1. COUNTY OF WASHINGTON

This jurisdictional annex to the Washington County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the County of Washington with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Washington, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Washington's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

HAZARD RISK AND CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

1.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The County of Washington identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many County departments. The Director and Deputy Director of Public Safety represented the community on the Washington County HMP Planning Partnership, Steering Committee, and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table A County officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the County's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table A. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Glen Gosnell, Director of Public Safety Address: 383 Broadway, Fort Edwards, NY 12828 Phone Number: (518) 747-7520 Email: ggosnell@co.washington.ny.us	Name/Title: Timothy Hardy, Deputy Director of Public Safety Address: 383 Broadway, Fort Edwards, NY 12828 Phone Number: (518) 747-7520 Email: thardy@co.washington.ny.us
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Floodplain Administration is conducted at the local level.	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Glen Gosnell, Director of Public Safety Method of Participation:	
Name/Title: Timothy Hardy, Deputy Director of Public Safety Method of Participation:	
Name/Title: Melissa Fitch, County Administrator Method of Participation:	
Name/Title: Deborah Donohue, P.E., Superintendent of Public Works Method of Participation:	
Name/Title: James Hogan, Public Works Manager Method of Participation:	

Name/Title: John Graham, Code Enforcement Administrator Method of Participation:
Name/Title: Pamela Landi, Director of Planning Method of Participation:
Name/Title: Heather Weller, GIS Specialist Method of Participation:
Name/Title: Robert A. Henke, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors Method of Participation:
Name/Title: Matt Jones, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds Method of Participation:
Name/Title: Laura Oswald, Director of Economic Development Method of Participation:
Name/Title: Kevin Gorman, Executive Director Method of Participation:
Name/Title: Gina Cantanucci-Mitchell, Director of the Office of Aging Method of Participation:
Name/Title: Brian Gilchrist, Director of the Cornell Cooperative Extension – Washington County Method of Participation:
Name/Title: Robert York, Director of Community Services Method of Participation:
Name/Title: Tina McDougall, Director of Public Health Method of Participation:
Name/Title: Glenn Bristol, Fire Coordinator Method of Participation:

1.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

1.2.1 Community Classifications

Table B summarizes classifications for community programs available to Washington.

Table B. Community Classifications

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

N/A = Not applicable

1.2.2 Community Profile

Washington County is 1 of 62 counties in the State of New York and is approximately 60 miles long and 20 miles wide resulting in an area of 830 square miles. The county is largely agricultural in nature and has no cities within its borders. There are 211 miles of state roads, 276 miles of county roads, and 1088 miles of town and village highways (County of Washington n.d.).

Washington County is a non-charter county, which means it follows all laws set down by the State of New York. Each town elects a town Supervisor to become the Chief Elected Official of the town. In addition to the town duties, Supervisors also represent their towns as 1 of 17 representatives of the County Board of Supervisors. Each town is assigned weighted voting powers based on the population in each respective town. The Board of Supervisors are the chief legislative and executive body of the county and make the laws and resolutions which govern the county's operations. Every Supervisor is elected biannually, and the county operates on a calendar year (County of Washington n.d.).

The Board of Supervisors has both legislative and executive powers. Each year the Board of Supervisors elect a Chairman of the board to become the Chief Elected Official of the county. The Chairman has limited administrative responsibilities. The Chairman appoints board members to serve on various committees. Department Heads report to one of these committees (County of Washington n.d.).

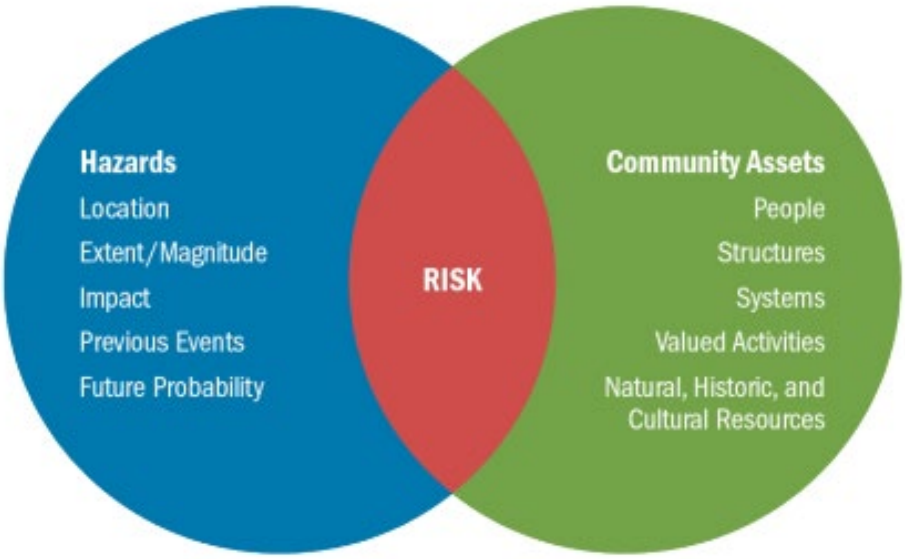
Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 U.S. Census American Community Survey 5-Year Population Estimates (2022) indicates that 4.5 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 21 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0.4 percent is non-English speaking, 10.9 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 14.7 percent is considered disabled. According to the U.S. Census American Community Survey 5-Year Population Estimates (2022), the total population for Washington was 61,083, a 3.59 percent increase from the 2010 Census.

1.3 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Washington's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

Each jurisdiction has unique assets, vulnerabilities and overall risk. A multi-jurisdictional plan needs to identify every hazard (from the whole planning area). In hazard mitigation planning, risk is the potential for damage or loss when natural hazards interact with people or assets, as shown below. These assets may be buildings, infrastructure or natural and cultural resources. A risk assessment is a robust, data-driven analysis. It explains what might happen. It also finds where the local jurisdiction is vulnerable to hazards.

Each community must describe how the selected hazards affect its jurisdiction. Some hazards will have similar effects across the area: extreme temperatures, windstorms, winter weather, drought, heavy rain, etc. Some have a smaller location and will vary based on geography. Multi-jurisdictional plans must explain these differences.



Note: Risk is the relationship, or overlap, between hazards and community assets. The smaller the overlap, the lower the risk.

1.3.1 Hazard Area

The hazard profiles in Volume 1, Chapter 6 through Chapter 13 provide detailed information regarding each plan participant's vulnerability to the identified hazards. Chapter 4 (Methodology) and Chapter 14 (Hazard Ranking), both in Volume I, provide detailed summaries for the County of Washington's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking discussed later in this section.

Hazard area extent and location maps provided in the jurisdictional annexes illustrate the probable areas impacted within the jurisdiction based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps were generated only for those hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which the County of Washington has significant exposure. The maps also show the location of potential new development, where available.

1.3.2 Previous Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Washington is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table C provides details on loss and damage in Washington during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table C. FEMA Disaster Declarations from 2018-2024

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Washington
January 20, 2020 - May 11, 2023	Disease Outbreak (FEMA-DR-4480)	Yes	The first confirmed case of the 2019 Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) in the United	Countywide impact. Gaps in reliable, existing broadband coverage resulted in the need to find creative

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Washington
			States was reported on January 20, 2020. Washington County reported over 19,000 positive cases and more than 1,200 fatalities.	ways to continue education of children. Teachers were stressed to meet the need of their students. One report of a teacher who had to make the difficult decision to move from a loved home to continue to teach. Families had to find public wifi spots for their children to continue their schooling. Public health was pushed to their limit. One Planning Dept employee did not have sufficient wifi at home & had to come into the county offices despite the risks. The County needed to expand budget to enlist county employees from other departments to assist with contact monitoring during the weekend for at least a year (not sure how long).
August 10, 2020	Tornado	No	Scattered storms produced an EF1 tornado in Washington County. The tornado had 90 mph wind speeds, causing shingle and roof damage to homes and uprooting trees. The County had approximately $75,000 in property damage and $10,000 in crop damage.	Damages in the County from the tornado were limited to within the Town of Argyle. The tornado path extended roughly 1.5 miles alongside Goose Island Road by its intersections with Mud Lake Road and Coot Hill Road.
August 24, 2020	Heavy Rain and Flooding	No	Scattered storms impacted parts of Washington County, bringing between four and six inches of rain. This led to 8 flooded roadways, 21 flooded structures, 1 water rescue, several cars partially submerged, and the Whitehall Junior-Senior High School being significantly damaged by the flood waters. Overall, 40 homes and 13 businesses or non-profit organizations sustained damage totaling approximately $16 million in property damage. There was also about 1,200 power	Most damage within the County was within the area of the Town of Hampton, Town Whitehall, and Village of Whitehall.

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Washington
			outages as a result of the storms in Washington County.	

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

1.3.3 Critical Facilities

Table D. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event		
This is reported at the municipal level.					

