in accordance with Title 44 of the Federal Code of Regulations (CFR) Part 201.6; that the planning process is conducted in an open manner involving community stakeholders; that it is consistent with each participating jurisdiction's policies, programs and authorities; and it is an accurate reflection of the community's values.
Mitigation plans form the foundation for a community's long-term strategy to reduce disaster losses and break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. The Participating Jurisdictions in a mitigation planning process would benefit by:

- identifying cost effective actions for risk reduction;
- directing resources on the greatest risks and vulnerabilities;
- building partnerships by involving people, organizations, and businesses;
- increasing education and awareness of hazards and risk;
- aligning risk reduction with other community objectives; and
- providing eligibility to receive federal hazard mitigation grant funding.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY NY
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Montgomery County will act as the Lead Community and has assigned Alex Kuttesch, AICP, Senior Planner with the Department of Economic Development and Planning as the point of contact for the Planning Team. The Participating Jurisdictions authorize the Lead Community to manage and facilitate the planning process in accordance with the Work Program and Schedule. The draft All Hazards Mitigation Plan is expected to be completed early spring 2023 and the Final All Hazards Mitigation Plan in early summer 2023 pending final review by FEMA.

The Participating Jurisdictions understand that representatives must engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in the Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (FEMA, 2013), including, but not limited to:

- Organize and attend regular meetings of the Planning Team.
- Assist the Planning Team with developing and conducting an outreach strategy to involve other planning team members, stakeholders, and the public, as appropriate to represent their Jurisdiction.
- Identify community resources available to support the planning effort, including meeting spaces, facilitators, and media outlets.
- Provide data and feedback to develop the risk assessment and mitigation strategy, including a specific mitigation action plan for their Jurisdiction.
- Submit the draft plan to their Jurisdiction for review.
- Work with the Planning Team to incorporate all their Jurisdiction's comments into the draft plan.
- Submit the draft plan to their respective governing body for consideration and adoption.
- After adoption, coordinate a process to monitor, evaluate, and work toward plan implementation.

To assist in preparing the HMP update for Montgomery County, we are requesting each participating jurisdiction identify a primary and secondary point of contact on behalf of the governing bodies to participate as members of the Planning Team for the Montgomery County HMP as soon as possible.

Primary Contact:
Name: Robin Ricci
Title: Trustee
Office/Agency: Village of Hagaman
Name of Participating Jurisdiction
Address: 16 William Street, P.O. Box 283, Hagaman, NY 12086-0283
Phone number: 518-369-4649
Email address: riccirobin@yahoo.com

MONTGOMERY COUNTY NY
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Secondary Contact:
Name
Title
Office/Agency
Name of Participating Jurisdiction
Address
Phone number
Email address

This LOI will remain in effect through the duration of the planning process and will terminate after adoption of the final FEMA-approved mitigation plan by all participating jurisdictions, or 5 years after FEMA approval, whichever is earlier. It may be terminated prior to that time for any Participating Jurisdiction by giving 60 days written notice. The LOI is to be implemented through the Work Program and Schedule, and any addenda that describe specific activities, programs, and projects, and if necessary, funding by separate instrument.

You may provide the contact information listed above by emailing Alex Kuttesch, kuttesch@co.montgomery.ny.us.

Sincerely,

Kenneth T. Rose

Ken Rose, CEO
Montgomery County Business Development Center

Capability Assessment Worksheet- Village of Hagaman

Planning and Regulatory

COUNTY TO WORK WITH JURISDICTIONS TO ANSWER

Plans	Yes/No Year	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	
Capital Improvements Plan	No	
Economic Development Plan	No	
Local Emergency Response Plan	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	**No**	
Transportation Plan	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Watershed Management Plan	Yes	
Floodplain Management Basin Plan	No	
Open Space and Recreation Plan	No	
Building Code, Permitting, and Inspections	**Yes/No**	**Are codes adequately enforced?**
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire department ISO rating	No	
Site plan review requirements	No	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	**Yes/No**	**Is the ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts? Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?**
Zoning ordinance	Yes	
Subdivision ordinance	Yes	
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law No. 4 of 2017, Adopted 11/28/2017
Natural hazard specific ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood insurance rate maps	**Yes**	**Effective 1/19/2018**
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	**Yes**	land has been acquired for the expansion of the Hagaman Park on Chuctanunda St.
Stormwater Management Ordiance	No	
Growth Management Ordinance	No	
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	

Administrative and Technical

Administration	Yes/No	Describe capability Is coordination effective?
Planning Commission	Yes	
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (e.g., tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	No	
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	
Staff	**Yes/No FT/PT**	**Is staffing adequate to enforce regulations? Is staff trained on hazards and mitigation? Is coordination between agencies and staff effective?**
Chief Building Official	**Yes**	**Code Enforcement Officer**
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	
Emergency Manager	Yes	
Community Planner	**No**	
Civil Engineer	**Yes**	DPW, Robert Rogers 317 Smith Rd
GIS Coordinator	No	MCBDC
Other	No	
Technical	**Yes/No**	**Describe capability Has capability been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past?**
Warning systems/services (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	**No**	
Hazard data and information	**No**	
Grant writing	No	MCBDC
Hazus analysis	**No**	
Other	No	

Financial

Funding Resource	Access/ Eligibility (Yes/No)	Has the funding resource been used in past and for what type of activities? Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
Capital improvements project funding	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Storm water utility fee	No	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds	obligation yes, special yes	
Incur debt through private activities	No	
Community Development Block Grant	Yes	
Other federal funding programs	Yes	
State funding programs	Yes	
Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs	**No**	

Education and Outreach

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.	**No**	
Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	**No**	
Natural disaster or safety related school programs	**No**	
StormReady certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	**No**	

VILLAGE OF NELLISTON

MONTGOMERY COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE ANNEX NOVEMBER 2024

Village of Nelliston

11 River Street

Nelliston, NY 13410

www.nelliston.org/home

RESOLUTION NUMBER 33 OF 2025

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTION NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2024

WHEREAS the Village of Nelliston Board recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the Village of Nelliston; and

WHEREAS the Village of Nelliston Board has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the Village of Nelliston from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the Village of Nelliston Board demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE Village of Nelliston Board, NEW YORK, THAT:

Section 1. In accordance with Article 9 of Village Law, the Village of Nelliston Board adopts the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024. This plan, approved by the community, may be edited or amended after submission for review, but will not require the community to re-adopt any further iterations. This only applies to this specific plan and does not absolve the community from updating the plan in 5 years.

The resolution was sponsored by Mayor Gros and seconded by Deputy Mayor Phillips. All were in favor.

ADOPTED this 15th day of May, 2025.

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted by the Village Board of the Village of Nelliston as ascribed above.

Edward Watt

Edward Watt, Clerk

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Cover Photo credit: Mohawk Valley Today (https://mohawkvalley.today/location/nelliston-ny/)

Village of Nelliston Annex
2024 Montgomery County Hazard Mitigation Plan

This municipality Annex includes details regarding the Village of Nelliston not included in the main body of the 2024 Montgomery County Multi-Hazards Mitigation Plan 5-Year Update (HMP). The municipality annexes were developed to assist municipalities with the process of implementing and maintaining their portion of the 2024 HMP. The Annex includes a Municipality Profile, Community Asset Vulnerability-Risk Analysis, National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary, Capability Assessment, and Mitigation Actions.

The following individuals have been identified as the hazards mitigation plan's primary and alternate point of contact for the Village of Nelliston.

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Edward Watt, Clerk 11 River Street P.O. Box 305 Nelliston, NY 13410 518-993-2862 clerk@nelliston.org	

1. Municipality Profile

1.1 Brief History

Andrew Nellis, founder of the Nellis family in the area, came to the Town of Palatine in 1722. Fort Fox and Fort Wagner were built at this location during the late colonial period. The Village was not well-developed until the time of the American Civil War.

1.2 Location and Demographics

The Village of Nelliston is located within the borders of the Town of Palatine in the western portion of Montgomery County. It shares its boundaries with the Town of Palatine to the north and east, Towns of Canajoharie to the south and the Village of Fort Plain to the west. The Village is located on the northeast side of the Mohawk River and the Erie Canal passes through the Village.

Land surface ranges from around 300 feet above mean sea level along the Mohawk River to a high of 500 feet above mean sea level as the topography rises to the northeast. The Village of Nelliston's societal, infrastructural and economic resources, including critical assets are highlighted in Figure 1.

The Village of Nelliston is home to 682 residents, with a population density of 617 people per square mile. According to the 2020 US Census[1], 85% of their 417 housing units are occupied, while 15% of the housing units remain vacant. Of the occupied units, 65% are owner occupied and 35% are renter occupied. 16% of the total population is below the poverty level, which includes 16% of seniors 65 and over. Approximately 17% of the town's residents have attained a four-year college degree or higher. The median household income for the Village of Nelliston is $38,750. There is some racial or ethnic diversity in t

[1] https://censusreporter.org/profiles/16000US3649748-nelliston-ny/

he community with 86% reporting as White, 10% Two+, and 4% as Hispanic.

1.3 Governance

The Village of Nelliston is governed by the mayor and four trustees. This governing body will assume responsibility for the adoption and implementation of this plan.

1.4 Land Use and Development

The Village is 1.20 square miles in size. In the 2016 HMP there was no major residential/ commercial development or major infrastructure development identified for the next five years.

2. Natural Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

Natural Hazard risk was calculated for all of Montgomery County in Section 4. The highest-ranked natural hazards include **flooding** due to heavy rain, ice jams and flash flooding, **severe weather** including extreme temperatures, high winds, and lightning and **severe winter weather** including snowstorms, and ice storms.

Local risk for flooding is typically dependent on the location of critical assets in relation to the special flood hazard areas. **Flooding** represents the largest natural hazard risk for The Village of Nelliston as evidenced during Hurricane Irene, especially to Fort Hunter and properties on the Schoharie Creek. **Additional high-risk hazards include severe weather and severe winter weather**. When coupled with climate change, this risk is anticipated to be elevated in the future. This section highlights specific vulnerability assessments completed for the Village of Nelliston that are not already included in the HMP. In addition to jurisdiction **specific flood, severe weather and severe winter weather** vulnerability analysis for all built structures including essential facilities and historic properties, the jurisdiction specific Hazus analysis for earthquakes are included.

2.1 Natural Hazard Event History Specific to the Municipality

Montgomery County has a history of natural and non-natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 4.0 of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the County and its municipalities. The table below presents a summary of natural events that have occurred to indicate the range and impact of natural hazard events in the Village in the past 10 years.

Table 1. Hazard Event History 2011-2021.[2]

Dates of Event	Event Type	Summary of Damages/Losses
August 26 – September 11, 2011	Hurricane Irene and Remnants of Tropical Storm Lee	Damages not reported
October 27 - November 8, 2012	Hurricane Sandy	Damages not reported
June 26 - July 10, 2013	Severe Storms and Flooding	Damages not reported
2019	Heavy Rain/Flooding	Dygert Rd flooding due to heavy rain and bad culvert

[2] Http://ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents

2.2 Community Assets

Ten Community Assets were identified for the Village of Nelliston for inclusion in the HMP. Table 2 below lists all of the assets by FEMA asset categories, subtypes and name. The asset ID corresponds with locations shown in **Figure 1.**

Table 2. Community Assets in the Village of Nelliston.

	Asset ID	Subtype	Name
ECONOMY	1	Fuel	Sunoco Gas Station
	2	Hardware	Hatchet Hardware of Palatine Bridge
	4	Food/ Grocery	Fiehoffer's Bakery & Outlet
	5	Major Employer	Eisenadler Brauhaus
SOCIETAL	6	Church	Valley Alliance Church
INFRASTRUCTURAL	7	Post Office	USPS Nelliston Office
	8*	**WWTP**	**Montgomery CO SD#1 STP**
	9*	**Pump Station**	**Nelliston Pump Station**
	10	**Pump Station**	**Railroad Street Pumping Station**
Bold indicated asset is identified as an essential facility. *Asset located in 100-year flood			

2.3 Essential/ Critical Facilities

Essential facilities are defined in Section 5.7 of the HMP including facilities that are important to ensure a full recovery following the occurrence of a hazard event. There are three essential facilities in the Village. There is no designated emergency shelter in the Village of Nelliston. Table 3 provides a summary of essential facilities, and the status of emergency power supplies, shelter availability and flooding hazard. Essential facilities are included in **Figure 1** along with the 100-year and 500-year floodplain.

Table 3. Essential Facilities in the Village of Nelliston.

Facility	Location	Emergency Power?	Shelter?	In Floodplain?	Protected to 500-year level?
Montgomery CO SD#1 STP	28 Old Station Rd, Nelliston, NY 13410	Y	N	Y, 500-year flood	Y, pumps are designed to withstand flood
Nelliston Pump Station	River Street	Y	N	Y, 100-year flood	Y, pumps are designed to withstand flood
Railroad Street Pumping Station	Railroad Street	Y	N	N	N/A

Figure 1. Village of Nelliston FEMA Flood Zones, Community Assets and Essential Facilities

2.4 Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties

According to FEMA records, there were no identified repetitive loss properties in the Village of Nelliston in either 2016, or 2022. As of February 23, 2023, FEMA records show 0 policies in force, however 2 claims were identified totaling $1,160 in losses for all NFIP-insured structures. It should be noted that according to FEMA data there are 63 structures within the 100-year flood plain and 64 structures in the 500-year flood plain (including the Village and Town of Palatine).

2.5 Vulnerable Assets: Exposure Analysis

Vulnerable assets were identified by intersecting GIS-based asset inventories with known hazard boundaries to determine the numbers of parcels and critical facilities. This results in an estimation of vulnerable assets for the Village, by hazard as shown in Table 4. The estimated value of at-risk assets is based on the Village's latest property tax values. Scenarios are not cumulative, i.e., the 0.2% annual chance estimates also do not include the values and numbers of the 1% annual chance event.