Source: Washington County 2024; HIFLD 2023, 2024; NYS Department of Environmental Conservation 2024; NYS GIS 2023

1.3.4 Local Hazard Impacts Assessment

Table E. Local Hazard Impacts Assessment

Hazard Name	Local Impacts: People, Community Services, Local Economy
Dam Failure	The Cossayuna Lake outlet dams located under CR-49 in the Town of Greenwich are in poor condition and susceptible to dam failure. If the dam were to fail, surrounding areas would be flooded and damaged.
Earthquake	The County has experienced more tremors, but infrastructure has not been impacted to the County's knowledge.
Extreme Temperature	The County has seen an increase in extreme temperature events, particularly heat events, which makes them have to open temporary shelters for vulnerable populations.
Flood	Increased precipitation events have resulted in some overwhelmed culverts and flash flooding instances in areas throughout the County. The County is working with local municipalities to upgrade culverts and drainage.
Severe Weather	The County has experienced some increase in wind damages and an increase in precipitation events that lead to flash flooding.
Severe Winter Weather	Winter weathers have not been as severe in terms of snowfall, but ice accumulation and blizzard conditions occur and impact travel. The County is efficient at clearing roadways as needed.
Wildfire	The County has experienced an increase in drought events which makes the County more vulnerable to the wildfire hazard.

1.3.5 Vulnerable Community Assets

Table F. Vulnerable Community Assets

Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities	Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities
Agriculture	The Washington County Soil and Water works to prevent water pollution from agricultural activities, which is the main concern. A potential concern regarding agriculture would be product spill since dairy production is the leading agricultural sector.	**Local Roads**	Flooding occurs in the area of CR-113 in the Town of Easton. Habitual slope stability issues compromise the west bound lanes along CR-54 in the Town of Easton annually.
Airports	No known impacts	**Major Employers**	There is a concern for old barns that are being converted into event spaces due to an increase in paved areas and a change of the natural environment.
Area: Concentration of Businesses	No known impacts	**Medical Centers (non-hospital)**	No known impacts
Area: Concentration of Residences	No known impacts	**Natural Resources**	The County has numerous bodies of water and contamination from agriculture is always a concern.
Bridges	The water main of the Village of Greenwich runs through the bridge wing walls and directly on the creek bottom where CR-74 crosses Fly Creek and Marshall Brook. This compromises the integrity of two county bridges. Failure of the pipe would compromise the only supply to the storage tank that supports the village.	**Neighborhoods**	No known impacts
City Hall/Courthouse	No known impacts	**Parks and Recreational Sites**	No known impacts
College/University	No known impacts	**Place of Worship**	No known impacts
Community Centers/Hubs	No known impacts	**Private Property**	No known impacts

Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities	Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities
Community Activities: major local events including festivals and economic drivers such as beaches, skiing, farming, fishing, etc.	No known impacts	**Public Transportation**	No known impacts
Cultural/Historic Buildings/Sites	No known impacts	**Schools (K-12)**	No known impacts
Culverts	The existing six-foot culvert along CR6 is blocked by a beaver dam. Pond water discharges through pipes through a road embankment and pools in an area contained by an abandoned road alignment before draining through a failing box culvert under the old alignment. Existing culvert under State Route 22 and CR-26 in the Town of Granville provides insufficient stormwater management. The openings of the CR-68 twin culverts in the Town of White Creek consistently are overtopped which leads to flooding.	**Small Businesses**	No known impacts
Elder-care Facilities	No known impacts	**Supermarkets/Grocery Stores**	No known impacts
Fire/Police Stations	No known impacts	**Transportation - Mobile Asset Storage**	No known impacts
Gas Stations	No known impacts	**Utilities**	The water main of the Village of Greenwich runs through the bridge wingwalls and directly on the creek bottom where CR-74 crosses Fly Creek and Marshall Brook. This compromises the integrity of the two county bridges. Failure of the pipe would compromise the only supply to the storage tank that supports the village.

Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities	Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities
Highways	No known impacts	**Wastewater Treatment Plants**	The Notre Dame Pump Station and for the Aeration System at the Wastewater Treatment Plant do not have backup power.
Hospitals	No known impacts	**Waterfront**	No known impacts
Other	No known impacts	**Drinking Water Resources**	No known impacts

1.3.6 Dams

The table below includes all Dams in Washington County. This dam data is sourced from NYSDEC's inventory of dams and lists selected attributes of each dam. The dam classification (high, medium or low) corresponds to dam hazard classifications:

- **Class A: Low Hazard** - Dam failure may cause relatively minor economic or environmental damage.
- **Class B: Intermediate Hazard** - Dam failure may cause significant economic or environmental damage, but loss of life is not expected. There are about 570 Intermediate Hazard dams in New York.
- **Class C: High Hazard** - Dam failure may cause loss of life or other severe consequences. There are about 427 High Hazard dams in New York.
- **Class D: No Hazard** - Dams which have failed or have been removed and no longer present a risk.

In 2019, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) announced the High Hazard Potential Dam (HHPD) Rehabilitation Grant Program, which has the potential to enhance New York's Dam Safety Program by providing technical, planning, design, and construction assistance in the form of grants for rehabilitation of eligible High Hazard Potential Dams (Class C dams).

Class C, or High Hazard Potential dams, are attributed to any dam whose failure or mis-operation will cause loss of human life and significant property damage. However, dams with other Classifications may still present real and present risks to people and property.

Table G. Dams Located in the Municipality

State ID	Name	River Name	Owners	Owner Type	Purposes	Classification
240-0990	Lock C-12 Dam	CHAMPLAIN CANAL	EAGLE CREEK HYDRO POWER, LLC, New York State Canal Corporation	Private, State	Navigation	High Hazard Dam
224-0264	Clarks Mills Upper Dam	BATTEN KILL	HOLLINGSWORTH & VOSE COMPANY	Private	Hydroelectric, Recreation	High Hazard Dam
223-1098	Hadlock Pond Dam	TR-HALFWAY CREEK	TOWN OF FORT ANN	Local Government	Recreation	High Hazard Dam
240-0982	Pike Brook Dam	TR-PIKE BROOK	Olivia O'Reilly	Private	Water Supply - Secondary	Intermediate Hazard Dam
242-0272	Center Falls Dam	BATTENKILL RIVER	HOLLINGSWORTH & VOSE COMPANY	Private	Hydroelectric	Intermediate Hazard Dam

State ID	Name	River Name	Owners	Owner Type	Purposes	Classification
224-0259	Clarks Mills Lower Dam	BATTEN KILL	HOLLINGSWORTH & VOSE COMPANY	Private	Hydroelectric, Other, Recreation	Intermediate Hazard Dam
223-1079	Sly Pond Dam	TR-HALFWAY CREEK	BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA-MOHICAN COUNCIL	Private	Recreation	Intermediate Hazard Dam
240-1000	Boardman St. Reservoir Dam	TR-LAKE CHAMPLAIN	RICHARD LAVIN	Private	Other	Intermediate Hazard Dam
241-1060	Lock C-11 Dam	CHAMPLAIN CANAL	New York State Canal Corporation	State	Navigation	Intermediate Hazard Dam
242-0260	Middle Greenwich Dam	BATTEN KILL	BATTEN KILL HYDRO ASSOCIATES, BATTEN KILL HYDRO ASSOCIATES	Private	Hydroelectric	Intermediate Hazard Dam
224-0271	Lower Greenwich Dam	BATTENKILL	Marvin Ferris	Private	Irrigation	Intermediate Hazard Dam
241-2605	Wilson Pond Dam	TR-WOOD CREEK	RAYMOND WILSON	N/A	Fire Protection, Stock, Or Small Farm Pond, Recreation	Low Hazard Dam
240-5991	Noble Fire Pond Dam		Joe Williams, Pam Williams	Private	Fire Protection, Stock, Or Small Farm Pond, Recreation	Low Hazard Dam
240-5990	203 Fire Pond Dam		Joe Williams, Pam Williams	Private	Fire Protection, Stock, Or Small Farm Pond, Recreation	Low Hazard Dam
240-5989	119 Fire Pond Dam		Joe Williams, Pam Williams	Private	Fire Protection, Stock, Or Small Farm Pond, Recreation	Low Hazard Dam
240-5992	Salvatore Pond Dam		Salvatore Lafemina	Private	Recreation	Low Hazard Dam
241-5979	Piccone Pond Dam	Wood Creek	Carl and Jannice Piccone	Private	Not Found	Low Hazard Dam
241-4589	Dolph Pond Dam	TR-CHAMPLAIN BARGE CANAL	NYS Department of Corrections and Community Supervision - Facilitiies Planning	State	Water Supply - Primary	Low Hazard Dam
224-0276	Northumberland Dam	HUDSON RIVER	New York State Canal Corporation	State	Navigation	Low Hazard Dam
242-5108	Billings Reservoir Dam	NONE	AMERICAN WATER	Private	Water Supply - Primary	Low Hazard Dam
242-5107	Simpson Springs Reservoir Dam	NONE	AMERICAN WATER	Private	Water Supply - Primary	Low Hazard Dam