Table 4. Village of Nelliston Vulnerable Assets Exposure Analysis.[3]

Hazard	At-Risk All Properties[4]		At-Risk Essential Facilities		At-Risk Historic Assets	
	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number
Hurricane/Tropical Storm	$179,880,013	1,249	$968,696	3	$0	0
Severe Thunderstorm	$179,880,013	1,249	$968,696	3	$0	0
Severe Winter Storm	$179,880,013	1,249	$968,696	3	$0	0
Tornado	$179,880,013	1,249	$968,696	3	$0	0
Flood						
1% Annual Chance	$16,234,086	63	$37,874	1	n/a	n/a
0.2% Annual Chance	$15,572,968	64	$1,828,019	1	n/a	n/a

[3] Values are based on 50% of assessor's full market value

[4] Includes Villages of Palatine Bridge and Town of Palatine

2.6 Village Wide Earthquake Hazus Analysis

The earthquake Hazus 6.0 module uses two earthquake scenarios: an earthquake with a 5.0 magnitude and 500 and 2,500 Mean Year Return periods. Table 5 below presents estimated direct economic loss for damages from earthquakes for the Village of Nelliston. The totals include capital stock and economic loss estimates.

*Table 5 Village of Nelliston Earthquake Vulnerability Analysis**

Damage Categories	500-MRP	2,500-MRP
Estimated total number of buildings	1,249	1,249
Total direct building economic loss	$774,000	$8,643,000

- *Hazus combines the Town of Palatine with the Villages of Palatine Bridge and Nelliston, values above are for both communities.*

3. Problem Statements

Problem statements were developed upon the completion and review of all risk assessment tasks. These statements are designed to briefly summarize the key hazard risks and vulnerabilities to the municipality based on potential impacts and losses from future events. They are among the issues of greatest concern and were used to assist in the identification and analysis of potential mitigation actions.
These problem statements will be reviewed and revised as needed during future plan updates to reflect the most current information resulting from the risk assessment.

Table 6. Village of Nelliston Problem Statements.

Problem Area	Description
Primary Hazards of Concern	
Trees	Tree related hazards are widespread during hurricane/tropical storm and severe winter storm events, particularly downing electrical lines, and when falling and blocking roads that isolate many rural areas throughout town and pose life/safety threat due to a lack of emergency access. Hazardous trees on Town-owned property are also a significant and costly concern.
Geographic Areas of Concern	
Tributary Creek	**Local Areas of Flooding-** Dygert Road
Mohawk River	
Vulnerable Community Assets	
Shelters	There are no designated shelters in the Village of Nelliston.
Bridges	Stone Arabia St. Bridge
Emergency Service	

4. Capabilities

The Village of Nelliston is a small, sparsely populated community with limited capabilities and resources to support the implementation of hazard mitigation actions. This jurisdictional annex provides some additional documentation on the existing local authorities, policies, programs, and resources to support mitigation and the Village's ability to enhance or build upon these existing capabilities. This includes more detailed information on the updated capability findings for the community as highlighted in Section 7 (Capability Assessment), as well as the identification of some specific opportunities to expand and improve local mitigation capabilities for consideration as potential new actions for Section 8 (Mitigation Strategy). The Village of Nelliston completed a FEMA Capabilities Assessment Worksheet detailing information pertaining to capabilities surroundings local and regulatory plans, building codes, permitting, inspections, land use permitting, ordinances, administration, staff, technical resources, funding resources, and programs/organizations which is included in Appendix E and summarized below.

Summary of Local Findings

4.1.1 Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

Planning and regulatory capabilities include the local plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that are relevant to reducing the potential impacts of hazards. The following planning and regulatory capabilities are currently in place for The Village of Nelliston:

- Capital Improvements Plan – *Currently working on wastewater, water and sidewalk infrastructure upgrades. The Daycare is the only other capital improvement, and the Sheriff's Office will be allowed to use it in case of a state of emergency, e.g. floods.*
- Economic Development Plan – *Working on Comprehensive/Zoning Plans, Brownfield application, preparing for NY Forward in next few years.*
- Continuity of Operations Plan – *Clerk has detailed system on how to maintain operations in the event of emergency (e.g. fire, COVID pandemic).*
- Transportation Plan - *Working with REDC and MVEDD on a regional/inter-region transportation plan via the USDOT Thriving Communities Program*
- Watershed Management Plan – *County Mohawk River Watershed Management Plan, 2015.*
- Building Codes – *Local Code Enforcement. Must adopt Uniform Construction Codes and International Building Code. Will be updated with new zoning/planning rules from the comp/zoning project.*
- Land Use Planning - Will *be updated with new zoning/planning rules from the comp/zoning project.*
- Subdivision Ordinance – *Local Planning Board. Subdivision Regulations of Village, 1965. Will be updated with new zoning/planning rules from the comp/zoning project.*
- Real Estate Disclosure Requirements – *NY Code - Article 14 §460-467. - Will be updated with new zoning/planning rules from the comp/zoning project.*

Given their direct relevance and significance to long-term hazard risk reduction, all current versions of formally adopted local comprehensive plans, master and environmental planning, environmental resource plans, and open space and recreation plans for participating jurisdictions were reviewed during the plan update process to ensure general consistency and integration as appropriate.

The Village of Nelliston has important mitigation capabilities in places that work to reduce hazard risk. This includes the adoption and enforcement of building codes and land use and development ordinances/regulations that support mitigation by ensuring new or substantially improved development projects meet specific standards for public safety and protection from natural hazards. The administration and enforcement of these codes and development regulations are considered among the most effective and cost-beneficial measures to protect people and future development from the impact of natural hazard events.

4.1.2 Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Administrative and technical capabilities include the local human resources and their skills/tools that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following administrative and technical capabilities are in place for The Village of Nelliston:

- Chief Building Official *(Trustee is assigned to oversee buildings. They work in conjunction with codes officer and DPW superintendent)*
- Mutual Aid Agreements *(With surrounding municipalities)*

The Village of Nelliston is governed by a Village Board. The Village has limited full-time (or in-house) staff resources to support mitigation activities, but these capabilities are considered sufficient given the community's size and relatively lower vulnerability to natural hazards. Village staff are supported by numerous local boards and commissions in addition to auxiliary support staff who are under contract for additional support services. The Emergency Management Office is the managerial function charged with creating the framework within which the community will reduce its vulnerability to hazards and cope with disasters. Emergency management seeks to promote safer, less vulnerable communities with the capacity to cope with hazards and disasters.

4.1.3 Financial Capabilities

Financial capabilities include the fiscal resources the community has access to for helping to fund the implementation of hazard mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities. The following financial capabilities are in place for The Village of Nelliston:

- Capital improvement project funding
- Community Development Block Grant
- Federal Funding – *NBRC awarded funding for wastewater system.*
- State Funding – *NYS awarded funding for childcare/emergency center.*
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs

The Village of Nelliston has limited financial capabilities due to its size and relatively small income-generating tax base. With no special fees or other local capabilities to raise funds, the community is more reliant on external grant funding and debt financing mechanisms. Limited local funding may be a major constraint as many outside funding sources have local cost-share (cash match) requirements which may be difficult to meet. This lack of financial resources is a concern with regard to the implementation of mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities.

The Village Clerk is responsible for the accounting of all Village funds, maintaining financial records and preparing financial reports. Other responsibilities include overseeing the budget process, assisting with the year-end audit, long term financial planning, handling insurance related matters, insurance, and the issuance of bonds. The Clerk provides budget monitoring and financial reports to the Mayor and Village Board throughout the fiscal year.

4.1.4 Education and Outreach Capabilities

Education and outreach capabilities include the local programs and methods already in place that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following education and outreach capabilities are in place for The Village of Nelliston:

- Website – www.nelliston.org

4.2 NFIP Participation and Compliance

The Village of Nelliston does not participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).[13] More information on NFIP-insured structures, including those that have been repetitively damaged by floods, is provided in Section 4 (Risk Analysis) of the HMP and Section 2.4 of this Annex.

4.2.1 Improvement Opportunities

Despite the limitations and constraints faced by the Village of Nelliston when it comes to current hazard mitigation capabilities, it can expand and improve on the capabilities described in Section 7 (Capability Assessment) and this annex. The Village is aware of its strengths and challenges in terms of mitigating risk. Specific opportunities to address existing gaps or limitations in local capabilities to reduce risk have been identified for each capability type and are further described below. Each of these opportunities were then considered by the Village during the plan update process as potential new mitigation actions to be included in the updated Mitigation Strategy.

Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

- Be opportunistic with further incorporating hazard mitigation and resilience into future or updated versions of the Village's plans, especially as they relate to transportation and environmental policies that can reduce risk and/or provide incentives to infrastructure and development that is located outside of hazard areas or protective ecosystems.

Administrative and Technical Capabilities

- Develop systems or practices that can help the Village to cope with potential unforeseen challenges in the future such as staff turnover or other disruptions to routine government functions and duties that support risk reduction.

[13] FEMA NFIP, HUDEX Report, Policy and Loss Data by Community: https://nfipservices.floodsmart.gov//reports-flood-insurance-data
[14] Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide. FEMA. April 2022. P. 26.

- Seek and implement more capacity building initiatives for Village staff as appropriate, including but not limited to continuing education and professional development opportunities.
- Seek more assistance from utility companies to support tree pruning along major roadways throughout town.

Financial Capabilities

- Maximize opportunities through the Village's budgeting and CDBG process to help fund priority hazard mitigation and climate adaptation projects, particularly when combined with alternative/external grant funding sources when a local cost-share increases the Village's chances for a grant award.
- Continue to build and support the capacity of local staff and volunteers to identify and pursue funding made available through external funding programs, particularly those routinely made available to smaller communities through recurring state-level grant programs.
- Continue to coordinate with Montgomery County and neighboring communities in the region as it relates to positioning the Village to pursue and capture future grant funding for regional hazard risk reduction projects.

Education and Outreach Capabilities

- Increase use of the Village's website to support low-cost public education and outreach initiatives on building community resilience to hazards as well as individual mitigation actions for homeowners, business owners, etc.

5. Mitigation Actions

Mitigation actions are projects or activities identified to reduce current and future vulnerabilities identified through the process of developing this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. The first table in this section identifies the status of the mitigation actions included in the 2016 version of this plan. Besides current status (i.e. completed, in progress, deferred or deleted), actions brought forward to this 2024 plan are identified in the Keep for Plan Update? column. The second table includes all the actions, and their essential details, for this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. These actions were prioritized by the Municipality according to the criteria detailed in the main body of the plan.

Table 7 Status of Previous Mitigation Actions – Village of Nelliston.

Action #	Action Title	Action Description	Current Status	Status Description/Explanation	Keep for Plan Update?
1	NFIP Reapplication Program	Prioritize reapplication to the NFIP program.	Unknown	Nelliston is not in the flood plain	YES
2	Mitigation in Municipal Plans: Planning Grant	Prior to the update of any municipal plans, the Village will review the current HMP and integrate mitigation where applicable.	In Progress	Applying for comprehensive planning grant	YES
3	Zoning Update with Palatine Bridge	When updating the municipal zoning regulations, the Village will review the current HMP and incorporate mitigation where applicable.	In Progress	Applying for shared zoning grant with Palatine Bridge	YES
4	Community Hazard Communication Platform	Establish a municipal website or social media page to communicate with residents of hazard events, emergencies, etc.	Completed	See www.nelliston.org	NO
5	Culvert Capacity Review and Upgrades	Review culvert sizes in the Village to ensure capacity during major storm events. If undersized, replace with increased capacity.	Completed	Culverts on Dygert Rd. & Stone Arabia St were replaced.	NO

Action #	Action Title	Action Description	Current Status	Status Description/Explanation	Keep for Plan Update?
6	Village Tree Trimming Program for Hazard Resilience	Establish a tree trimming program for the Village to reduce tree damage during hazard events. These efforts support countywide emergency management (response) capabilities, including the maintenance of routes that may be used to facilitate evacuations and other emergency support functions.	Ongoing	Trees cut as needed with help from Town of Palatine	YES

Table 8. Updated Mitigation Actions (2024-2029) – Village of Nelliston.

Action #	Action Title	Problem Description	Action Description	Project Type	Hazard	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Lead Department	Implementation Schedule	Priority
119	NFIP Reapplication Program	Reapply to NFIP program for continued access to flood insurance	Prioritize reapplication to the NFIP program.	Prevention	Flood	Low	Municipal budget	Village Administration	2024-2029	High
120	Zoning Update with Palatine Bridge	HMP review indicates improvements needed	When updating the municipal zoning regulations, the Village will review the current HMP and incorporate mitigation strategies applicable to flooding, severe weather, severe winter storms and extreme temperatures (i.e. expansion of floodplain overlay district to address climate change)	Prevention	All Hazards: Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Storms	Low	Municipal budget/ Grants	Village Administration	2024-2029	Medium
121	Village Tree Trimming Program for Hazard Resilience	Tree hazards during severe storm events	Establish a tree trimming program for the Village to reduce tree damage during hazard events. These efforts support countywide emergency management (response) capabilities, including the maintenance of routes that may be used to facilitate evacuations and other emergency support functions.	Property Protection	Severe Storms, Severe Winter Storms	Low	Municipal budget	DPW, Village Administration	2024-2029	Low
78	Senior Facility Generators	Senior Housing lacks backup power	Provide backup power for all senior facilities to allow continued operations due to power outages caused by hazards. Generators will allow continued operation during natural hazard event as well as establishing cooling and heating center as needed.	Protection of Existing Infrastructure	All hazards: flooding, severe weather, severe winter storms, extreme temperatures	Medium	HMGP	DPW, Village Administration	Short-term	Medium

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September 30, 2022

Village of Nelliston Mayor
P.O. Box 305
Nelliston, NY 13410

Re: Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – Letter of Intent to Participate

We are pleased to announce that Montgomery County has received a grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency to update the County's multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan (HMP) in accordance with 44 FEMA requirements at 44.C.F.R. 201.6. The Montgomery County HMP will also be designed to support the New York Statewide Hazard Mitigation Plan. By updating the County-wide HMP, Montgomery County will be eligible to apply for future FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants and New York State Hazard Mitigation funding for specific mitigation projects designed to reduce and/or eliminate vulnerabilities resulting from disaster events throughout the County.

Montgomery County has contracted with Tighe & Bond, a multi-disciplinary engineering, environmental and planning firm, whose services in New York are provided by T&B Engineering and Landscape Architecture, P.C. (Tighe & Bond) to support the County to complete the update.