State ID	Name	River Name	Owners	Owner Type	Purposes	Classification
241-4257	Floyd Harwood Dam	TR-BIG CREEK	FLOYD HARWOOD	N/A	Irrigation	Low Hazard Dam
224-0266	Middle Falls Dam	BATTENKILL RIVER	STEPHENS & THOMPSON PAPER COMPANY	Private	Hydroelectric	Low Hazard Dam
240-0957	Carver Falls Dam	POULTNEY RIVER	Not Found	Not Found	Hydroelectric	Low Hazard Dam
242-0263	Upper Greenwich Dam	BATTEN KILL RIVER	BATTEN KILL HYDRO ASSOCIATES, RATH, YOUNG AND PIGNATELLI, PC	Private	Hydroelectric	Low Hazard Dam
242-0337B	Cossayuna Lake Outlet Dam	WHITTAKER BROOK	Cossayuna Lake Improvement Inc	Private	Recreation	Low Hazard Dam
241-1103	Potter Mill Dam	INDIAN RIVER	FRED POTTER	N/A	Irrigation	Low Hazard Dam
241-1101	Granville Fire Pond Dam	METTAWEE RIVER	VILLAGE OF GRANVILLE	Local Government	Other	Low Hazard Dam
240-5140	Crystal Lake Dam	TR-POULTNEY RIVER	VILLAGE OF POULTNEY	Local Government	Water Supply - Secondary	Low Hazard Dam
241-1080	Penryhn Dam	METTAWEE RIVER	BERNARD MCDONOUGH	N/A	Irrigation	Low Hazard Dam
240-5064	Mirror Lake Dam	TR-METTAWEE RIVER	GRANVILLE REALTY INC	Private	Other	Low Hazard Dam
240-1899	Douglas Wildlife Marsh Dam	TR-MUD BROOK	MALCOLM & JEAN DOUGLAS	N/A	Other	Low Hazard Dam
241-4676	Browns Pond Dam	TR-METTAWEE RIVER	TOWN OF WHITEHALL HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT	Local Government	Recreation	Low Hazard Dam
241-2075	Arch Craig Wildlife Marsh Dam	TR-W BRANCH BLACK CREEK	ARCH CRAIG	N/A	Fish and Wildlife Pond	Low Hazard Dam
241-2381	Sherman Wildlife Marsh Dam	TR-INDIAN RIVER	CHARLES C SHERMAN	N/A	Other	Low Hazard Dam
241-1137	Hall Mill Dam	BIG CREEK	HENRY HALL & SON	N/A	Irrigation	Low Hazard Dam
242-4272	Hedges Lake Dam	TR-BATTEN KILL	RUTH CRAIG	N/A	Recreation	Low Hazard Dam
241-1371	Lundy Muskrat Marsh Dam	TR-W BR BLACK CREEK	RITA WOLFE	N/A	Fire Protection, Stock, Or Small Farm Pond	Low Hazard Dam
242-4681	Barkley Pond Dam	TR-WEST BRANCH BLACK CREEK	BARKLEY ESTATE INC	Private	Recreation	Low Hazard Dam

State ID	Name	River Name	Owners	Owner Type	Purposes	Classification
241-4001	Fessenden Pond Dam	TR-BIG CREEK	THOMAS E FESSENDEN	N/A	Recreation	Low Hazard Dam
242-5682	Joseph Boyd Dam	TR-WHITTAKER BROOK	JOSEPH BOYD	N/A	Fish and Wildlife Pond	Low Hazard Dam
242-5681	Donald Cross Dam	TR-CAMBRIDGE CREEK	DONALD CROSS	N/A	Recreation	Low Hazard Dam
242-2256	Irwin Wildlife Marsh #1 Dam	TR-WHITTAKER BROOK	WILLIAM J IRWIN	N/A	Other	Low Hazard Dam
242-2257	Irwin Wildlife Marsh #2 Dam	TR-WHITTAKER BROOK	WILLIAM J IRWIN	N/A	Other	Low Hazard Dam
242-1846	Grey Marsh Dam	TR-BATTEN KILL	WENDY & MICHAEL STEINDL	N/A	Recreation	Low Hazard Dam
242-5000	Carters Pond Dam	WHITTAKER BROOK	NYS DEC	State	Fish and Wildlife Pond	Low Hazard Dam
242-1873	Truehart Farm Pond Dam	TR-BATTEN KILL RIVER	PETER TRUEHART	N/A	Other	Low Hazard Dam
242-0337A	Middle Cossayuna Dam	WHITTAKER BROOK	COSSAYUNA VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT	Private	Fire Protection, Stock, Or Small Farm Pond	Low Hazard Dam
240-0980	Whitehall Reservoir Dam	TR-LAKE CHAMPLAIN	VILLAGE OF WHITEHALL	Local Government	Water Supply - Secondary	Low Hazard Dam
242-2074	Durkee & Bain Wildlife Marsh Dam	TR-SUMMIT LAKE	A,L, & D DURKEE & G BAIN	N/A	Other	Low Hazard Dam
242-2076	Bain Wildlife Marsh Dam	TR-SUMMIT LAKE	BENJAMIN G BAIN	N/A	Other	Low Hazard Dam
242-4673	Summit Lake Dam	TR-COSSAYUNA LAKE	TOWN OF ARGYLE	Local Government	Recreation	Low Hazard Dam
240-0981	Pine Lake Dam & Dike	PINE LAKE BROOK	VILLAGE OF WHITEHALL	Local Government	Water Supply - Primary	Low Hazard Dam
241-5452	Lock C-9 Dam	CHAMPLAIN CANAL	Not Found	Not Found	Navigation	Low Hazard Dam
241-1090	Kane Falls Dam	HALFWAY CREEK	HILLIS EVANS	N/A	Hydroelectric	Low Hazard Dam
222-5242	Kapusinski Family Dam	TR-LAKE GEORGE	KAPUSINSKI FAMILY PARTNERSHIP	N/A	Water Supply - Secondary	Low Hazard Dam
223-3403	Gregorio Brothers Dam	TR-HALFWAY BROOK	GREGORIO BROTHERS	N/A	Fire Protection, Stock, Or Small Farm Pond, Recreation	Low Hazard Dam

State ID	Name	River Name	Owners	Owner Type	Purposes	Classification
224-0270	Middle Falls Dam	BATTEN KILL	BORALEX OPERATIONS INCORPORATED	Private	Hydroelectric	Low Hazard Dam
225-3923	Rapp Recreational Pond Dam	TR-MCAULEY BROOK	ALOIS L RAPP	N/A	Recreation	Low Hazard Dam
225-4329	Bott Pond Dam	MCAULEY BROOK	ROBERT D BOTT	N/A	Recreation	Low Hazard Dam
225-1892	O A Borden Muskrat Marsh #3 Dam	TR-KIDNEY CREEK	O A BORDEN & SONS INC	N/A	Other	Low Hazard Dam
223-1052	Lakes Pond Dam	TR-BISHOP BROOK	GIRL SCOUTS OF AMERICA HUDSON VALLEY COUNCIL	Private	Recreation	Low Hazard Dam
223-2882	Hudson Falls Fish & Game Club Pond Dam	TR-WOOD CREEK	HUDSON FALLS FISH & GAME CLUB	Private	Recreation	Low Hazard Dam
225-1454	O A Borden Muskrat Marsh #1 Dam	TR-KIDNEY CREEK	OSCAR A BORDEN	N/A	Other	Low Hazard Dam
223-4588	Copeland Pond Dam	TR-HALFWAY CREEK	COPELAND POND ASSOCIATION INC	Private	Recreation, Water Supply - Secondary	Low Hazard Dam
225-1545	G N Allen Farm Pond Dam	TR-MCAULEY BROOK	G N ALLEN	N/A	Fire Protection, Stock, Or Small Farm Pond, Recreation	Low Hazard Dam
223-4674	Lake Nebo Dam	TR-BISHOP BROOK	POTTER, BENGTSON, BRINKMAN, WOODLEIF	N/A	Recreation, Water Supply - Primary	Low Hazard Dam
223-2994	Dan Sherman Pond Dam	TR-OLD CHAMPLAIN CANAL	DAN SHERMAN	N/A	Fire Protection, Stock, Or Small Farm Pond, Other, Recreation	Low Hazard Dam
225-1455	O A Borden Muskrat Marsh #2 Dam	TR-KIDNEY CREEK	OSCAR A BORDEN	N/A	Other	Low Hazard Dam
222-1029	Thurber Pond Dam	TR-BISHOP BROOK	ADIRONDACK POWER & LIGHT CORPORATION	Public Utility	Recreation	Low Hazard Dam
223-4672	Crosseti Pond Dam	TR-BISHOP BROOK	BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA ORANGE MT COUNCIL	Private	Recreation	Low Hazard Dam
224-0316	Thompson Island Dam	HUDSON RIVER	New York State Canal Corporation	State	Navigation	Low Hazard Dam
223-0394	Hudson Falls Reservoir Dam	NONE	VILLAGE OF HUDSON FALLS	Local Government	Water Supply - Secondary	Low Hazard Dam

Instructions: Please provide any information about dam risk in your community.

The Cossayuna Lake outlet dams located under CR-49 in the Town of Greenwich are in poor condition and susceptible to dam failure. If the dam were to fail, surrounding areas would be flooded and damaged.

1.3.7 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Washington County. Mitigation actions were developed for all high-ranked hazards. For jurisdictions that do not have two or more high rankings, medium rankings that have associated actions can be considered as hazards of concern.

The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Impacts from a particular hazard may have decreased due to an implemented project or relocation of an asset that was previously at risk. Alternatively, risk may have increased because population has increased in a hazard prone area.

Table H. Hazard Ranking

Hazard Name	2019 Hazard Ranking	Frequency (2019 – present): Increased, Decreased, Stayed the Same	Impacts (2019 – present): Increased, Decreased, Stayed the Same	Description of frequency and impacts (2019 – present):	Future Events (present – 2030): Will Increase, Decrease, Stay the Same
Dam Failure	N/A				Low
Earthquake	Medium				Medium
Extreme Temperature	N/A				Medium
Flood	Medium				Medium
Severe Weather	High				High
Severe Winter Weather	High				High
Wildfire	High				High

1.4 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table I through Table L.

1.4.1 Development and Permitting

Table I. Development and Permitting Capability

Question	Answer
Does your jurisdiction or the county issue building permits for development in your community?	The Washington County Department of Code Enforcement issues building permits for multiple jurisdictions in the County including the towns of Argyle, Cambridge, Dresden, Fort Ann, Granville, Greenwich, Hampton, Hartford, Hebron, Jackson Putnam, Salem, White Creek and Whitehall, plus the villages of Argyle, Cambridge, Fort Ann, Granville, Greenwich and Whitehall.
What is your process for tracking building permits?	Computer Software - Municity
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Floodplain Development Permits
Does your community have a buildable land inventory? If yes, please describe.	This is more accurately reported at the municipal level. Please see specific jurisdictional annexes.

Table J. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019	This is tracked at the municipal level and is included in each municipality's jurisdictional annex.			
Total Permits				
Permits within SFHA				
2020				
Total Permits				
Permits within SFHA				
2021				
Total Permits				
Permits within SFHA				
2022				
Total Permits				
Permits within SFHA				
2023				
Total Permits				
Permits within SFHA				

2024	
Total Permits	
Permits within SFHA	

Table K. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to 2024

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones	Description / Status of Development
This is tracked at the municipal level and is included in each municipality's jurisdictional annex.					

Table L. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
This is tracked at the municipal level and is included in each municipality's jurisdictional annex.					

1.5 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table is responsible for maintaining this information.

1.5.1 NFIP Statistics

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

Table M. Washington NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	98
# Claims (Losses)	151
Total Loss Payments	$1,448,394.79
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	5
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	1
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

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

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

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.
Source: FEMA 2025

1.5.2 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Flood Vulnerability Summary

The National Flood Insurance Program is administered at the municipal level. The County Code Office enforces the flood resistant construction standard of the Building Code of NYS, including plan review and inspections as required. Elevation records are maintained by the County Code Office through the NYS Building Code permitting process upon written notification from the floodplain administrator that the proposed project has been determined to be located within the floodplain.

1.6 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

The County conducted a comprehensive inventory and assessment of its existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that support the implementation of hazard mitigation strategies. As part of this process, the Hazard Mitigation Planning (HMP) Team conducted a detailed review of the County's existing capabilities, comparing them against a comprehensive list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. It is important to note that the absence of certain types of capabilities was not interpreted as a deficiency in local capabilities, but rather as a reflection of the County's specific needs and context.

Volume I, *Chapter 13 Capability Assessment* and the *Capability Inventory and Assessment* section of the Washington County Jurisdictional Annex collectively outline the full range of capabilities available at the County level, which includes resources and programs that extend to and benefit the County. For additional information on these shared resources and collaborative efforts, please refer to these resources.

The tables below provide a summary of jurisdictional-specific capabilities currently in effect that support hazard mitigation efforts. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for The County to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing County procedures.

1.6.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Planning and regulatory capabilities are the plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards. The tables below summarizes ordinances and plans that are available to Washington.

Regulatory

Table O. Regulatory Capabilities

Capability Type	In Place in Jurisdiction? Yes or No	Is the ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts? Is it adequately administered and enforced? How can this ordinance be expanded / improved to reduce risk?	Ordinance Name and Year	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
All codes, ordinances, and regulations are administered at the local level; however, the County provides code enforcement and land use planning support to municipalities				

Planning

Table P. Planning Capabilities

Capability Type	In Place in Jurisdiction? Yes or No	Does the plan address hazards? Can the plan be used to develop or implement mitigation actions? How can the plan be improved? How can it be integrated with the goals, objectives and proposed actions of this HMP?	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
Agriculture Plan	Yes, Washington County Agricultural and Farmland Protection Plan, 2017	The significant role that agriculture plays in the County is vital. However, there must be a concerted effort to maintain and enhance this critical economic driver to ensure a continuation of a healthy and vibrant agricultural industry. This Agricultural and Farmland Protection Plan focuses on current opportunities and challenges in farming. The purpose of this plan is to provide a clear pathway to celebrate and support an industry that is the foundation of the agrarian communities in Washington County. This plan hopes to enhance the viability, diversity and sustainability of agriculture, focusing on both niche and traditional farms, value-added processing, agri-tourism, packaging, product aggregation and distribution operations; promote recognition, awareness, and support of the critical roles agriculture plays in the County with the non-farm community; support and improve farm-support agencies and organizations, agri-infrastructure, funding and educational opportunities to retain and grow agricultural enterprises; protect the land base for farming and promote environmental sustainability of farms; increase markets for, and visibility of, local and regional food and agricultural	Department of Planning, Agricultural and Farmland Protection Board

Capability Type	In Place in Jurisdiction? Yes or No	Does the plan address hazards? Can the plan be used to develop or implement mitigation actions? How can the plan be improved? How can it be integrated with the goals, objectives and proposed actions of this HMP?	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
		products; and increase the number of, and support for, the next generation of farmers and agricultural entrepreneurs operating in Washington County.	
Business / Downtown Revitalization / Development Plan	Yes, Washington County Empire Zone Development Plan (March 2008)	An Empire Zone Development Plan is a NYS Empire State Development program that offers tax incentives to businesses located in designated areas characterized by high poverty and unemployment rates. Washington County has four designated Empire Zone Areas: • Area 3: Town and Village of Fort Ann. • Area 4: Town of Granville. • Area 6: Town of Greenwich. • Area 7: Town of Argyle.	County Administration
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)	Yes, Washington County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)	The Washington County Department of Public Safety is designated to coordinate all emergency management activities in the County, including planning, response, and management. The department works collaboratively with many other agencies and organizations, which enables the County to better protect life and property during disasters and emergencies. This Department maintains the Washington County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), which is a comprehensive approach to emergency management. The CEMP is an all-hazards plan that outlines how the County will efficiently and effectively manage emergencies and disaster situations.	Public Safety
Economic Development Plan	Yes, Economic Development Strategic Plan, October 2007	An Economic Development Strategic Plan is a written document that through analysis of a community's historic and existing economic profile, its local and regional market conditions, and its strategic positioning to take on new economic roles, lays the groundwork for economic revitalization. An Economic Development Strategic Plan identifies the goals and strategies by which a community looks to achieve not only sustainable economic viability in a competitive regional market, but also economic growth to meet the future needs of its residents and businesses. This Economic Development Strategic Plan, focusing on the local and regional economic climate and will act as a guide or "blueprint" for the future of Washington County. This document includes detailed overviews of the County's major economic sectors, provides a regional context for these industries, and seeks to identify issues and opportunities related to each one. Finally, this Economic Development Strategic Plan outlines an implementation strategy designed to achieve the Plan's goals.	Department of Planning, Department of Economic Development

Capability Type	In Place in Jurisdiction? Yes or No	Does the plan address hazards? Can the plan be used to develop or implement mitigation actions? How can the plan be improved? How can it be integrated with the goals, objectives and proposed actions of this HMP?	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
Emergency Operations Plan	Yes, Washington County Emergency Operations Center Plan, March 2022	The Washington County Emergency Operations Center Plan is maintained by the Office of Emergency Management and is an annex to the CEMP (last updated in 2022). This plan and its contents represent general guidelines which can be modified by Emergency Personnel as appropriate for its needs. The plan does not create any rights or duties that are enforceable in a court of law as the statements or suggested duties within the document are to be addressed only as guidance and will be ultimately assigned by the personnel in charge of that service or resource.	Office of Emergency Management
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	Yes, Lake Champlain Non-Point Source Pollution Sub-watershed Assessment and Management Plan, March 2018	In an effort to assist local and regional resource managers in New York in identifying targeted projects and programs for water quality protection and improvement, this Lake Champlain Non-Point Source Pollution Sub-watershed Assessment and Management Plan (Sub-watershed Assessment) has been created. The goal of this Plan is to identify specific planning and implementation efforts that, if completed, will reduce phosphorus inputs into surface waters from an array of non-point sources. Those that are of most concern include stormwater runoff from urbanized areas, agricultural operations, streambank and roadside erosion, and aging public and private wastewater infrastructure. The need for this Plan is driven by the fact that phosphorus levels in Lake Champlain still exceed the standards set forth in the TMDL documents and from pressure to ensure that funded projects are maximizing the effect of available implementation funds.	Lake Champlain - Lake George Regional Planning Board
Public Health Plan	Yes, Community Health Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan, 2022	The purpose of this Community Health Assessment is to identify and prioritize the healthcare challenges currently faced by the residents of Washington County. The findings in this assessment result from a year-long process of collecting and analyzing data and consulting with stakeholders throughout the community and the region. The results of this assessment are intended to help members of the community, especially healthcare providers and community service providers, work together to provide programs and services targeted to improve the overall health and wellbeing of all residents of Washington County.	Department of Public Health
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes, Washington County Stormwater Management Plan, July 2016	There are currently eight "Regulated Small MS4" communities in the Lake Champlain - Lake George area: Town of Fort Edward, Village of Fort Edward, City of Glens Falls, Village of Hudson Falls, Town of Kingsbury, Warren County DPW, Town of Queensbury and Washington County DPW. As "Regulated Small MS4s", a designation given by	Department of Public Works