The purpose of this Letter of Intent (LOI) is to establish commitment from and a cooperative working relationship between all Participating Jurisdictions in the development and implementation of the Montgomery County HMP. In addition, the intent of this MOA is to ensure that the multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan is developed in accordance with Title 44 of the Federal Code of Regulations (CFR) Part 201.6; that the planning process is conducted in an open manner involving community stakeholders; that it is consistent with each participating jurisdiction's policies, programs and authorities; and it is an accurate reflection of the community's values.
Mitigation plans form the foundation for a community's long-term strategy to reduce disaster losses and break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. The Participating Jurisdictions in a mitigation planning process would benefit by:

- identifying cost effective actions for risk reduction;
- directing resources on the greatest risks and vulnerabilities;
- building partnerships by involving people, organizations, and businesses;
- increasing education and awareness of hazards and risk;
- aligning risk reduction with other community objectives; and
- providing eligibility to receive federal hazard mitigation grant funding.

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Montgomery County will act as the Lead Community and has assigned Alex Kuttesch, AICP, Senior Planner with the Department of Economic Development and Planning as the point of contact for the Planning Team. The Participating Jurisdictions authorize the Lead Community to manage and facilitate the planning process in accordance with the Work Program and Schedule. The draft All Hazards Mitigation Plan is expected to be completed early spring 2023 and the Final All Hazards Mitigation Plan in early summer 2023 pending final review by FEMA.

The Participating Jurisdictions understand that representatives must engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in the Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (FEMA, 2013), including, but not limited to:

- Organize and attend regular meetings of the Planning Team.
- Assist the Planning Team with developing and conducting an outreach strategy to involve other planning team members, stakeholders, and the public, as appropriate to represent their Jurisdiction.
- Identify community resources available to support the planning effort, including meeting spaces, facilitators, and media outlets.
- Provide data and feedback to develop the risk assessment and mitigation strategy, including a specific mitigation action plan for their Jurisdiction.
- Submit the draft plan to their Jurisdiction for review.
- Work with the Planning Team to incorporate all their Jurisdiction's comments into the draft plan.
- Submit the draft plan to their respective governing body for consideration and adoption.
- After adoption, coordinate a process to monitor, evaluate, and work toward plan implementation.

To assist in preparing the HMP update for Montgomery County, we are requesting each participating jurisdiction identify a primary and secondary point of contact on behalf of the governing bodies to participate as members of the Planning Team for the Montgomery County HMP as soon as possible.

Primary Contact:
Name Edward Watt
Title Clerk
Office/Agency Village of Nelliston
Name of Participating Jurisdiction
Address 11 River Street / P.O. Box 305, Nelliston, NY 13410
Phone number 518-993-2862
Email address Clerk@nelliston.org

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Secondary Contact:
Name
Title
Office/Agency
Name of Participating Jurisdiction
Address
Phone number
Email address

This LOI will remain in effect through the duration of the planning process and will terminate after adoption of the final FEMA-approved mitigation plan by all participating jurisdictions, or 5 years after FEMA approval, whichever is earlier. It may be terminated prior to that time for any Participating Jurisdiction by giving 60 days written notice. The LOI is to be implemented through the Work Program and Schedule, and any addenda that describe specific activities, programs, and projects, and if necessary, funding by separate instrument.

You may provide the contact information listed above by emailing Alex Kuttesch, kuttesch@co.montgomery.ny.us.

Sincerely,

Kenneth F. Rose

Ken Rose, CEO
Montgomery County Business Development Center

Capability Assessment Worksheet- Village of Nelliston

Planning and Regulatory

COUNTY TO WORK WITH JURISDICTIONS TO ANSWER

Plans	Yes/No Year	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	No	Applying to 2023 CFA for Smart Growth Comprehensive and Zoning Plan with Palatine Bridge, will be in plan
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	Currently working on wastewater, water and sidewalk infrastructure upgrades
Economic Development Plan	Yes	Working on Comprehensive/Zoning Plans, Brownfield application, preparing for NY Forward in next few years
Local Emergency Response Plan	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	Clerk has detailed system on how to maintain operations in the event of emergency (e.g. fire, COVID pandemic)
Transportation Plan	Yes	
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Watershed Management Plan	Yes	
Floodplain Management Basin Plan	No	
Open Space and Recreation Plan	No	
Building Code, Permitting, and Inspections	**Yes/No**	**Are codes adequately enforced?**
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire department ISO rating	No	
Site plan review requirements	No	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	**Yes/No**	**Is the ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts? Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?**
Zoning ordinance	No	
Subdivision ordinance	Yes	
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	No	
Natural hazard specific ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood insurance rate maps	Yes	Effective 1/19/2018
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	Yes	Applying to 2023 CFA for Smart Growth Comprehensive and Zoning Plan with Palatine Bridge, will be in plan
Stormwater Management Ordiance	No	
Growth Management Ordinance	No	
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	

Administrative and Technical

Administration	Yes/No	Describe capability Is coordination effective?
Planning Commission	No	
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (e.g., tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	No	
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	
Staff	**Yes/No FT/PT**	**Is staffing adequate to enforce regulations? Is staff trained on hazards and mitigation? Is coordination between agencies and staff effective?**
Chief Building Official	Yes	Trustee is assigned to oversee buildings. They work in conjunction with codes officer and DPW superintendent
Floodplain Administrator	No	
Emergency Manager	Yes	
Community Planner	Yes	
Civil Engineer	Yes	
GIS Coordinator	No	
Other		
Technical	**Yes/No**	**Describe capability Has capability been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past?**
Warning systems/services (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	
Hazard data and information	No	
Grant writing	Yes	Village has a grant writer on staff (clerk)
Hazus analysis	No	
Other		

Financial

Funding Resource	Access/ Eligibility (Yes/No)	Has the funding resource been used in past and for what type of activities? Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
Capital improvements project funding	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Storm water utility fee	No	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds	Obligation bonds yes, special no	
Incur debt through private activities	No	
Community Development Block Grant	Yes	
Other federal funding programs	Yes	NBRC awarded funding for wastewater system
State funding programs	Yes	NYS awarded funding for childcare/emergency center
Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs	Yes	

Education and Outreach

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	upgrades
Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	
Natural disaster or safety related school programs	Yes	
StormReady certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	

VILLAGE OF PALATINE BRIDGE

MONTGOMERY COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE ANNEX NOVEMBER 2024

Village of Palatine Bridge

11 W. Grand Street

Palatine Bridge, NY 13428

www.villageofpalatinebridge.org/

VILLAGE OF PALATINE BRIDGE), New York

RESOLUTION NO. 2 OF 2025

A RESOLUTION OF THE VILLAGE OF PALATINE BRIDGE ADOPTING THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTION NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2024

WHEREAS the VILLAGE OF PALATINE BRIDGE recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within VILLAGE OF PALATINE BRIDGE; and

WHEREAS the VILLAGE OF PALATINE BRIDGE has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the VILLAGE OF PALATINE BRIDGE from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the VILLAGE OF PALATINE BRIDGE demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE VILLAGE OF PALATINE BRIDGE, NEW YORK, THAT:

Section 1. The Village of Palatine Bridge adopts the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024. This plan, approved by the community, may be edited or amended after submission for review, but will not require the community to re-adopt any further iterations. This only applies to this specific plan and does not absolve the community from updating the plan in 5 years.

ADOPTED by a vote of 4 in favor and 1 absent , this 20th day of May, 2025

By: _____

James F. Post

ATTEST: By: Diane Rumrill-Hall

Diane Rumrill-Hall, Village Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM: By: Diane Rumrill-Hall

Diane Rumrill-Hall, Village Clerk

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Cover Photo credit: Mohawk Valley Today (https://mohawkvalley.today/location/palatine-bridge-ny/)

This municipality Annex includes details regarding the Village of Palatine Bridge not included in the main body of the 2024 Montgomery County Multi-Hazards Mitigation Plan 5-Year Update (HMP). The municipality annexes were developed to assist municipalities with the process of implementing and maintaining their portion of the 2024 HMP. The Annex includes a Municipality Profile, Community Asset Vulnerability-Risk Analysis, National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary, Capability Assessment, and Mitigation Actions.

The following individuals have been identified as the hazards mitigation plan's primary and alternate point of contact for the Village of Palatine Bridge.

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
James F. Post, Mayor 2 Humbert Lane, Palatine Bridge, NY 13428 518-673-2917 mayor.post@gmail.com or postj@lexcenter.org	Anthony Howland, Code Enforcement 11 W. Grand St. Palatine Bridge, NY 13428 518-673-2918 clerk@villageofpalatinebridge.org

1. Municipality Profile

1.1 Brief History

The basis of the name is the community's location in a region settled by Palatine Germans. The Village of Palatine Bridge is in the Town of Palatine. Palatine Bridge was settled in 1723. A bridge across the Mohawk River, built in 1798, gave the community its name. The Village was incorporated in 1867. The Frey House, Palatine Bridge Freight House, and Webster Wagner House are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

1.2 Location and Demographics

The Village of Palatine Bridge is located within the borders of the Town of Palatine in the western portion of Montgomery County. It shares its boundaries with the Town of Palatine to the north, east, and west; and the Town and Village of Canajoharie to the south. The Village is located on the northeast side of the Mohawk River. Land surface ranges from around 300 feet above mean sea level along the Mohawk River to a high of 600 feet above mean sea level as the topography rises to the north. The Village of Palatine Bridge's societal, infrastructural and economic resources, including critical assets are highlighted in Figure 1.

The Village of Palatine Bridge is home to 684 residents, with a population density of 742 people per square mile. According to the 2020 US Census[1], 89% of their 369 housing units are occupied, while 11% of the housing units remain vacant. Of the occupied units, 61% are owner occupied and 39% are renter o

[1] https://censusreporter.org/profiles/16000US3656110-palatine-bridge-ny/

ccupied. 10.5% of the total population is below the poverty level, which includes 31% of children under the age of 18, and 10% of seniors 65 and over. Approximately 24% of the town's residents have attained a four-year college degree or higher. The median household income for Village of Palatine Bridge is $55,909. There is little racial or ethnic diversity in the community with 95% reporting as White, 1% Black, 3% Two+, and 1% as Hispanic.

1.3Governance

The Village of Palatine Bridge is governed by the mayor and four trustees. This governing body will assume responsibility for the adoption and implementation of this plan.

1.4 Land Use and Development

The Village is less than one square mile in size, and in 2019 most of the developed sections of the village were listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the Palatine Bridge Historic District. In the 2016 HMP there was no major residential/ commercial development or major infrastructure development identified for the next five years.

2. Natural Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

Natural Hazard risk was calculated for all of Montgomery County in Section 4. The highest-ranked natural hazards include **flooding** due to heavy rain, ice jams and flash flooding, **severe weather** including extreme temperatures, high winds, and lightning and **severe winter weather** including snowstorms, and ice storms.

Local risk for flooding is typically dependent on the location of critical assets in relation to the special flood hazard areas. **Flooding** represents the largest natural hazard risk for The Village of Palatine Bridge as evidenced during Hurricane Irene, especially to Fort Hunter and properties on the Schoharie Creek. **Additional high-risk hazards include severe weather and severe winter weather**. When coupled with climate change, this risk is anticipated to be elevated in the future. This section highlights specific vulnerability assessments completed for the Village of Palatine Bridge that is not already included in the HMP. In addition to jurisdiction **specific flood, severe weather and severe winter weather** vulnerability analysis for all built structures including essential facilities and historic properties, the jurisdiction specific Hazus analysis for earthquakes is included.

2.1 Natural Hazard Event History Specific to the Municipality

Montgomery County has a history of natural and non-natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 4.0 of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the County and its municipalities. The table below presents a summary of natural events that have occurred to indicate the range and impact of natural hazard events in the Town in the past 10 years.

Table 1. Hazard Event History 2011-2021.[2]

Dates of Event	Event Type	Summary of Damages/Losses
August 26 – September 11, 2011	Hurricane Irene and Remnants of Tropical Storm Lee	Damages not reported
October 27 - November 8, 2012	Hurricane Sandy	Damages not reported
June 26 - July 10, 2013	Severe Storms and Flooding	Damages not reported
August 22,2014	Flash Flood	Heavy rainfall from several rounds of slow-moving thunderstorms led to flash flooding in the Palatine Bridge Area. State Route 5 was closed at State Route 10 in Palatine Bridge due to high water.

2.2 Community Assets

Nineteen community assets were identified for the Village of Palatine Bridge for inclusion in the HMP. Table 2 below lists all the assets by FEMA asset categories, subtypes and name. The asset ID corresponds with

[2] http://ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents

locations shown in **Figure 1.**

Table 2. Community Assets in the Village of Palatine Bridge.

	Asset ID	Subtype	Name
ECONOMY	1	Food/ Grocery	Price Chopper
	2	Food/ Grocery	Dollar General
	3	Fuel	Country Farms
	4	Fuel	Stewarts
	5	Hardware	Tractor Supply Co.
SOCIETAL	**6**	**Senior Services**	**Palatine Nursing Home**
	7	**Senior Services**	**Palatine Village Apartments**
	8	Historic Site	Fort Frey
	9	Childcare	Wee Care Daycare
	10	Food Pantry	Meals of Montgomery
	11	Affordable Housing	Lafayette Court, Brookside Apartments
	12	Cemetery	Palatine Bridge Cemetery
	13	Cemetery	Hees Cemetery
INFRASTRUCTURAL	14	Post Office	USPS Palatine Bridge Office
	15	Dam	Lock E-14 Dam at Canajoharie
	16*	**Pump Station**	**Village of Palatine Bridge Pump Station**
	17	**Pump Station**	**Palatine Bridge Pumping Station**
	18	**Pump Station**	**Spring Street Pumping Station**
	19	**Pump Station**	**Palatine Bridge Pumping Station**

Bold indicated asset is identified as an essential facility.
***Asset located in 100-year flood**

2.3 Essential/ Critical Facilities

Essential facilities are defined in Section 5.7 of the HMP including facilities that are important to ensure a full recovery following the occurrence of a hazard event. There are six essential facilities in the Village. There is no designated emergency shelter in the Village of Palatine Bridge. Table 3 provides a summary of essential facilities, and the status of emergency power supplies, shelter availability and flooding hazard. Essential facilities are included in **Figure 1** along with the 100-year and 500-year floodplain.

Table 3. Essential Facilities in the Village of Palatine Bridge.