Capability Type	In Place in Jurisdiction? Yes or No	Does the plan address hazards? Can the plan be used to develop or implement mitigation actions? How can the plan be improved? How can it be integrated with the goals, objectives and proposed actions of this HMP?	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
		NYSDEC, the communities have to implement Phase II Stormwater Regulations by January 2008. The Storm Water Phase II program is designed to improve the Nation's waterways by reducing the quantity of pollutants that stormwater picks up and carries into storm sewers, ditches, etc. during storm events. This includes implementing their individual Stormwater Management Programs (SWMP). This SWMP must address six minimum control measures (MCM's) that include identifiable goals and management practices required to achieve them. These six minimum measures include: • Public Education and Outreach • Public Involvement and Participation • Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination • Construction Site Runoff Control • Post-Construction Runoff Control • Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping	
Transportation Plan	Yes, Safety Action Plan for the Adirondack Gateway Region, Not Yet Complete	In February of 2023, the LCLGRPB secured a grant from the Federal Highway Administration to create two Safety Action plans: North Country (Clinton, Essex, and Hamilton Counties) and the Adirondack Gateway (Warren County, Washington County, the Village of South Glens Falls, and the Town of Moreau). The purpose of the comprehensive safety action plan is to develop an integrated and publicly informed, well-defined strategy to proactively reduce and eliminate roadway fatalities and serious injuries. The Adirondack Gateway Safety Action Plan will serve as a resource document for future state and local government implementation of safety improvements, including funding requests to the Federal Highway Administration for Safe Streets for All (SS4A) funds. The Safety Action Plan will identify and prioritize safety strategies and projects using the Safe System Approach to roadway safety to build and reinforce multiple layers of protection to both prevent crashes from happening and minimize the harm caused to those involved when crashes do occur.	The Lake Champlain – Lake George Regional Planning Board
Washington County Local Solid Waste Management Plan, October 2022	Yes	This Washington County Solid Waste Management Plan (LSWMP) describes the current solid waste management system. It suggests actions that could help our local communities move toward reducing solid waste over the next ten years. The information contained within this report primarily serves as guidance document to help empower the leaders and citizens of local municipalities in Washington County toward bettering the solid waste management system by reducing the production of solid waste.	Department of Planning, Department of Public Works

Capability Type	In Place in Jurisdiction? Yes or No	Does the plan address hazards? Can the plan be used to develop or implement mitigation actions? How can the plan be improved? How can it be integrated with the goals, objectives and proposed actions of this HMP?	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
		The purpose of the Local Solid Waste Management Plan (LSWMP) is to serve as an inventory that describes solid waste management in Washington County; guide the solid waste goals and objectives of municipalities; and in so doing support NYSDEC vision for solid waste planning.	
Washington County Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, June 2013	Yes	Washington County is categorized as a non-traditional Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4), under Part IV.A. of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation General Permit for MS4 Stormwater Discharges. Under this mandate, the County must have a working Program Plan which outlines their activities to address stormwater education, outreach, and implementation under the state requirements. The MS4 area designated by the NYSDEC includes County roads and property within the Town of Kingsbury, Town of Fort Edward, Village of Hudson Falls, and Village of Fort Edward. The Stormwater Management Protection Plan (SWMPP) documents the efforts currently undertaken and planned by the County under this program. These requirements correspond to the County infrastructure and properties (roads, bridges, drainage infrastructure, and facilities), but also include public information and outreach on stormwater issues and construction/post-construction stormwater runoff from County construction activities. The ultimate purpose of this plan is to protect and improve water quality of the lakes and streams in the MS4 area.	Department of Public Works
Forward Together: Economic Resiliency Plan, October 2021	Yes	In an effort to better understand the extent of the problem, the County surveyed all residents and businesses to identify levels of satisfaction and commissioned a cell propagation study to determine exact levels of cell phone coverage on major roads across the county. The results of this data are presented in this report as part of an ongoing effort to secure better access to broadband for all.	Lake Champlain - Lake George Regional Planning Board
Lake Champlain Total Maximum Daily Load Watershed Implementation Plan, March 2024	Yes	This watershed implementation plan provides an updated analysis of the geographic sources of phosphorus pollution by each source sector (Agriculture, Urban, Forested, Septic, and Wastewater). The analysis was completed using the DEC's Loading Estimator of Nutrient Sources (LENS) screening tool and provides an estimate of the total phosphorus (TP) loads to the lake by each source sector. Sub-watersheds were ranked for each source sector based on estimated annual loading per acre. The plan also provides a summary of past implementation efforts to date and provides recommendations on future projects that can be prioritized for implementation in the highest loading sub-watersheds. This targeting strategy will allow New York to achieve the largest amount of phosphorus reduction where it	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Capability Type	In Place in Jurisdiction? Yes or No	Does the plan address hazards? Can the plan be used to develop or implement mitigation actions? How can the plan be improved? How can it be integrated with the goals, objectives and proposed actions of this HMP?	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
		is most needed and with the lowest cost over time. This plan will be used to guide and track implementation in preparation for the 2026 TMDL update, as outlined in the memorandum of understanding between the State of New York, the Government of Quebec, and the State of Vermont on the management of Lake Champlain.	
Washington County 2022 Shared Services Plan, 2021	Yes	The New York State 2017-18 budget contained a provision establishing the County-wide Shared Services Initiative. This initiative calls for the creation of a Shared Services Panel chaired by the County's Chief Executive and including all Town Supervisors and Village Mayors within Washington County. The initiative also provides for the voluntary participation of representatives from the governing body of each school district, board of cooperative educational services (BOCES) and/or special improvement districts located within the County. Plans that can generate shared services proposals that demonstrate recurring savings to taxpayers will be eligible for one-time funding from the State equal to the amount of savings documented	Washington County Chief Executive, Town supervisors, Village Mayors
Existing Conditions Report: Broadband and Telecommunications, October 2015	Yes	In an effort to better understand the extent of the problem, the County surveyed all residents and businesses to identify levels of satisfaction and commissioned a cell propagation study to determine exact levels of cell phone coverage on major roads across the county. The results of this data are presented in this report as part of an ongoing effort to secure better access to broadband for all.	Department of Planning, Department of Economic Development
Public Employer Health Emergency Plan for Washington County, March 2021	Yes	This plan was developed exclusively for and is applicable to Washington County. This plan is pertinent to a declared public health emergency in the State of New York which may impact our operations; and it is in the interest of the safety of our employees and contractors, and the continuity of our operations that we have promulgated this plan. This plan has been developed in accordance with the amended New York State Labor Law section 27-c and New York State Education Law paragraphs k and l of subdivision 2 of section 2801-a (as amended by section 1 of part B of chapter 56 of the laws of 2016), as applicable. These laws were amended by the passing of legislation S8617B/A10832 signed by the Governor of New York State on September 7, 2020. This legislation requires public employers to adopt a plan for operations in the event of a declared public health emergency involving a communicable disease. The plan includes the identification of essential positions, facilitation of remote work for non-essential positions, provision of personal protective equipment, and protocols for supporting contact tracing.	Washington County Board of Supervisors
Mass Fatality Plan, February 2022	Yes	The Washington Couty Department of Public Health is responsible for the Mass Fatality Plan (2022), which is an	Department of Public Health

Capability Type	In Place in Jurisdiction? Yes or No	Does the plan address hazards? Can the plan be used to develop or implement mitigation actions? How can the plan be improved? How can it be integrated with the goals, objectives and proposed actions of this HMP?	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
		annex to the CEMP. This plan outlines the Washington County Public Health's strategy for responding to incidents involving mass fatalities. The purpose is to outline guidelines that the coroner's office will follow to take charge of human remains at a disaster site.	
Upper Hudson Tri-County Animal Response Plan, December 2013	Yes	The Upper Hudson Tri-County Animal Response Plan (2013) is an annex to the CEMP. The purpose of this plan is to establish a coordinated and effective response to protect livestock, domesticated animals; including companion animals, the public health, the environment, and to ensure the humane care and treatment of animals in case of a large scale natural, manmade or technological emergency or other situations that cause animal suffering, in the Upper Hudson Tri-County region of Warren, Washington, and Saratoga Counties respectively.	Upper Hudson Tri-CART Planning Group
Tourism Economic Impact Study and Strategic Plan	Yes	The Tourism Economic Impact Study and Strategic Plan includes the following: • An overview of the tourism industry and local demand for various recreation and entertainment activities • A summary from survey results and an analysis of how annual spending creates new jobs, earnings, and sales for county businesses • An analysis of economic impacts, including jobs, earnings, and sales, based on spending at local events and festivals. • An Action Plan Matrix, which presents five actions that are tailored to Washington County's landscape and its pursuit of economic development endeavors around tourism	County Administration

1.6.2 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table Q. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Capability Type	In Place in Jurisdiction? Yes or No	Is each kind of staffing listed below adequate to enforce regulations? Has this kind of staff been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past / is currently? Is staff in need of additional resources or training?
Code Enforcement Official	Yes	The Department of Code Enforcement enforces the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Codes and the Washington County Sanitary Code, Local Law No. 1 of 1988. The department is responsible for conducting investigating reports regarding any issues of noncompliance with either the Uniform Codes or Sanitary Code and issue stop work orders and/or order to remedy violations; issuing certificates of occupancy and/or

Capability Type	In Place in Jurisdiction? Yes or No	Is each kind of staffing listed below adequate to enforce regulations? Has this kind of staff been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past / is currently? Is staff in need of additional resources or training?
		certificates of compliance when compliance with the Uniform Codes and/or Sanitary Code has been fulfilled; performing fire prevention inspections of business and schools as required by the Uniform Codes; performing onsite inspections during various stages of construction; performing property maintenance inspections by request of homeowners and/or tenants; and reviewing plans and issue permits for all work that must conform to the Uniform Codes and the Washington County Sanitary Code.
Economic Development Commission/Committee	Yes	The Department of Economic Development seeks to work directly with the business community to secure technical assistance, incentives and other forms of direct support; participate in efforts that will attract, enhance and retain jobs, talented individuals, and new or expanding enterprises; seek partnerships between public and private organizations; collaborate to serve workforce development needs; and advocate for infrastructure development and other resources necessary to support our businesses and communities.
Emergency Manager	Yes	The Public Safety Department's Director and Deputy Director of Emergency Management are responsible for Emergency Management and Planning, including the 9-1-1 Communications Center, for such situations from the County level down to the individual municipalities. The Administration assists County Administration as well as the leaders of the local Towns and Villages, schools, and businesses, also including the assorted Public Safety agencies that have jurisdiction within Washington County.
Environmental Specialist	Yes	Soil & Water Conservation District and County
Environmental Board/Commission	Yes	Agriculture, Planning, Tourism & Development Committee is forged by representatives from across the County.
Grant Writer	Yes	Public Safety; Planning; Economic Development
Maintenance Programs	Yes	The Department of Public Works has ongoing programs to address both maintenance and mitigation of vulnerabilities to road, bridge, stormwater, and other drainage infrastructure throughout the County, and provides support to municipalities similarly.
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	Established for Hazard Mitigation Plan updates. Consists of representatives from the following Washington County agencies or affiliates: Public Safety, Administration, Public Works, Code Enforcement, Planning, Real Property Tax Service, Board Of Supervisors, Building and Grounds, Economic Development, Sewer District, Office of Aging, Cornell Cooperative Extension, Mental Health/Community Services, and Public Health.
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes	The New York State 2017-18 budget contained a provision establishing the County-wide Shared Services Initiative. This initiative calls for the creation of a Shared Services Panel chaired by the County's Chief Executive and including all Town Supervisors and Village Mayors within Washington County.

Capability Type	In Place in Jurisdiction? Yes or No	Is each kind of staffing listed below adequate to enforce regulations? Has this kind of staff been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past / is currently? Is staff in need of additional resources or training?
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	Information Technology; County
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) applications	Yes	Real Property; Washington County Department of Information and Technology
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Economic Development
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Public Safety
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Planning; Code Enforcement; Public Works; Soil & Water Conservation District
Planning Board	Yes	Washington County Board of Supervisors' Resolution 98 of 2017 established the Washington County Planning Agency. The Planning Agency replaced the Washington County Planning Board which is responsible for the review of certain local planning and zoning actions pursuant to General Municipal Law Section §239-M. Resolution 28 of 2021 changed the Planning Agency members to exclude the County Administrator and include an At Large member. Senior Planner Allison Gaddy of the Lake Champlain Lake George Regional Planning Board was appointed the At Large member of the Washington County Planning Agency as per Resolution 28.
Planning Department	Yes	The goal of the Washington County Planning Department is to provide the resources and technical expertise necessary to allow communities within the County to implement the planning and development goals that fit their needs. The Washington County Planning Department is available to help municipalities in Washington County with community and land use planning activities. Some common areas of assistance are comprehensive plan creation and updates, changes to local zoning ordinances, creation or updating of land use regulations such as subdivision, site plan, right-to-farm laws, mobile home ordinances, and others, creation of agricultural and farmland protection plans, general community strategic planning activities, and other forms of assistance as requested
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Washington County Department of Public Works mission is to deliver quality public works services in an effective and efficient manner. In the accomplishment of this mission, the DPW designs, constructs, inspects, and maintains county roads, bridges, drainage infrastructures, and capital

Capability Type	In Place in Jurisdiction? Yes or No	Is each kind of staffing listed below adequate to enforce regulations? Has this kind of staff been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past / is currently? Is staff in need of additional resources or training?
		facilities. Additionally, administering and maintaining the county's vehicle and equipment fleet is an essential, key function of the department. The Department upholds a working relationship with other county departments as well as all Townships and Villages throughout the county in support of their own individual missions. The Department of Public Works is dedicated to preserving and enhancing public safety and quality of life through reliable, cost-effective infrastructure.
Surveyor(s)	No	County may use outside contractors; Real Property
Department of Public Health	Yes	By partnering with the family and community, Washington County Public Health Service has a commitment to maximize the quality of life for all—through intervention to eliminate the causes of poor health, education to improve health of families and the community and provision of support necessary to maintain a healthy Washington County.
Department of Social Services	Yes	The mission of the Washington County Department of Social Services is to work together to assist residents by reducing poverty, abuse, and neglect while promoting safety and self-sufficiency through quality services.
Department of Veterans Services	Yes	The mission of the Washington County Department of Veterans Services is to assist Washington County Veterans and their families in obtaining earned benefits.
Office of Mental Health and Community Services	Yes	The Office of Community Services for Warren and Washington Counties is a shared administrative office between the two counties responsible for planning, oversight, and coordination of a wide range of services for individuals and families impacted by mental illness, developmental/intellectual disabilities, and addiction issues. The Office works in partnership with the NYS Office of Mental Health, the NYS Office of Addiction Services and Supports, and the NYS Office for People with Developmental Disabilities to ensure services are developed according to identified local needs.
Office of the Sheriff	Yes	The Washington County Sheriff's Office is a full-service law enforcement agency, which provides many services to the residents and visitors of Washington County.
Office for Aging and Disabilities Resource Center	Yes	The Washington County Office for Aging and Disabilities Resource Center seeks to work together to assist our residents by reducing poverty, abuse, and neglect while promoting safety and self-sufficiency through quality services. The New York State Office for Aging has designated Washington County Office for Aging and Disabilities Resource Center as the official area agency on aging under the Federal Older Americans Act. Funding for services is made possible through federal and state grants, as well as the Washington County Board of Supervisors.
Soil and Water Conservation District	Yes	The Washington County Soil and Water Conservation District's mission is to implement projects and programs to assist agricultural producers, rural landowners and municipalities with the management, conservation, and best use of natural resources in Washington County. The Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) was created in 1945 to develop and carry out a program of soil, water and related natural resource conservation by

Capability Type	In Place in Jurisdiction? Yes or No	Is each kind of staffing listed below adequate to enforce regulations? Has this kind of staff been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past / is currently? Is staff in need of additional resources or training?
		providing technical assistance and programs to residents, landowners and units of government. Environmental planners and other WCDP staff provide support to the five-member citizen Board of Directors. The SWCD's highest priorities are to protect the County's soil and water resources while maintaining the viability of agriculture as a preferred land use.