Facility	Location	Emergency Power?	Shelter?	In Floodplain?	Protected to 500-year flood?
Palatine Nursing Home	154 Lafayette St, Palatine Bridge	Y	N	N	N/A
Brookside Apartments	Mary St, Palatine Bridge	Y	N	N	N/A
Village of Palatine Bridge Pump Station	Mary Street	N	N	Y, 100-year flood	Y, pumps are designed to be flood resistant
Palatine Bridge Pumping Station	Route 5 / West Grand St	N	N	N	N/A
Spring Street Pumping Station	Spring Street	N	N	N	N/A
Palatine Bridge Pumping Station	Route 5 / East Grand St	N	N	N	N/A

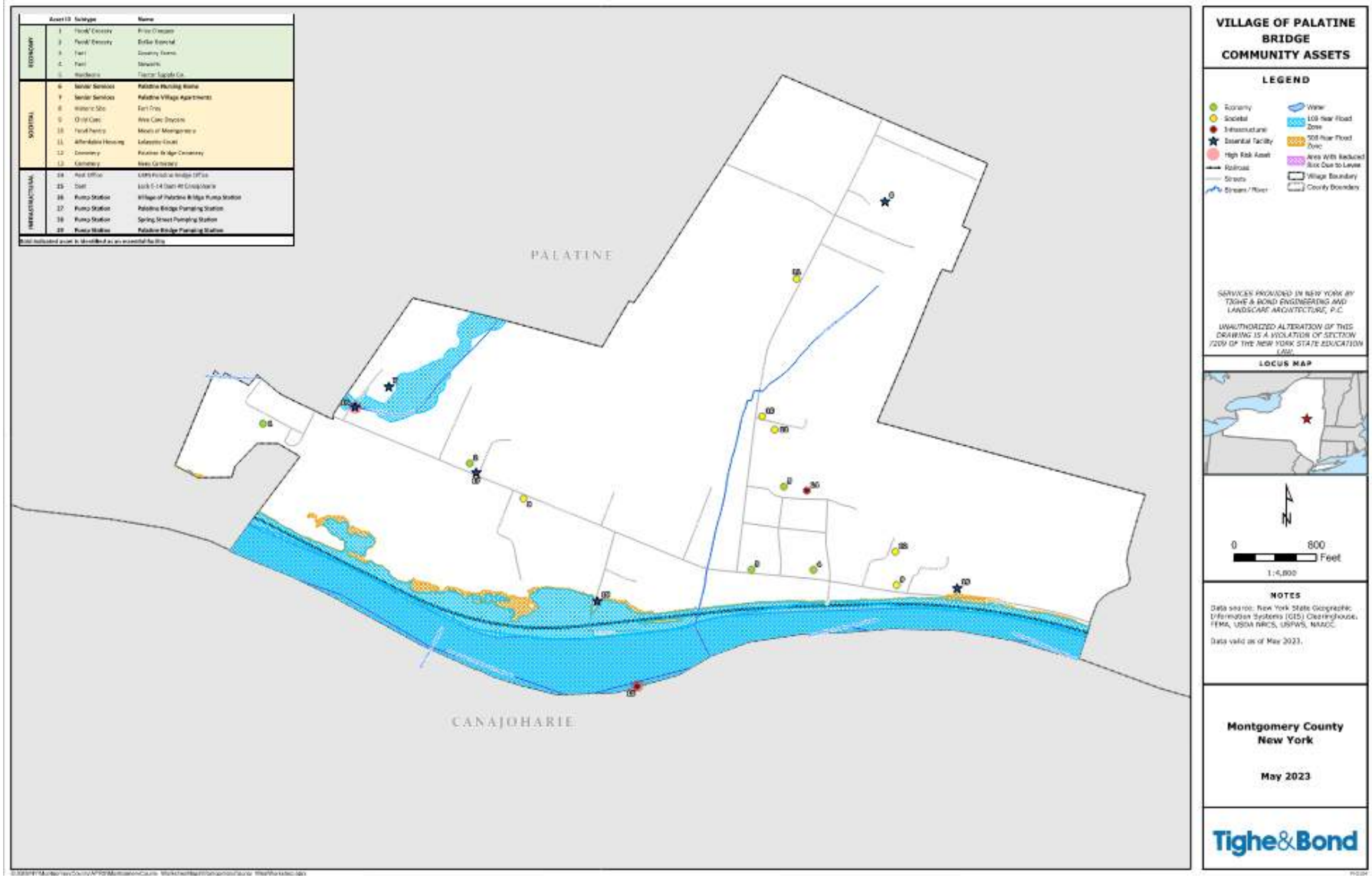

Figure 1. Village of Palatine Bridge FEMA Flood Zones, Community Assets and Essential Facilities

2.4 Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties

According to FEMA records, there were no identified repetitive or severe repetitive loss properties in the Village of Palatine Bridge as of 2016, or in 2022. As of February 23, 2023, there were no policies in force within the Village of Palatine Bridge.

2.5 Vulnerable Assets: Exposure Analysis

Vulnerable assets were identified by intersecting GIS-based asset inventories with known hazard boundaries to determine the numbers of parcels and critical facilities. This results in an estimation of vulnerable assets for the Village, by hazard as shown in Table 4. The estimated value of at risk assets is based on the Village's latest property tax values. Scenarios are not cumulative, i.e., the 0.2% annual chance estimates also do not include the values and numbers of the 1% annual chance event.

Table 4. Village of Palatine Bridge Vulnerable Assets Exposure Analysis[3].

Hazard	At-Risk All Properties[4]		At-Risk Essential Facilities		At-Risk Historic Assets	
	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number
Hurricane/Tropical Storm	$179,880,013	1,249	$4,040,483	6	$350,339	3
Severe Thunderstorm	$179,880,013	1,249	$4,040,483	6	$350,339	3
Severe Winter Storm	$179,880,013	1,249	$4,040,483	6	$350,339	3
Tornado	$179,880,013	1,249	$4,040,483	6	$350,339	3
Flood						
1% Annual Chance	$16,234,086	63	$217,874	1	n/a	n/a
0.2% Annual Chance	$15,572,968	64	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

2.6 Village Wide Earthquake Hazus Analysis

The earthquake Hazus 6.0 module uses two earthquake scenarios: an earthquake with a 5.0 magnitude and 500 and 2,500 Mean Year Return periods. Table 5 below presents estimated direct economic loss for

[3] Values are based on 50% of assessor's full market value

[4] Includes Villages of Nelliston and Town of Palatine

damages from earthquakes for the Village of Palatine Bridge. The totals include capital stock and economic loss estimates.

*Table 5 Village of Palatine Bridge Earthquake Vulnerability Analysis**

Damage Categories	500-MRP	2,500-MRP
Estimated total number of buildings	1,249	1,249
Total direct building economic loss	$774,000	$8,643,000

- *Hazus combines Florida and Charleston, values above are for both communities.*

3. Problem Statements

Problem statements were developed upon the completion and review of all risk assessment tasks. These statements are designed to briefly summarize the key hazard risks and vulnerabilities to the municipality based on potential impacts and losses from future events. They are among the issues of greatest concern and were used to assist in the identification and analysis of potential mitigation actions. These problem statements will be reviewed and revised as needed during future plan updates to reflect the most current information resulting from the risk assessment.

Table 6. Village of Palatine Bridge Problem Statements.

Problem Area	Description
Primary Hazards of Concern	
Trees	Downed trees due to severe weather might pose a threat to accessibility throughout the village.
Geographic Areas of Concern	
Mohawk River	**Local Areas of Flooding-**
West Grand St. between Rt 10 and Center Street also West Grand Street near Dollar General	Lock 14 Wetlands, above lock 14
Mary Street; the creek behind the car wash	The creek behind the Car Wash
Vulnerable Community Assets	
Shelters	There are no local shelters identified in the Village of Palatine Bridge.
Bridges	The Village of Palatine Bridge does not own any bridges.

4. Capabilities

The Village of Palatine Bridge is a small, sparsely populated community with limited capabilities and resources to support the implementation of hazard mitigation actions. This jurisdictional annex provides some additional documentation on the existing local authorities, policies, programs, and resources to support mitigation and the Town's ability to enhance or build upon these existing capabilities. This includes more detailed information on the updated capability findings for the community as highlighted in Section 7 (Capability Assessment), as well as the identification of some specific opportunities to expand and improve local mitigation capabilities for consideration as potential new actions for Section 8 (Mitigation Strategy). The Village of Palatine Bridge completed a FEMA Capabilities Assessment Worksheet detailing information pertaining to capabilities surroundings local and regulatory plans, building codes, permitting, inspections, land use permitting, ordinances, administration, staff, technical resources, funding resources, and programs/organizations which is included in Appendix E and summarized below.

Summary of Local Findings

4.1.1 Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

Planning and regulatory capabilities include the local plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that are relevant to reducing the potential impacts of hazards. The following planning and regulatory capabilities are currently in place for The Village of Palatine Bridge:

- Local Emergency Response Plan – *County Emergency Management*
- Transportation Plan – *County Department/Plan*
- Building Codes – *Local Code Enforcement and State NYS Building Codes 1984.*
- Zoning Ordinance - *Local Code Enforcement. Adopted in 1966 and update in progress.*
- Subdivision Ordinance – *Adopted in 1965. Local ZBA.*
- NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance – Local Law No. 1 of 2017, Adopted 10/17/2017.

Given their direct relevance and significance to long-term hazard risk reduction, all current versions of formally adopted local comprehensive plans, master and environmental planning, environmental resource plans, and open space and recreation plans for participating jurisdictions were reviewed during the plan update process to ensure general consistency and integration as appropriate.

The Village of Palatine Bridge has important mitigation capabilities in place that work to reduce hazard risk. This includes the adoption and enforcement of building codes and land use and development ordinances/regulations that support mitigation by ensuring new or substantially improved development projects meet specific standards for public safety and protection from natural hazards. The administration and enforcement of these codes and development regulations are considered among the most effective and cost-beneficial measures to protect people and future development from the impact of natural hazard events.

4.1.2 Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Administrative and technical capabilities include the local human resources and their skills/tools that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following administrative and technical capabilities are in place for The Village of Palatine Bridge:

- Planning Board
- Mutual Aid Agreements (*Surrounding municipalities)*
- Chief Building Official (*Anthony Howland, Code Enforcement Office)*
- Floodplain Administrator (*Anthony Howland, Code Enforcement Officer)*
- Community Planner *(LAMONT Engineering)*
- Civil Engineer (*Anthony Howland, Code Enforcement Officer)*
- GIS Coordinator *(MCBDC Alex Kuttesch)*
- Hazard Data – *2023 Hazard Mitigation Plan. LAMONT Engineering.*
- Grant Writing – *(MCBDC Alex Kuttesch / LAMONT Engineering)*

The Village of Palatine Bridge is governed by a Mayor and four Trustees. The Village has limited full-time (or in-house) staff resources to support mitigation activities, but these capabilities are considered sufficient given the community's size and relatively lower vulnerability to natural hazards. Town staff are supported by numerous local boards and commissions in addition to auxiliary support staff who are under contract for additional support services. The Emergency Management Office is the managerial function charged with creating the framework within which the community will reduce its vulnerability to hazards and cope with disasters. Emergency management seeks to promote safer, less vulnerable communities with the capacity to cope with hazards and disasters.

4.1.3 Financial Capabilities

Financial capabilities include the fiscal resources the community has access to for helping to fund the implementation of hazard mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities. The following financial capabilities are in place for The Village of Palatine Bridge:

- Capital improvement project funding *(future funding can be obtained)*
- Community Development Block Grant *(future funding can be obtained)*
- Federal Funding *(future funding can be obtained)*
- State Funding *(future funding can be obtained)*
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs *(future funding can be obtained)*

The Village of Palatine Bridge has limited financial capabilities due to its size and relatively small income- generating tax base. With no special fees or other local capabilities to raise funds, the community is more reliant on external grant funding and debt financing mechanisms. Limited local funding may be a major constraint as many outside funding sources have local cost-share (cash match) requirements which may be difficult to meet. This lack of financial resources is a concerns

with regard to the implementation of mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities.

The Village Clerk is responsible for the accounting of all Village funds, maintaining financial records and preparing financial reports. Other responsibilities include overseeing the budget process, assisting with the year-end audit, long term financial planning, handling insurance related matters, insurance, and the issuance of bonds. The "Clerk/Treasurer Department" provides budget monitoring and financial reports to the "Mayor and the Board of Trustees" throughout the fiscal year.

4.1.4 Education and Outreach Capabilities

Education and outreach capabilities include the local programs and methods already in place that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following education and outreach capabilities are in place for The Village of Palatine Bridge:

- StormReady Certification
- Natural Disaster Program in Schools
- Website
- Social Media

4.2 NFIP Participation and Compliance

The Village of Palatine Bridge has actively participated in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) since 1987. The current effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is dated January 19, 2018. As of December 31, 2022, there were no NFIP policies in force.[13] More information on NFIP-insured structures, including those that have been repetitively damaged by floods, is provided in Section 4 (Risk Analysis) of the HMP and Section 2.4 of this Annex. Table 8 describes the Village of Palatine Bridge's participation and continued compliance in accordance with NFIP requirements and as specified in FEMA's 2022 Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide.[14]

Table 7. NFIP Participation and Compliance, Village of Palatine Bridge.

REQUIRED INFORMATION	RESPONSE
Adoption of NFIP minimum floodplain management criteria via local regulation.	Adopted 2017 via Village of Palatine Bridge Local Law #1 of 2017 Flood Damage Prevention.
Adoption of the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), if applicable.	Adopted via the above cited Local Law (Section 3.2. Basis for establishing the areas of Special Flood Hazard). The latest effective FIRM is dated January 19, 2018.

[13] FEMA NFIP, HUDEX Report, Policy and Loss Data by Community: https://nfipservices.floodsmart.gov//reports-flood-insurance-data
[14] Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide. FEMA. April 2022. P. 26.