1.6.3 Fiscal Capability

Table R. Fiscal Capabilities

Capability Type	Is this funding capability currently in use in the Jurisdiction? If yes, please describe.
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes, Sewer District; County
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	No
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other Federal (non-FEMA) funding programs	Yes
FEMA funding programs	Yes, Emergency Preparedness Grant and Homeland Security Preparedness Grant
Other State funding programs	Yes, Interoperable Communications Grant and PSAP Operations Grant
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	Economic Development Loan Program U.S. HUD HOME Investment Partnerships U.S. HUD Emergency Solutions Grant Department of Homeland Security grants

1.6.4 Education and Outreach Capability

Table S. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Capability Type	Is this education and outreach capability currently in use in the Jurisdiction? If yes, please describe.
Community Newsletter	"Community Connections" is Washington County's monthly newsletter and it includes information about senior activities, current events, health and welfare, and tips/reminders of seasonal money-saving and conservation techniques.
Hazard awareness campaigns (such as Firewise, Storm Ready, Severe Weather Awareness Week, school programs, public events)	The county is a NWS Storm Ready participant.
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Hazard mitigation information is present in many locations on the county website including the following webpages: Planning, Public Safety, Public Works, and Public Health.
Local News	The County Website www.washingtoncountyny.gov. The Post-Star, WNYT, News 10 ABC, Spectrum News, etc.
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	The following Departments, Offices, and Programs work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities: Social Services, Youth Bureau, Veterans Services, WIC Program, Mental Health and Community Services. The County also partners with outside organizations to provide services to its socially vulnerable populations.
Public information officer or communications office	Yes, Communications Officer
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	The County itself does not have social media; however, its various agencies do, including the Office of the Sheriff and the Department of Public Safety. The social media pages available are able to be utilized for hazard mitigation education and outreach.
Warning systems for hazard events	The County has an alert system via MYEMApp and NY ALERT Me for residents to utilize to be notified of alerts and emergencies for various topics. Users can opt out or in for alerts and warnings of various topics, including job postings, news, calendar items, emergency alerts and warnings, and meeting agendas.
Other	No

1.6.5 Hazard Capability Ranking

Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. The HMP Team ranked the County's capability to address risks and impacts of each hazard based on the risk and capability assessments performed above.

- ***Strong:*** *Above average capability exists and effectively manages the impacts of this hazard.*
- ***Moderate:*** *Average capability exists but needs some improvement.*
- ***Weak:*** *Below average capability exists and needs substantial improvement.*
- ***None:*** *Capacity does not exist.*
- ***N/A:*** *This hazard is not a risk to my community.*

Table T. Hazard Capability Ranking

Hazard	Community Capability: Strong, Moderate, Weak, None
Dam Failure	Moderate
Earthquake	Moderate
Extreme Temperature	Moderate
Flood	Weak
Severe Weather	Moderate
Severe Winter Weather	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

MITIGATION STRATEGY

1.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

1.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 1-20 indicates progress on the County's mitigation strategy identified in the 2018 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

Table U. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

WC-01—StormReady Program Participation		
Hazards Addressed	☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☐Flood	☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire

Lead Agency / Department	County Public Safety	
Supporting Agency / Department	Local Jurisdictions	
Action Location	Countywide	
Summary of Original Problem	Neither the County nor any communities therein participate in StormReady. The County and communities may not be fully prepared to handle all types of severe weather events, either due to lack of staff, funding, or knowledge.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Join the StormReady Program and promote the program to municipalities as well. This will allow the county and its municipalities to be better prepared to save lives from the onslaught of severe weather through advanced planning, education, and awareness.	
Action Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	Completed	
Please describe the current status selection:	-	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-	
If discontinue, explain why	The County participates in the StormReady program.	
WC-02—County and Local Mitigation Capability Building		
Hazards Addressed	☒Earthquake ☒Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☒Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	County Public Safety	
Supporting Agency / Department	NYS DHSES, FEMA, ISO, Local Jurisdictions	
Action Location	Countywide	
Summary of Original Problem	Regional workshops, trainings, and continuing education opportunities are not currently held in the county, which leads to lack of info sharing in the county and municipalities.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Arrange/facilitate and/or promote regional workshops, trainings and continuing education (prepared and offered by others) in the following areas: • Floodplain Management and the Certified Floodplain Managers (CFM) certification. • Community Rating System (CRS) – Limited to promoting workshops or training opportunities offered by others, as available. • Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA).	

	• Substantial Damage Estimating (SDE). • NFIP Elevation Certificates (EC).	
Action Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	In Progress - Progress Underway	
Please describe the current status selection:	FEMA has updated flood plain maps and has held community workshops.	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Include	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-	
If discontinue, explain why	-	
WC-03—Support Municipal Floodplain Management Capabilities		
Hazards Addressed	☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☐Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	County Public Safety	
Supporting Agency / Department	NYS DHSES, NYSDEC, and FEMA	
Action Location	Countywide	
Summary of Original Problem	Current floodplain management capabilities for municipalities may not be sufficient to provide necessary support to the community. Additionally, municipalities are unaware of the flood damage prevention ordinance and/or who is the assigned floodplain administrator.	

Summary of Solution (Project)	Support to be provide through the following activities:
	• Update and adopt the local Flood Damage Protection Ordinance (FDPO) to conform to latest regulations and guidance (see model ordinance guidance at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/39341.html), including the following:
	  • Proper identification of “Administrator.”
	  • Proper reference to current regulatory mapping and any other “best available data” being used.
	  • Higher Regulatory Standards (per local interest).
	  • Additional Freeboard.
	  • Cumulative Substantial Damages/Improvements.
	• Assure that the designated floodplain administrator has adequate support and training to fulfill their responsibilities. General floodplain management training is made available through the following sources:
	  • NYSDEC Floodplain Management Section at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/101275.html.
	  • New York State Floodplain and Stormwater Managers Association (NYSFSMA) at http://nyfloods.org/.	

Action Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	In Progress - Progress Underway	
Please describe the current status selection:	The county is working on addressing the items in the Summary of Solution	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Include	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-	
If discontinue, explain why	-	
WC-04—Climate Change Projection Considerations		
Hazards Addressed	☒Earthquake ☒Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☒Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	All County Departments and Agencies	
Supporting Agency / Department	N/A	
Action Location	Countywide	
Summary of Original Problem	Existing planning and engineering objectives for the County may not consider the full effect of climate change. This can have negative impacts of proposed new development, upgrades to culverts and other stormwater systems, and building codes.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	The County shall review and incorporate the latest information on climate change projections while considering planning, engineering, and undertaking mitigation actions and other projects throughout the County. Specifically, the County shall refer to the latest ClimAID “Responding to Climate Change in New York State” reports (2011, and 2014 Supplement) developed by the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA), as well as other state and nationally recognized, peer-reviewed, science-based sources of climate projection data and information, as available.	
Action Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	In Progress - Progress Underway	
Please describe the current status selection:	Weather planning is a constant ongoing process.	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Include	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-	

If discontinue, explain why	-	
WC-05—NYSDEC Climate Smart Communities		
Hazards Addressed	☒Earthquake ☒Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☒Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	All County Departments and Agencies	
Supporting Agency / Department	Local Jurisdictions	
Action Location	Countywide	
Summary of Original Problem	Not every municipality partakes in the NYSDEC Climate Smart Communities program. By not participating, municipalities may not have the knowledge or the capabilities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions or improve climate resilience.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Support will be provided through the following activities: • Include information on the CSC program, benefits, and participation requirements and activities on the County website at http://www.dec.ny.gov/energy/76483.html. • Inform County and municipal representatives of Climate Smart Community Webinar offerings and other related informational events offered through the Program at http://www.dec.ny.gov/energy/76910.html.	
Action Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	In Progress - Progress Underway	
Please describe the current status selection:	The county is working on addressing the items in the Summary of Solution	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Include	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-	
If discontinue, explain why	-	
WC-06—Floodprone Critical Facilities		
Hazards Addressed	☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☐Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	County Public Safety	
Supporting Agency / Department	NYS DHSES	
Action Location	Countywide	
Summary of Original Problem	Due to insufficient floodplain data, the exposure of critical facilities are unknown, and facilities may be susceptible to flooding events. The available FIRM maps do not depict the 500-year floodplain, which does not support an analysis of critical facilities in the flood hazard area.	

Summary of Solution (Project)	Action activities to include:
	• As digitized flood maps become available for Washington County, identify Critical Facilities at which the structures or the parcel are located wholly or partially within the 100-year floodplain. The County will compile the names, types, locations of facilities and their relationships to the flood zone(s).
	• Once the County identifies Critical Facilities, identify appropriate level of protection for the facilities. Indicate whether there is no history of flooding and conditions exist where future damage is unlikely or if there is a history of flooding or future damage is likely based on existing conditions. For those facilities that have been damaged previously, identify any known protection measures already in place.
	  • If protective measures are in place, evaluate potential long-term mitigation actions to eliminate the need for response.
	  • If no protective measures are in place, assemble a planning team to collaborate on mitigation alternatives to reduce or eliminate the vulnerability to flooding. The Critical Facilities that fall into this category will be protected to a 500-year flood event.
	• Timeframe for this action is as follows (dependent on when digitized flood maps are completed):
	  • 6 months: convene a meeting of communities and stakeholders for critical facilities in the floodplain to assess response or mitigation measures; develop a prioritized list based on extent of past damages, the relative isolation of the facility, and the number of residents' dependent on it.
	  • 12 months: meet and then conduct site visits with NYS DHSES mitigation staff using the prioritized list.
	  • 24 months: prepare complete on-site information for the stakeholders; establish who is responsible for coordinating the action; determine what is needed for each facility during a flooding event; identify who is contacted to obtain the needed supplies.
	  • 24 months: complete worksheets for all vulnerable critical infrastructure in Washington County.	