REQUIRED INFORMATION	RESPONSE
Implementation and enforcement of local floodplain management regulations to regulate and permit development in SFHAs.	Per the above regulations, the Building Code Enforces of the Village of Palatine Bridge administers the provisions of the Floodplain District. The Building Code Enforcer shall have the responsibility and authority to grant or deny flood hazard area permit applications for development in Special Flood Hazard Areas in accordance with this regulation.
Appointment of a designee or agency to implement the addressed commitments and requirements of the NFIP.	Per the above regulations, the Building Code Enforcer of the Village of Palatine Bridge has been formally appointed to implement the requirements of the NFIP through administration of the provisions of the Floodplain District.
Description of how participants implement the substantial improvement/substantial damage provisions of their floodplain management regulations after an event.	The Town follows the same local permitting process as described above for implementing and enforcing floodplain management regulations following a flood event. Section 2 of the Local Law define substantial improvement/substantial damage as 50% of market value of the structure.

Minimum standards set forth by FEMA and New York State have been adopted by the Village of Palatine Bridge.

The Village of Palatine Bridge requires two (2) feet of freeboard for new construction or substantial improvements in special flood hazard areas and prohibits any floodway encroachments that result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood.

The Village of Palatine Bridge does not participate in the Community Rating System (CRS), however, the Town has considered joining and would attend a CRS seminar if offered locally. CRS participation may not be cost effective based on the Town's limited administrative capabilities and the low number of NFIP policies currently in force.

Additional information on each jurisdiction's floodplain management program and participation in the NFIP is provided in Section 7 (Capability Assessment).

4.2.1 Improvement Opportunities

Despite the limitations and constraints faced by the Village of Palatine Bridge when it comes to current hazard mitigation capabilities, it can expand and improve on the capabilities described in Section 7 (Capability Assessment) and this annex. The Town is aware of its strengths and challenges in terms of mitigating risk. Specific opportunities to address existing gaps or limitations in local capabilities to reduce risk have been identified for each capability type and are further described below. Each of these opportunities were then considered by the Town during the plan update process as potential new mitigation actions to be included in the updated Mitigation Strategy.

Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

- Be opportunistic with further incorporating hazard mitigation and resilience into future or updated versions of the Village's plans, especially as they relate to transportation and environmental policies that can reduce risk and/or provide incentives to infrastructure and development that is located outside of hazard areas or protective ecosystems.

Administrative and Technical Capabilities

- Develop systems or practices that can help the Village to cope with potential unforeseen challenges in the future such as staff turnover or other disruptions to routine government functions and duties that support risk reduction.
- Seek and implement more capacity building initiatives for Town staff as appropriate, including but not limited to continuing education and professional development opportunities.
- Seek more assistance from utility companies to support tree pruning along major roadways throughout town.

Financial Capabilities

- Maximize opportunities through the Town's budgeting and CDBG process to help fund priority hazard mitigation and climate adaptation projects, particularly when combined with alternative/external grant funding sources when a local cost-share increases the Town's chances for a grant award.
- Continue to build and support the capacity of local staff and volunteers to identify and pursue funding made available through external funding programs, particularly those routinely made available to smaller communities through recurring state-level grant programs.
- Continue to coordinate with Montgomery County and neighboring communities in the region as it relates to positioning the Town to pursue and capture future grant funding for regional hazard risk reduction projects.

Education and Outreach Capabilities

- Increase use of the Village's website to support low-cost public education and outreach initiatives on building community resilience to hazards as well as individual mitigation actions for homeowners, business owners, etc.

Possible New Actions Related to NFIP Participation and Compliance

- Formally designate a community Floodplain Administrator (FPA). Current Regulations indicate the Town Code Enforcement Official is responsible for administering the provisions of the Floodplain District.
- The Town should coordinate with the State NFIP Coordinator on possible updates or revisions to local floodplain management regulations based on NY DECs most current Model Floodplain Management Regulations (which are routinely being updated as needed).
- To assist with implementing substantial damage provisions of the NFIP following a destructive hazard event, develop a local post-disaster substantial damage plan.
- Palatine Bridges's local Flood Damage Prevention regulations and building code enforcement procedures could be further strengthened to include the following requirements that exceed minimum NFIP standards:
    - Prohibit or minimize new development in floodplain areas.
    - Prohibit or enforce higher standards for critical facilities subject to flood hazards.
    - Add provisions that protect natural and beneficial functions of floodplains.

5. Mitigation Actions

Mitigation actions are projects or activities identified to reduce current and future vulnerabilities identified through the process of developing this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. The first table in this section identifies the status of the mitigation actions included in the 2016 version of this plan. Besides current status (i.e. completed, in progress, deferred or deleted), actions brought forward to this 2024 plan are identified in the Keep for Plan Update? column. The second table includes all the actions, and their essential details, for this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. These actions were prioritized by the Municipality according to the criteria detailed in the main body of the plan.

Table 8 Status of Previous Mitigation Actions – Village of Palatine Bridge.

Action #	Action Title	Action Description	Current Status	Status Description/Explanation	Keep for Plan Update?
1	Support for Section 9.1 Initiatives	Support County-wide initiatives identified in Section 9.1 of the County Annex	In Progress	Ongoing process	YES
2	Professional Education for Code Enforcement and FPA's in Floodplain Management	Pursue continuing professional education and certification (e.g., Certified Floodplain Manager under the Association of State Floodplain Managers) for Code Enforcement Officer and FPA's to support enhanced floodplain management and hazard risk reduction.	Ongoing	Code officer continues education	YES
3	Catch Basin Replacement	Replace the catch basins on Center Street. They are old and collapsing.	Completed		NO
4	Stormwater Engineering Study	Prepare an engineering study to address stormwater flooding caused by Dutch Town Plaza which are impacted properties by unnamed creek.	Completed	Storm sewers rebuilt	NO

Village of Palatine Bridge Annex
2024 Montgomery County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Action #	Action Title	Action Description	Current Status	Status Description/Explanation	Keep for Plan Update?
5	Permanent Generator Installation	Purchase and install a permanent generator at the Village Hall which is used as a central location during events.	Deferred	Storm sewers rebuilt	YES
6	I & I Studies and Sewer System Repair Funding Initiative	Seek funding for continued I and I studies and sewer system repair.	Ongoing	Relined 5500' Replaced 500'	YES
7	Palatine Village Apartments Flood Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Support	Encourage the owners of the Palatine Village Apartments to evaluate its flood vulnerability and identify feasible mitigation options. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or "worst-damage scenario."	Completed		NO
8	Route 10 Road Bridge Flood Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation	Evaluate the bridge on Route 10 Road and its flood vulnerability; identify feasible mitigation options. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or "worst damage scenario."	Completed	Bridge replaced by NYS DOT	NO

Table 9. Updated Mitigation Actions (2024-2029) – Village of Palatine Bridge- EXAMPLES.

Action #	Action Title	Problem Description	Action Description	Project Type	Hazard	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Lead Department	Implementation Schedule	Priority
123	Professional Education for Code Enforcement and FPAs in Floodplain Management	Needed training for code enforcement officers and FPA's	Pursue continuing professional education and certification (e.g., Certified Floodplain Manager under the Association of State Floodplain Managers) for Code Enforcement Officer and FPA's to support enhanced floodplain management and hazard risk reduction.	Public Education and Awareness	Flood	Low	Municipal budget	Village Administration	2024 - 2029	Medium
124	Permanent Generator Installation	Lack of backup power at Village Hall	Purchase and install a permanent generator at the Village Hall which is used as a central location during events. Generator will allow continued operation during natural hazard event as well as establishing cooling and heating center as needed.	Property Protection	All hazards: flooding, severe weather, severe winter storms, extreme temperatures	Medium	HMGP funding with local cost share	DPW	2024 - 2029	High
125	I & I Studies and Sewer System Repair Funding Initiative	Funding needed for sewer system repair	Seek funding for continued I & I studies and sewer system repair.	Property Protection	All hazards: flood, severe weather, severe winter storms	High	Municipal budget	DPW and Engineering Consultant	2024 - 2029	High

MONTGOMERY COUNTY NY
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER
Made of Something Stronger

September 30, 2022

Village of Palatine Bridge Mayor
P.O. Box 208
11 W. Grand Street
Palatine Bridge, NY 13428

Re: Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – Letter of Intent to Participate

We are pleased to announce that Montgomery County has received a grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency to update the County's multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan (HMP) in accordance with 44 FEMA requirements at 44.C.F.R. 201.6. The Montgomery County HMP will also be designed to support the New York Statewide Hazard Mitigation Plan. By updating the County-wide HMP, Montgomery County will be eligible to apply for future FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants and New York State Hazard Mitigation funding for specific mitigation projects designed to reduce and/or eliminate vulnerabilities resulting from disaster events throughout the County.

Montgomery County has contracted with Tighe & Bond, a multi-disciplinary engineering, environmental and planning firm, whose services in New York are provided by T&B Engineering and Landscape Architecture, P.C. (Tighe & Bond) to support the County to complete the update.

The purpose of this Letter of Intent (LOI) is to establish commitment from and a cooperative working relationship between all Participating Jurisdictions in the development and implementation of the Montgomery County HMP. In addition, the intent of this MOA is to ensure that the multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan is developed in accordance with Title 44 of the Federal Code of Regulations (CFR) Part 201.6; that the planning process is conducted in an open manner involving community stakeholders; that it is consistent with each participating jurisdiction's policies, programs and authorities; and it is an accurate reflection of the community's values.
Mitigation plans form the foundation for a community's long-term strategy to reduce disaster losses and break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. The Participating Jurisdictions in a mitigation planning process would benefit by:

- identifying cost effective actions for risk reduction;
- directing resources on the greatest risks and vulnerabilities;
- building partnerships by involving people, organizations, and businesses;
- increasing education and awareness of hazards and risk;
- aligning risk reduction with other community objectives; and
- providing eligibility to receive federal hazard mitigation grant funding.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY NY
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Montgomery County will act as the Lead Community and has assigned Alex Kuttesch, AICP, Senior Planner with the Department of Economic Development and Planning as the point of contact for the Planning Team. The Participating Jurisdictions authorize the Lead Community to manage and facilitate the planning process in accordance with the Work Program and Schedule. The draft All Hazards Mitigation Plan is expected to be completed early spring 2023 and the Final All Hazards Mitigation Plan in early summer 2023 pending final review by FEMA.

The Participating Jurisdictions understand that representatives must engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in the Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (FEMA, 2013), including, but not limited to:

- Organize and attend regular meetings of the Planning Team.
- Assist the Planning Team with developing and conducting an outreach strategy to involve other planning team members, stakeholders, and the public, as appropriate to represent their Jurisdiction.
- Identify community resources available to support the planning effort, including meeting spaces, facilitators, and media outlets.
- Provide data and feedback to develop the risk assessment and mitigation strategy, including a specific mitigation action plan for their Jurisdiction.
- Submit the draft plan to their Jurisdiction for review.
- Work with the Planning Team to incorporate all their Jurisdiction's comments into the draft plan.
- Submit the draft plan to their respective governing body for consideration and adoption.
- After adoption, coordinate a process to monitor, evaluate, and work toward plan implementation.

To assist in preparing the HMP update for Montgomery County, we are requesting each participating jurisdiction identify a primary and secondary point of contact on behalf of the governing bodies to participate as members of the Planning Team for the Montgomery County HMP as soon as possible.

Primary Contact:
Name: James F. Post
Title: Mayor
Office/Agency: Mayor
Name of Participating Jurisdiction: Village of Palatine Bridge
Address: 11 W. Grand St. PO Box 208 Palatine Bridge, NY 13428
Phone number: 518-332-6491
Email address: mayor.post@gmail.com

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Secondary Contact:
Name: Barbara Millington
Title: Village Clerk
Office/Agency: Clerk
Name of Participating Jurisdiction: Village of Palatine Bridge
Address11 W. Grand St. PO Box 208 Palatine Bridge, NY 13428
Phone number: 518-673-2917
Email address: vhpb@roadrunner.com

This LOI will remain in effect through the duration of the planning process and will terminate after adoption of the final FEMA-approved mitigation plan by all participating jurisdictions, or 5 years after FEMA approval, whichever is earlier. It may be terminated prior to that time for any Participating Jurisdiction by giving 60 days written notice. The LOI is to be implemented through the Work Program and Schedule, and any addenda that describe specific activities, programs, and projects, and if necessary, funding by separate instrument.

You may provide the contact information listed above by emailing Alex Kuttesch, kuttesch@co.montgomery.ny.us.

Sincerely,

Kenneth T. Rose

Ken Rose, CEO
Montgomery County Business Development Center

Capability Assessment Worksheet- Village of Palatine Bridge

Planning and Regulatory

COUNTY TO WORK WITH JURISDICTIONS TO ANSWER

Plans	Yes/No Year	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	No	
Capital Improvements Plan	No	
Economic Development Plan	No	
Local Emergency Response Plan	Yes	Yes
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	Yes	No
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Watershed Management Plan	Yes	yes
Floodplain Management Basin Plan	No	
Open Space and Recreation Plan	No	
Building Code, Permitting, and Inspections	**Yes/No**	**Are codes adequately enforced?**
Building Code	Yes	Yes
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	No
Fire department ISO rating	5	No
Site plan review requirements	No	No
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	**Yes/No**	**Is the ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts? Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?**
Zoning ordinance	Yes	No
Subdivision ordinance	Yes	No
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law No. 1 of 2017, Adopted 10/31/2017.
Natural hazard specific ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	No
Flood insurance rate maps	Yes	Effective 1/19/2018
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	No
Stormwater Management Ordiance	No	No
Growth Management Ordinance	Yes	No
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	No

Administrative and Technical

Administration	Yes/No	Describe capability Is coordination effective?
Planning Commission	Yes	Yes
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	No
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (e.g., tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	No	No
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Yes
Staff	**Yes/No FT/PT**	**Is staffing adequate to enforce regulations? Is staff trained on hazards and mitigation? Is coordination between agencies and staff effective?**
Chief Building Official	Yes	Yes
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	Yes
Emergency Manager	No	No
Community Planner	Yes	Yes
Civil Engineer	Yes	Yes
GIS Coordinator	Yes	Yes
Other		
Technical	**Yes/No**	**Describe capability Has capability been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past?**
Warning systems/services (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	
Hazard data and information	Yes	2023 hazard mitigation plan
Grant writing	Yes	Yes
Hazus analysis	Yes	Yes
Other		

Financial

Funding Resource	Access/ Eligibility (Yes/No)	Has the funding resource been used in past and for what type of activities? Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
Capital improvements project funding	Yes	Yes future money can be obtained.
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	Yes future money can be obtained.
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Storm water utility fee	No	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds	Obligation bonds - yes, special - no	
Incur debt through private activities	Yes	
Community Development Block Grant	Yes	Yes future money can be obtained.
Other federal funding programs	Yes	Yes future money can be obtained.
State funding programs	No	Yes future money can be obtained.
Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs	Yes	Yes future money can be obtained.

Education and Outreach

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.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No	
Natural disaster or safety related school programs	No	
StormReady certification	Yes	County wide certification
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other		

VILLAGE OF ST. JOHNSVILLE

MONTGOMERY COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE ANNEX NOVEMBER 2024

Village of St. Johnsville
16 Washington St
St Johnsville, NY 13452
www.sjvny.org/

VILLAGE of ST. JOHNSVILLE

16 WASHINGTON STREET

ST. JOHNSVILLE, NEW YORK 13452

INCORPORATED 1857

PHONE: (518) 568-2221 ♦ FAX: (518) 568-7716

RESOLUTION NO. 10 of 2025

A RESOLUTION OF THE VILLAGE OF ST. JOHNSVILLE ADOPTING THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTION NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2024

WHEREAS the Village of St. Johnsville Board of Trustees recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the Village of St. Johnsville; and

WHEREAS the Village of St. Johnsville has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in St. Johnsville from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the Village of St. Johnsville Board of Trustees demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE VILLAGE OF ST. JOHNSVILLE, NEW YORK, THAT:

Section 1. In accordance with parliamentary procedure for adopting resolutions, the Village of St. Johnsville Board of Trustees adopts the Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024. This plan, approved by the community, may be edited or amended after submission for review, but will not require the community to re-adopt any further iterations. This only applies to this specific plan and does not absolve the community from updating the plan in 5 years.

ADOPTED by a vote of 4 in favor and 0 against, and 0 abstaining, this 20th day of May 2025.

By: Dawn White

(print name)

ATTEST: By: _____

(print name) Steven Elwood

APPROVED AS TO FORM: By: _____

(print name) Marissa Nellis
Deputy Clerk

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This municipality Annex includes details regarding the Village of St. Johnsville not included in the main body of the 2024 Montgomery County Multi-Hazards Mitigation Plan 5-Year Update (HMP). The municipality annexes were developed to assist municipalities with the process of implementing and maintaining their portion of the 2024 HMP. The Annex includes a Municipality Profile, Community Asset Vulnerability-Risk Analysis, National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary, Capability Assessment, and Mitigation Actions.

The following individuals have been identified as the hazards mitigation plan's primary and alternate point of contact for the Village of St. Johnsville.

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Dawn White, Mayor 16 Washington Street St. Johnsville, NY 13452 518-568-2221	Shannon Countryman, Fire Chief 6 West Main Street St. Johnsville, NY 13452 518-982-4291

1. Municipality Profile

1.1 Brief History

The area was within the territory of the Mohawk Tribe when Europeans first entered the Mohawk Valley. Palatine Germans began settling the area in the early 18th Century. The community was first settled around 1775. A small battle was fought during the American Revolution in 1780 near Fort Klock, which lies to the east of Saint Johnsville. The Village of Saint Johnsville was incorporated in 1857. On June 28, 2006, Saint Johnsville faced its worst flood in one hundred years.'

1.2 Location and Demographics

The Village of St. Johnsville is small community of approximately 576 acres, situated in the northwestern corner of the Montgomery County. The Village of Saint Johnsville is located within the Town of Saint Johnsville in the northwestern portion of Montgomery County. It shares its boundaries with Town of Saint Johnsville to the north, east, and west and the Town of Minden to the south.

Land surface ranges from around 300 feet above mean sea level along the Mohawk River to a high of 600 feet above mean sea level as the topography rises to the north. The Village is located in the Zimmerman sub watershed to the Mohawk River. A more detailed description of the Western Cayadutta Sub watershed is included in the HMP Community Asset Inventory Section 5.6. The Village of St. Johnsville societal, infrastructural and economic resources, including critical assets are highlighted in Figure 1.

The Village of St. Johnsville is home to 1,838 residents, with a population density of 2,094 people per

square mile. According to the 2020 US Census[1], 84% of their 764 housing units are occupied, while 16% of the housing units remain vacant. Of the occupied units, 61% are owner occupied and 39% are renter occupied. 28.9% of the total population is below the poverty level, which includes 54% of children under the age of 18, and 16% of seniors 65 and over. Approximately 14% of the town's residents have attained a four-year college degree or higher. The median household income for Village of St. Johnsville is $40,446. There is little racial or ethnic diversity in the community with 92% reporting as White, 4% as Hispanic,2% Two+, and 1% Asian.

1.3 Governance

The Village of Saint Johnsville is governed by the mayor and a four-member Board of Trustees. The Village consists of seven departments: Finance, Police, Water, Sewer, Public Works, Marine and Cemetery. This governing body will be responsible for the adoption and implementation of this plan.

1.4 Land Use and Development

This small community is only 0.9 square miles in size. Based on the wealth of historic structures, almost the entire village was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2019. The village reported construction of the Erie Canal RV Resort & Campground in 2015.

[1] https://censusreporter.org/profiles/16000US3664639-st-johnsville-ny/

2. Natural Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

Natural Hazard risk was calculated for all of Montgomery County in Section 4. The highest-ranked natural hazards include **flooding** due to heavy rain, ice jams and flash flooding, **severe weather** including extreme temperatures, high winds, and lightning and **severe winter weather** including snowstorms, and ice storms.

Local risk for flooding is typically dependent on the location of critical assets in relation to the special flood hazard areas**. Flooding** represents the largest natural hazard risk for The Village of St. Johnsville as evidenced during Hurricane Irene flooding along the Mohawk River and East Canada Creek. **Additional high-risk hazards include severe weather and severe winter weather**. When coupled with climate change, this risk is anticipated to be elevated in the future. This section highlights specific vulnerability assessments completed for the Village of St. Johnsville that is not already included in the HMP. In addition to jurisdiction **specific flood, severe weather and severe winter weather** vulnerability analysis for all built structures including essential facilities and historic properties, the jurisdiction specific Hazus analysis for earthquakes is included.

2.1 Natural Hazard Event History Specific to the Municipality

Montgomery County has a history of natural and non-natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 4.0 of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the County and its municipalities. The table below presents a summary of natural events that have occurred to indicate the range and impact of natural hazard events in the Town in the past 10 years.

Table 1. Hazard Event History 2011-2021.[2]

Dates of Event	Event Type	Summary of Damages/Losses
August 26 – September 11, 2011	Hurricane Irene and Remnants of Tropical Storm Lee	No damages reported
June 28, 2013	Flash Flood	Interstate 90 (The New York State Thruway) was closed between exits 29 and 29A. Fifty to one hundred people were trapped in homes and water rescues needed to take place. Media reported up to two hundred homes were damaged or destroyed by flooding. Every road within Fort Plain was under water and some bridges were damaged or destroyed. One fatality occurred as flood waters swept a woman away from a trailer. State of emergency was declared.
September 8, 2012	Thunderstorm Winds	Trees were reported down due to thunderstorm winds in St. Johnsville.
June 28, 2013	Flash Flood	Significant flash flooding occurred throughout St. Johnsville due to heavy rainfall. Several homes were affected by flood waters.
October 1, 2019	Heavy Rain Flood	Heavy rainfall resulted in a record high flood stage on the Mohawk River at Little Falls. The river reached moderate flood stage by 0055EST 1 November and exceeded major flood stage shortly thereafter by 0150EST. The first crest occurred at 0516EST 1 November at 19.73 feet before it receded slightly, but a second, higher crest of 19.86 feet occurred at 0345EST 2 November. The river fell below major flood stage by 1915EST 2 November, and below moderate flood stage by 0022EST 3 November. The high water impacted nearby rail tracks such that Amtrak service was suspended on some routes between Albany and Syracuse, and some inbound passengers were

[2] http://ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents, NY Rising Report for Amsterdam and Florida

Dates of Event	Event Type	Summary of Damages/Losses
		transferred to buses. The high water also resulted in the closure of the Mohawk Valley Welcome Center in Fultonville along the New York State Thruway.
April 7, 2022	Heavy Rain Flood	Several roads throughout Montgomery County were closed due to flooding, some of which included the villages of Hagaman and Fultonville and the towns of Palatine, Canajoharie, Root, Charleston and Glen. Overall, the county experienced 21 road closures, 2 damaged road culverts, 2 mudslides, 1 foundational collapse of a home and 3 motor vehicle accidents.
July 21, 2022	Thunderstorm Winds	Wires were downed along with a fire in the backyard along West Main Street in the Village of St. Johnsville.

2.2 Community Assets

Twenty-four Community Assets were identified for the Village of St. Johnsville for inclusion in the HMP. Table 2 below lists all of the assets by FEMA asset categories, subtypes and name. The asset ID corresponds with locations shown in **Figure 1.**

Table 2. Community Assets in the Village of St. Johnsville.

	Asset ID	Subtype	Name
ECONOMY	1	Fuel	Stewarts
	2	Fuel	Gulf
	3	Major Employers	Oppenheim-Ephratah-St. Johnsville Central School District, Gehring Tricot- Helmont Mills
SOCIETAL	**4**	Medical Facility	St. Mary's Urgent Care
	5	Historic Site	Municipal Building, Community House
	6	Church	St Paul's Lutheran Church
	7	Church	St John's Reformed Church
	8	Cemetery	West St Johnsville Cemetery, St. Johnsville Cemetery
	9	**Medical Facility**	**St. Johnsville Rehabilitation and Nursing Center, Inc.**
	10	**Medical Facility**	**Bassett Healthcare St Johnsville**
	11	**School/ Public**	**OESJ High School**
	12	Historic Site	Margaret Reaney Memorial Library and Museum
	13	Church	Grace Christian Church
	14	Church	Seekers Fellowship
	15	Telephone sub-station	Frontier Communications

	Asset ID	Subtype	Name
INFRASTRUCTURAL	16	Post Office	USPS Saint Johnsville Office
	17	**Municipal / Public Safety**	**St. Johnsville Police Department**
	18	**Municipal / Public Safety**	**St. Johnsville Fire Dept**
	19	Major employer	St. Johnsville Nursing Home
	20*	**WWTP**	**St. Johnsville Wastewater Treatment Plant**
	21	Dam	(157-0515b)
	22	Dam	(157-0515c)
	23	**Cell Tower**	**St Johnsville Cell Tower**
	24*	**Electrical Sub station**	**National Grid Substation**

Bold indicated asset is identified as an essential facility.
***Asset located in 100-year flood**

2.3 Essential/ Critical Facilities

Essential facilities are defined in Section 5.7 of the HMP including facilities that are important to ensure a full recovery following the occurrence of a hazard event. There are ten essential facilities in the Village. The St. Johnsville High School is the designated emergency shelter. Table 3 provides a summary of essential facilities, and the status of emergency power supplies, shelter availability and flooding hazard. Essential facilities are included in **Figure 1** along with the 100-year and 500-year floodplain.

Table 3. Essential Facilities in the Village of St. Johnsville.

Facility	Location	Emergency Power?	Shelter?	In Floodplain?	Environmental Justice
St. Mary's Urgent Care	7 Timmerman Ave, St. Johnsville	Y	N	N	Y
St. Johnsville Rehabilitation and Nursing Center, Inc.	7 Timmerman Ave, St Johnsville	Y	N	N	Y
Bassett Healthcare St Johnsville	8 Park Place St. St. Johnsville	Y	N	N	Y
OESJ High School	44 Center St, St. Johnsville	Y	Y	N	Y
St. Johnsville Police Department	16 Washington Street, St. Johnsville	Y	N	N	Y
St. Johnsville Fire Dept	6 West Main Street, St. Johnsville	Y	N	N	Y
Community House	16 Washington St. St. Johnsville	y	Y	N	Y
St. Johnsville Wastewater Treatment Plant	Marina Dr. St Johnsville, NY 13452	Y	N	Y, 100-year flood	Y

Village of St. Johnsville Annex

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Facility	Location	Emergency Power?	Shelter?	In Floodplain?	Environmental Justice
St Johnsville Cell Tower	300 Thumb Road	N	N	N	Y
Electrical Substation	61 Hough St	N	N	Y, 100-year flood	Y

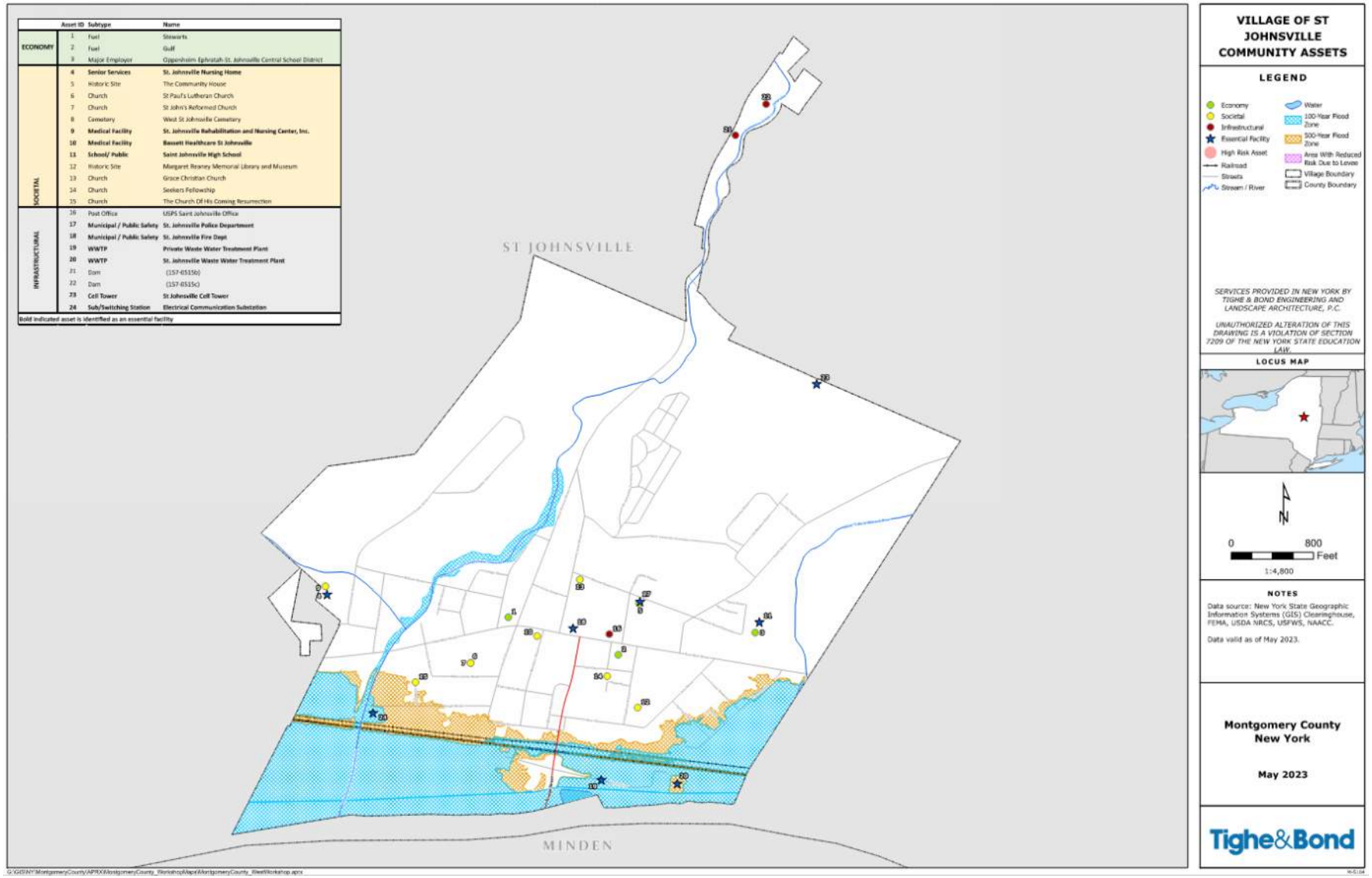

Figure 1. Village of St. Johnsville FEMA Flood Zones, Community Assets and Essential Facilities

2.4 Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties

There were no repetitive loss properties in the Village of St. Johnsville in the 2016 HMP. As of December 31, 2022, 10 policies were in force. The Village of St. Johnsville had a total of 20 claims totaling $382,014 in losses for all NFIP-insured structures[3]. It should be noted that according to FEMA data there are 117 structures within the 100-year flood plain and 124 structures in the 500-year flood plain (including the Villages of St. Johnsville).

2.5 Vulnerable Assets: Exposure Analysis

Vulnerable assets were identified by intersecting GIS-based asset inventories with known hazard boundaries to determine the numbers of parcels and critical facilities. This results in an estimation of vulnerable assets for the Village, by hazard as shown in Table 4. The estimated value of at risk assets is based on the Village's latest property tax values. Scenarios are not cumulative, i.e., the 0.2% annual chance estimates also do not include the values and numbers of the 1% annual chance event.

Table 4. Village of St. Johnsville Vulnerable Assets Exposure Analysis.[4]

Hazard	At-Risk All Properties[5]		At-Risk Essential Facilities		At-Risk Historic Assets	
	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number
Hurricane/Tropical Storm	$121,656,159	1,068	$9,685,938	10	$111,563	1
Severe Thunderstorm	$121,656,159	1,068	$9,685,938	10	$111,563	1
Severe Winter Storm	$121,656,159	1,068	$9,685,938	10	$111,563	1
Tornado	$121,656,159	1,068	$9,685,938	10	$111,563	1
Flood						
1% Annual Chance	$17,714,773	117	$1,166,416	2	n/a	n/a
0.2% Annual Chance	$17,906,222	124	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

[3] FEMA data does not separate out Village versus Town on NFIP claims
[4] Values are based on 50% of the assessor's full market value
[5] Includes Town of St. Johnsville

2.6 Townwide Earthquake Hazus Analysis

The earthquake Hazus 6.0 module uses two earthquake scenarios: an earthquake with a 5.0 magnitude and 500 and 2,500 Mean Year Return periods. Table 5 below presents estimated direct economic loss for damages from earthquakes for the Village of St. Johnsville. The totals include capital stock and economic loss estimates.

*Table 5 Village of St. Johnsville Earthquake Vulnerability Analysis**

Damage Categories	500-MRP	2,500-MRP
Estimated total number of buildings	1,068	1,068
Total direct building economic loss	$333,000	$4,796,000

- *Hazus combines the Town and Village of St. Johnsville, values above are for both communities*

3. Problem Statements

Problem statements were developed upon the completion and review of all risk assessment tasks. These statements are designed to briefly summarize the key hazard risks and vulnerabilities to the municipality based on potential impacts and losses from future events. They are among the issues of greatest concern and were used to assist in the identification and analysis of potential mitigation actions.
These problem statements will be reviewed and revised as needed during future plan updates to reflect the most current information resulting from the risk assessment.

Table 6. Village of St. Johnsville Problem Statements.

Problem Area	Description
Primary Hazards of Concern	
Trees	Tree related hazards are widespread during hurricane/tropical storm and severe winter storm events, particularly downing electrical lines, and when falling and blocking roads that isolate many rural areas throughout town and pose life/safety threat due to a lack of emergency access. Hazardous trees on Town-owned property are also a significant and costly concern.
Geographic Areas of Concern	
Zimmerman Creek	**Local Areas of Flooding-** Low-lying Areas, Route 5 Bridge on Main Street and bank retaining walls at both bridges over Zimmerman Creek. And along the northern shore of the Mohawk River flood.
Mohawk River- North Shore	
Vulnerable Community Assets	
Shelters Bridges Emergency Service	OESJ High School and the Community Center can be used for shelter

4. Capabilities

The Village of St. Johnsville is a small, sparsely populated community with limited capabilities and resources to support the implementation of hazard mitigation actions. This jurisdictional annex provides some additional documentation on the existing local authorities, policies, programs, and resources to support mitigation and the Town's ability to enhance or build upon these existing capabilities. This includes more detailed information on the updated capability findings for the community as highlighted in Section 7 (Capability Assessment), as well as the identification of some specific opportunities to expand and improve local mitigation capabilities for consideration as potential new actions for Section 8 (Mitigation Strategy). The Village of St. Johnsville completed a FEMA Capabilities Assessment Worksheet detailing information pertaining to capabilities surroundings local and regulatory plans, building codes, permitting, inspections, land use permitting, ordinances, administration, staff, technical resources, funding resources, and programs/organizations which is included in Appendix E and summarized below.

Summary of Local Findings

4.1.1 Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

Planning and regulatory capabilities include the local plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that are relevant to reducing the potential impacts of hazards. The following planning and regulatory capabilities are currently in place for The Village of St. Johnsville:

- Comprehensive/Master Plan – *Updated 2007*
- Local Emergency Response Plan – *County OEM*
- Transportation Plan – *County Transportation Plan*
- Watershed Management Plan – *Mohawk River Watershed Management Plan, 2015*
- Building Codes – *State and local building codes in place and being followed*
- Zoning Ordinance – *Local ZBA, Chapter 275 Zoning.*
- NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance- *Adopted 1/19/21 as Local Law#1*
- Real Estate Disclosure Requirements – *NYS mandate, Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code – Article 14 §460-467.*

Given their direct relevance and significance to long-term hazard risk reduction, all current versions of formally adopted local comprehensive plans, master and environmental planning, environmental resource plans, and open space and recreation plans for participating jurisdictions were reviewed during the plan update process to ensure general consistency and integration as appropriate.

The Village of St. Johnsville has important mitigation capabilities in place that work to reduce hazard risk. This includes the adoption and enforcement of building codes and land use and development ordinances/regulations that support mitigation by ensuring new or substantially improved development projects meet specific standards for public safety and protection from natural hazards. The administration and enforcement of these codes and development regulations are considered

among the most effective and cost-beneficial measures to protect people and future development from the impact of natural hazard events.

4.1.2 Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Administrative and technical capabilities include the local human resources and their skills/tools that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following administrative and technical capabilities are in place for The Village of St. Johnsville:

- Planning Board
- Chief Building Official
- Floodplain Administrator

The Village of St. Johnsville is governed by a Mayor and Village Board. Assisting in governmental operations are, a Zoning Board of Appeals and Planning Board. Also administrative offices. The Village has limited full-time (or in-house) staff resources to support mitigation activities, but these capabilities are considered sufficient given the community's size and relatively lower vulnerability to natural hazards. Village staff are supported by the Town of St. Johnsville and numerous local boards and commissions in addition to auxiliary support staff who are under contract for additional support services. The Emergency Management Office is the managerial function charged with creating the framework within which the community will reduce its vulnerability to hazards and cope with disasters. Emergency management seeks to promote safer, less vulnerable communities with the capacity to cope with hazards and disasters.

4.1.3 Financial Capabilities

Financial capabilities include the fiscal resources the community has access to for helping to fund the implementation of hazard mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities. The following financial capabilities are in place for The Village of St. Johnsville:

- Capital improvement project funding
- Community Development Block Grant
- Federal Funding
- State Funding

The Village of St. Johnsville has limited financial capabilities due to its size and relatively small income-generating tax base. With no special fees or other local capabilities to raise funds, the community is more reliant on external grant funding and debt financing mechanisms. Limited local funding may be a major constraint as many outside funding sources have local cost-share (cash match) requirements which may be difficult to meet. This lack of financial resources is a concern with regard to the implementation of mitigation projects and related risk reduction activities.

The Village Clerk/Treasurer is responsible for the accounting of all Village funds, maintaining financial records and preparing financial reports. Other responsibilities include assisting with the budget process, assisting with the year-end audit, long term financial planning, handling insurance related

matters, insurance, and the issuance of bonds. The Clerk/Treasurer provides budget monitoring and financial reports to the "Mayor and the Board of Trustees" throughout the fiscal year

4.1.4 Education and Outreach Capabilities

Education and outreach capabilities include the local programs and methods already in place that can be used to support mitigation activities. The following education and outreach capabilities are in place for The Village of St. Johnsville through Montgomery County.

- CERT Team
- Public Education Program
- Natural Disaster Program in Schools
- Citizen Group or Nonprofit Focused on Emergency Preparedness
- Human Services *(outreach/activities for seniors etc.)*
- CodeRed
- Website
- Email Listserv
- Social Media

4.2 NFIP Participation and Compliance

The Village of St. Johnsville has actively participated in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) since 1987. The current effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is dated January 19, 2018. As of December 31, 2022, there are a total of 10 NFIP policies in force. The total annual premium is $11,912 for a total of $2,022,600 in coverage. A total of 20 claims amounting to approximately $382,014 have been paid to NFIP policyholders in the Village of St. Johnsville since joining the program.[13] More information on NFIP-insured structures, including those that have been repetitively damaged by floods, is provided in Section 4 (Risk Analysis) of the HMP and Section 2.4 of this Annex. Table 8 describes the Village of St. Johnsville' s participation and continued compliance in accordance with NFIP requirements and as specified in FEMA's 2022 Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide.[14]

Table 7. NFIP Participation and Compliance, Village of St. Johnsville.

REQUIRED INFORMATION	RESPONSE
Adoption of NFIP minimum floodplain management criteria via local regulation.	Adopted 2021 via Village of St. Johnsville Local Law #1 Flood Damage Prevention.
Adoption of the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), if applicable.	Adopted via the above cited Local Law (Section 3.2 Basis for establishing the area of Special Flood Hazard). The latest effective FIRM is dated January 19, 2018.

[13] FEMA NFIP, HUDEX Report, Policy and Loss Data by Community: https://nfipservices.floodsmart.gov//reports-flood-insurance-data

[14] Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide. FEMA. April 2022. P. 26.

REQUIRED INFORMATION	RESPONSE
Implementation and enforcement of local floodplain management regulations to regulate and permit development in SFHAs.	Per the above regulations, the Building Code Enforces of the Village of St. Johnsville administers the provisions of the Floodplain District. The Building Code Enforcer shall have the responsibility and authority to grant or deny flood hazard area permit applications for development in Special Flood Hazard Areas in accordance with this regulation.
Appointment of a designee or agency to implement the addressed commitments and requirements of the NFIP.	Per the above regulations, the Building Code Enforcer of the Village of St. Johnsville has been formally appointed to implement the requirements of the NFIP through administration of the provisions of the Floodplain District.
Description of how participants implement the substantial improvement/substantial damage provisions of their floodplain management regulations after an event.	The Town follows the same local permitting process as described above for implementing and enforcing floodplain management regulations following a flood event. Section 2 of the Town's Local Law #1 define substantial improvement/substantial damage as 50% of market value of the structure.

Minimum standards set forth by FEMA and New York State have been adopted by the Village of St. Johnsville.

The Village of St. Johnsville requires two (2) feet of freeboard for new construction or substantial improvements in special flood hazard areas and prohibits any floodway encroachments that result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood.

The Village of St. Johnsville does not participate in the Community Rating System (CRS), however, the Town has considered joining and would attend a CRS seminar if offered locally. CRS participation may not be cost effective based on the Town's limited administrative capabilities and the low number of NFIP policies currently in force.

Additional information on each jurisdiction's floodplain management program and participation in the NFIP is provided in Section 7 (Capability Assessment).

4.2.1 Improvement Opportunities

Despite the limitations and constraints faced by the Village of St. Johnsville when it comes to current hazard mitigation capabilities, it can expand and improve on the capabilities described in Section 7

(Capability Assessment) and this annex. The Town is aware of its strengths and challenges in terms of mitigating risk. Specific opportunities to address existing gaps or limitations in local capabilities to reduce risk have been identified for each capability type and are further described below. Each of these opportunities were then considered by the Town during the plan update process as potential new mitigation actions to be included in the updated Mitigation Strategy.

Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

- Be opportunistic with further incorporating hazard mitigation and resilience into future or updated versions of the Town's plans, especially as they relate to transportation and environmental policies that can reduce risk and/or provide incentives to infrastructure and development that is located outside of hazard areas or protective ecosystems.

Administrative and Technical Capabilities

- Develop systems or practices that can help the Village to cope with potential unforeseen challenges in the future such as staff turnover or other disruptions to routine government functions and duties that support risk reduction.
- Seek and implement more capacity building initiatives for Village staff as appropriate, including but not limited to continuing education and professional development opportunities.
- Seek more assistance from utility companies to support tree pruning along major roadways throughout town.

Financial Capabilities

- Maximize opportunities through the Village's budgeting and CDBG process to help fund priority hazard mitigation and climate adaptation projects, particularly when combined with alternative/external grant funding sources when a local cost-share increases the Village's chances for a grant award.
- Continue to build and support the capacity of local staff and volunteers to identify and pursue funding made available through external funding programs, particularly those routinely made available to smaller communities through recurring state-level grant programs.
- Continue to coordinate with Montgomery County and neighboring communities in the region as it relates to positioning the Village to pursue and capture future grant funding for regional hazard risk reduction projects.

Education and Outreach Capabilities

- Increase use of the Village's website to support low-cost public education and outreach initiatives on building community resilience to hazards as well as individual mitigation actions for homeowners, business owners, etc.

Possible New Actions Related to NFIP Participation and Compliance

- Formally designate a community Floodplain Administrator (FPA). Current Regulations indicate the Town Code Enforcement Official is responsible for administering the provisions of the Floodplain District.

- The Village should coordinate with the State NFIP Coordinator on possible updates or revisions to local floodplain management regulations based on NY DECs most current Model Floodplain Management Regulations (which are routinely being updated as needed).
- To assist with implementing substantial damage provisions of the NFIP following a destructive hazard event, develop a local post-disaster substantial damage plan.
- St. Johnsville' s local Flood Damage Prevention regulations and building code enforcement procedures could be further strengthened to include the following requirements that exceed minimum NFIP standards:
    - Prohibit or minimize new development in floodplain areas.
    - Prohibit or enforce higher standards for critical facilities subject to flood hazards.
    - Add provisions that protect natural and beneficial functions of floodplains.

5. Mitigation Actions

Mitigation actions are projects or activities identified to reduce current and future vulnerabilities identified through the process of developing this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. The first table in this section identifies the status of the mitigation actions included in the 2016 version of this plan. Besides current status (i.e. completed, in-progress, deferred or deleted), actions brought forward to this 2024 plan are identified in the Keep for Plan Update? column. The second table includes all the actions, and their essential details, for this 2024 Montgomery County HMP Update. These actions were prioritized by the Municipality according to the criteria detailed in the main body of the plan.

Table 8 Status of Previous Mitigation Actions – Village of St. Johnsville.

Action #	Action Title	Action Description	Current Status	Status Description/Explanation	Keep for Plan Update?
1	Cellect Plastics Bulkhead Restoration on New Street	Bulkhead restoration near the Cellect Plastics Company on New Street along the Mohawk River.	Deleted	Cellect Plastics has been vacant for many years. It has been purchased and some of the building is being demolished.	NO
2	Cemetery to Mohawk River Stormwater Management Projects	Stormwater Management System Projects in the Village near the cemetery to the Mohawk River.	Partially Complete	One project completed was the rebuild the storm drain box on New Street with new storm drainpipe.	YES
3	Zimmerman Creek Chanel Restoration Study and Implementation	Zimmerman Creek Channel Restoration – study and incorporation of findings.	Partially Complete	The only work ever done at Zimmerman Creek is anytime there are ice jams. A study was done in 2006 by McDonald Engineering but not sure if any work was completed of the study.	YES
4	Hazard-Prone Area Retrofitting and Mitigation Initiative	Where appropriate, support retrofitting, purchase, or relocation of structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as priority. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or “worst damage scenario”.	Deleted	The Village DPW is in the Floodplain, but we do not have anywhere reasonable owned by the Village to move it.	NO

Action #	Action Title	Action Description	Current Status	Status Description/Explanation	Keep for Plan Update?
5	Mutual Aid Agreements with Neighboring Communities	Create/enhance/maintain mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities.	Deferred	This is currently being tended to through the Multijurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan	YES
6	Hough Street Substation Flood Study and Remediation	Conduct a study of the substation at the end of Hough Street to address why it floods. Identify flood-proofing options and incorporate.	Completed	The flooding occurs on Hough Street due to the snowmobile bridge that needs to be dug out which is owned by the Railroad.	NO
7	Storm Drainage Upgrade Plan for Rainfall Management	Develop improvement plan for the upgrade of storm drainpipes in areas of concern to handle rainfall, especially in the areas of Lion Avenue, Averill Street, East Main Street, Main Hwy 5.	Deferred	The flooding occurred on Averill due to the runoff from the High school. There is a storm drain from the Highschool that travels down Averill, to Main Street, then to Lion Ave. The drain is too small to handle the amount of water. This would be a very high dollar cost to correct.	YES
8	St. Johnsville WWTP Flood Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Support	The Village of St. Johnsville has evaluated its flood vulnerability and identified feasible mitigation options. Assuring that any mitigation addresses the 500-year flood event or “worst damage scenario.”	In Progress	The Village is currently working with Delaware Engineer to correct the current issue of the WWTP being in the floodplain.	YES
9	Critical Facility Flood Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Support	Encourage the owners of the critical facilities identified in Table 9.22-6 to assess the flood vulnerabilities of these facilities and identify feasible mitigation options. Assure that any mitigation addresses the 500- year flood event or “worst damage scenario.”	Deferred	Under new administration, this is something we would like to get back on the list of items to complete.	YES

Table 9. Updated Mitigation Actions (2024-2029) – Village of St. Johnsville.

Action #	Action Title	Problem Description	Action Description	Project Type	Hazard	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Lead Department	Implementation Schedule	Priority
126	Cemetery to Mohawk River Stormwater Management Projects	Need improvements to stormwater systems	Conduct a drainage study for the Village Stormwater System from near the cemetery to the Mohawk River. Identify discrete drainage improvement projects that can be implemented on a phased basis.	Structural Project	Flood, Severe Weather	High	Potential funding source from NYS Department of State Office of Planning and Development, CDBG Infrastructure Grants, NYSDEC, NYS Canal Corporation	Village of St. Johnsville	2024-2029	High
127	Zimmerman Creek Chanel Restoration Study and Implementation	Need improvements to Zimmerman Creek	Zimmerman Creek Channel Restoration – study and incorporation of findings.	Natural Resource Protection and Green Infrastructure	Flood, Severe Weather	High	Potential funding source from NYS Department of State Office of Planning and Development, CDBG Infrastructure Grants, NYSDEC, Montgomery County Soil and Water Conservation Service	Village of St. Johnsville	2024-2029	High
128	Public Library Generators	Public Library lacks backup power	Provide backup power for public library to allow continued operations due to power outages caused by hazards. Generators will allow continued operation during natural hazard event as well as establishing cooling and heating center as needed.	Protection of Existing Infrastructure	All hazards: flooding, severe weather, severe winter storms, extreme temperatures	Medium	HMGP	Village Emergency Management, DPW and Roads	2024-2029	Medium
129	Storm Drainage Upgrade Plan for Rainfall Management	Ineffective storm drainpipes may lead to flood risks	Develop improvement plan for the upgrade of storm drainpipes in areas of concern to handle rainfall, especially in the areas of Lion Avenue, Averill Street, East Main Street, Main Hwy 5.	Property Protection	Flood, Severe Weather	High	Village operating budget, and NYS and Federal Grant Programs	Village DPW	2024-2029	High
130	Critical Facility Flood Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Support	Critical facilities at risk of flooding	Village owned WWTP has been evaluated by Delaware Engineering, and a project has been awarded to the Village to begin the needed work	Awareness / Prevention	Flood, Severe Storms	High	Staff Time, FEMA, NYS DHSES	Municipal NFIP FPA	2024-2029	High
131	Critical Facility Flood Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Support	Critical facilities at risk of flooding	Support National Grid in mitigating flood impacts at the Hough Street Substation to address the 500-year flood event or “worst damage scenario”	Public Education and Awareness / Prevention	Flood, Severe Storms	Low	Staff Time, National Grid, County, Municipality	NFIP FPA	2024-2029	Low

MONTGOMERY
COUNTY NY
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER
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September 30, 2022

Village of St. Johnsville Mayor
16 Washington Street
St. Johnsville, NY 13452

Re: Montgomery County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – Letter of Intent to Participate

We are pleased to announce that Montgomery County has received a grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency to update the County's multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan (HMP) in accordance with 44 FEMA requirements at 44.C.F.R. 201.6. The Montgomery County HMP will also be designed to support the New York Statewide Hazard Mitigation Plan. By updating the County-wide HMP, Montgomery County will be eligible to apply for future FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants and New York State Hazard Mitigation funding for specific mitigation projects designed to reduce and/or eliminate vulnerabilities resulting from disaster events throughout the County.

Montgomery County has contracted with Tighe & Bond, a multi-disciplinary engineering, environmental and planning firm, whose services in New York are provided by T&B Engineering and Landscape Architecture, P.C. (Tighe & Bond) to support the County to complete the update.

The purpose of this Letter of Intent (LOI) is to establish commitment from and a cooperative working relationship between all Participating Jurisdictions in the development and implementation of the Montgomery County HMP. In addition, the intent of this MOA is to ensure that the multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan is developed in accordance with Title 44 of the Federal Code of Regulations (CFR) Part 201.6; that the planning process is conducted in an open manner involving community stakeholders; that it is consistent with each participating jurisdiction's policies, programs and authorities; and it is an accurate reflection of the community's values.
Mitigation plans form the foundation for a community's long-term strategy to reduce disaster losses and break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. The Participating Jurisdictions in a mitigation planning process would benefit by:

- identifying cost effective actions for risk reduction;
- directing resources on the greatest risks and vulnerabilities;
- building partnerships by involving people, organizations, and businesses;
- increasing education and awareness of hazards and risk;
- aligning risk reduction with other community objectives; and
- providing eligibility to receive federal hazard mitigation grant funding.

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Montgomery County will act as the Lead Community and has assigned Alex Kuttesch, AICP, Senior Planner with the Department of Economic Development and Planning as the point of contact for the Planning Team. The Participating Jurisdictions authorize the Lead Community to manage and facilitate the planning process in accordance with the Work Program and Schedule. The draft All Hazards Mitigation Plan is expected to be completed early spring 2023 and the Final All Hazards Mitigation Plan in early summer 2023 pending final review by FEMA.

The Participating Jurisdictions understand that representatives must engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in the Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (FEMA, 2013), including, but not limited to:

- Organize and attend regular meetings of the Planning Team.
- Assist the Planning Team with developing and conducting an outreach strategy to involve other planning team members, stakeholders, and the public, as appropriate to represent their Jurisdiction.
- Identify community resources available to support the planning effort, including meeting spaces, facilitators, and media outlets.
- Provide data and feedback to develop the risk assessment and mitigation strategy, including a specific mitigation action plan for their Jurisdiction.
- Submit the draft plan to their Jurisdiction for review.
- Work with the Planning Team to incorporate all their Jurisdiction's comments into the draft plan.
- Submit the draft plan to their respective governing body for consideration and adoption.
- After adoption, coordinate a process to monitor, evaluate, and work toward plan implementation.

To assist in preparing the HMP update for Montgomery County, we are requesting each participating jurisdiction identify a primary and secondary point of contact on behalf of the governing bodies to participate as members of the Planning Team for the Montgomery County HMP as soon as possible.

Primary Contact:
Name Jayna Cool
Title Village Clerk/Treasurer
Office/Agency Village of St. Johnsville
Name of Participating Jurisdiction
Address 16 Washington Street, St. Johnsville NY 13452
Phone number 518-568-2221
Email address treasurer@sjvny.org

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Secondary Contact:
Name Marissa Nellis
Title Deputy Clerk
Office/Agency Village of St. Johnsville
Name of Participating Jurisdiction
Address 16 Washington Street, St. Johnsville NY 13452
Phone number 518-568-7221
Email address clerk@sjvny.org

This LOI will remain in effect through the duration of the planning process and will terminate after adoption of the final FEMA-approved mitigation plan by all participating jurisdictions, or 5 years after FEMA approval, whichever is earlier. It may be terminated prior to that time for any Participating Jurisdiction by giving 60 days written notice. The LOI is to be implemented through the Work Program and Schedule, and any addenda that describe specific activities, programs, and projects, and if necessary, funding by separate instrument.

You may provide the contact information listed above by emailing Alex Kuttesch, kuttesch@co.montgomery.ny.us.

Sincerely,

Kenneth F. Rose

Ken Rose, CEO
Montgomery County Business Development Center

Capability Assessment Worksheet- Village of St. Johnsville

Planning and Regulatory

COUNTY TO WORK WITH JURISDICTIONS TO ANSWER

Plans	Yes/No Year	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	
Capital Improvements Plan	No	
Economic Development Plan	No	
Local Emergency Response Plan	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	Yes	
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Watershed Management Plan	Yes	
Floodplain Management Basin Plan	No	
Open Space and Recreation Plan	No	
Building Code, Permitting, and Inspections	**Yes/No**	**Are codes adequately enforced?**
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire department ISO rating	No	
Site plan review requirements	No	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	**Yes/No**	**Is the ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts? Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?**
Zoning ordinance	Yes	
Subdivision ordinance	No	
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Adopted 1/19/21 as Local Law #1
Natural hazard specific ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood insurance rate maps	Yes	Effective 1/19/2018
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	
Stormwater Management Ordiance	No	
Growth Management Ordinance	No	
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	

Administrative and Technical

Administration	Yes/No	Describe capability Is coordination effective?
Planning Commission	Yes	
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (e.g., tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	No	
Mutual aid agreements	No	
Staff	**Yes/No FT/PT**	**Is staffing adequate to enforce regulations? Is staff trained on hazards and mitigation? Is coordination between agencies and staff effective?**
Chief Building Official	Yes	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	
Emergency Manager	No	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	No	
GIS Coordinator	No	
Other		
Technical	**Yes/No**	**Describe capability Has capability been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past?**
Warning systems/services (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	
Hazard data and information	No	
Grant writing	No	
Hazus analysis	No	
Other		

Financial

Funding Resource	Access/ Eligibility (Yes/No)	Has the funding resource been used in past and for what type of activities? Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
Capital improvements project funding	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Storm water utility fee	No	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds	obligation yes, special no	
Incur debt through private activities	No	
Community Development Block Grant	Yes	
Other federal funding programs	Yes	
State funding programs	Yes	
Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs	No	

Education and Outreach

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.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No	
Natural disaster or safety related school programs	No	
StormReady certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other		