Action Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	In Progress - Progress Underway	
Please describe the current status selection:	The county is working on addressing the items in the Summary of Solution	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Include	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-	
If discontinue, explain why	-	
WC-07—Floodprone Areas Outreach		
Hazards Addressed	☐Earthquake	☒Severe Weather

	☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	County Planning	
Supporting Agency / Department	County Public Safety	
Action Location	Countywide	
Summary of Original Problem	Public knowledge of the flooding hazard is lacking due to insufficient flood data.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Provide information to the public regarding flood prone areas once County-wide flood data is made available.	
Action Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	In Progress - Progress Underway	
Please describe the current status selection:	-	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Include	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	Include with WC-06 previous mitigation action, updated flood data has been received, but not updated flood maps.	
If discontinue, explain why	-	
WC-08—Municipal Code Review		
Hazards Addressed	☒Earthquake ☒Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☒Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	County Planning and Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agency / Department	Local Jurisdictions	
Action Location	Countywide	
Summary of Original Problem	Existing codes do not encourage sufficient protection from hazard events. Additionally, the county does not have any land use codes and cannot require local municipalities to adopt or modify their local codes.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Encourage local municipalities to review their codes (specifically municipal zoning and emergency codes) and provide support for such reviews and amendments at the request of local governments. This review should help to ensure that all jurisdictions have flood damage prevention codes that appropriately regulate activities in flood hazard areas. It is noted that the County does not have any Land Use Codes and cannot require local municipalities to adopt or modify their local codes. The County can and will encourage local municipalities to review their codes to determine if there are any mitigations measures that can be included in any amendments.	
Action Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP)

	☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	In Progress - Progress Underway	
Please describe the current status selection:	-	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Include	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-	
If discontinue, explain why	-	
WC-09—CR-6 Embankment Stabilization		
Hazards Addressed	☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	County DPW	
Supporting Agency / Department	Local Jurisdiction	
Action Location	County Route 6 in the Town of Dresden	
Summary of Original Problem	Sandy soil continually slumps, blocks the drainage ditch and roadway, and diverts drainage into roadway, causing erosion, flooding, and icing (during colder months).	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Stabilize embankment above County Route 6 in the Town of Dresden. Sandy soil continually slumps, blocks the drainage ditch and roadway, and diverts drainage into the roadway, causing erosion and icing. Ensure the embankment is capable of handling existing and future stormwater conditions.	
Action Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	Completed	
Please describe the current status selection:	The project has been completed	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-	
If discontinue, explain why	Project is complete	
WC-10—Pond on CR6		
Hazards Addressed	☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire

Lead Agency / Department	County DPW	
Supporting Agency / Department	Local Jurisdiction	
Action Location		
Summary of Original Problem	Existing six-foot culvert is blocked by a beaver dam. Pond water currently discharges through pipes through a road embankment and pools in an area contained by a former, abandoned road alignment before draining through a failing box culvert under the old alignment.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Construct the new outlet with precise drop-inlet with 'beehive' style grate to deter beaver activity and extend outlet pipe and remove old alignment.	
Action Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	Proposed - Not Started	
Please describe the current status selection:	-	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Include	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-	
If discontinue, explain why	-	
WC-11—CR-25 Stormwater Management Improvements		
Hazards Addressed	☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	County DPW	
Supporting Agency / Department	Local Jurisdiction	
Action Location		
Summary of Original Problem	Beaver dams in this area have caused washouts and erosion damage to roadways and drainage systems.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Roadside ditches to be stabilized using crushed stone; increase culvert size along roadway.	
Action Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	Completed	
Please describe the current status selection:	Project is complete	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue	

If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-	
If discontinue, explain why	Project is complete.	
WC-12—CR-26 Culvert Improvements		
Hazards Addressed	☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	County DPW	
Supporting Agency / Department	Local Jurisdiction	
Action Location	State Route 22 and CR-26 in the Town of Granville	
Summary of Original Problem	Existing culvert under State Route 22 and CR-26 in the Town of Granville provides insufficient stormwater management.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Increase the stormwater capacity of the existing culvert. A larger culvert will help reduce or prevent flooding and damages. It will also reduce downstream flood peaks and provide flood protection within the drainage system.	
Action Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	Discontinued - No Longer Relevant	
Please describe the current status selection:	Funding is set aside for this to be completed in 2027.	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-	
If discontinue, explain why	Funding is set aside for this to be completed in 2027.	
WC-13—CR-44 Stormwater Capacity Improvements		
Hazards Addressed	☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	County DPW	
Supporting Agency / Department	Local Jurisdiction	
Action Location	CR-44 in the Town of Argyle	
Summary of Original Problem	Existing conditions of a pipe-arch at a small bridge on CR-44 in the Town of Argyle provide insufficient stormwater management.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Replace the existing pipe-arch and replace system to increase the stormwater capacity.	
Action Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)

	☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	
Current Status	Completed	
Please describe the current status selection:	This project is completed.	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-	
If discontinue, explain why	This project is completed.	
WC-14—CR-46 Slope Stabilization		
Hazards Addressed	☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	County DPW	
Supporting Agency / Department	Local Jurisdiction	
Action Location	CR-46 in the Town of Fort Edward	
Summary of Original Problem	Habitual slope stability issues compromise the south bound lanes at CR-46 in the Town of Fort Edward annually.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Stabilize slope to prevent annually road closures along south bound lane.	
Action Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	Completed	
Please describe the current status selection:	This project is completed.	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-	
If discontinue, explain why	This project is completed.	
WC-15— Cossayuna Lake Dam Improvements		
Hazards Addressed	☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	County DPW	
Supporting Agency / Department	Local Jurisdiction	
Action Location	CR-49 in the Town of Greenwich	

Summary of Original Problem	The Cossayuna Lake outlet dams located under CR-49 in the Town of Greenwich are in poor condition and susceptible to dam failure. If the dam were to fail, surrounding areas will be flooded and damaged.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Replace existing dams under CR-49 to prevent potential dam failure.	
Action Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	In Progress - Progress Underway	
Please describe the current status selection:	Cossayuna Lake Dam Improvements is currently programmed and will be completed in 2027.	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-	
If discontinue, explain why	Cossayuna Lake Dam Improvements is currently programmed and will be completed in 2027.	
WC-16—CR-30 Culvert Improvements		
Hazards Addressed	☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	County DPW	
Supporting Agency / Department	Local Jurisdiction	
Action Location	CR-30 and Warwick Road in the Town of Hebron	
Summary of Original Problem	An existing culvert in the area of CR-30 and Warwick Road in the Town of Hebron provides insufficient stormwater management. During periods of heavy rain, water overtops the roadway, leading to flooding and road closures. This prevents emergency personnel from accessing this part of the town and county.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Upgrade the existing culvert to increase stormwater capacity.	
Action Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	Discontinued - No Longer Relevant	
Please describe the current status selection:	There are no problems with CR30 and Warwick Road.	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-	
If discontinue, explain why	There are no problems with CR30 and Warwick Road.	

WC-17—CR-74 Water Mains		
Hazards Addressed	☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	County DPW	
Supporting Agency / Department	Local Jurisdiction	
Action Location	CR-74 in the Village of Greenwich	
Summary of Original Problem	The water main of the Village of Greenwich runs through the bridge wingwalls and directly on the creek bottom where CR-74 crosses Fly Creek and Marshall Brook. This compromises the integrity of the two county bridges. Failure of the pipe would compromise the only supply to the storage tank that supports the village.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Install new water mains under the creek bed where CR-74 crosses Fly Creek and Marshall Brook.	
Action Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	In Progress - Progress Underway	
Please describe the current status selection:	CR74 Water Main has been programmed and will be addressed in 2026.	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-	
If discontinue, explain why	CR74 Water Main has been programmed and will be addressed in 2026.	
WC-18—CR-113 Hydraulic Analysis		
Hazards Addressed	☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	County DPW	
Supporting Agency / Department	Local Jurisdiction	
Action Location	CR-113 in the Town of Easton	
Summary of Original Problem	Due to lack of County-wide floodplain data, there is little understanding the frequency and severity of flooding in the area of CR-113 in the Town of Easton. This area has been impacted by floods and damaged in the past.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Conduct a hydraulic analysis of the CR-113 area in the Town of Easton (1/4 mile south of Kidney Creek) to mitigate frequency and severity of flood damage. Use findings of the analysis to determine ways to mitigate flood events and begin project within one year of analysis.	
Action Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP)

	☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	Proposed – Not Started	
Please describe the current status selection:	Floodplain data has been received and a new pipe is needed in this location to reduce the severity of flooding.	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Include	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	Remove “lack of floodplain data” and include that a new pipe is needed, and a study to determine proper size of the pipe is what is needed.	
If discontinue, explain why	-	
WC-19—CR-54 Slope Stability Study		
Hazards Addressed	☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	County DPW	
Supporting Agency / Department	Local Jurisdiction	
Action Location	CR-54 in the Town of Easton	
Summary of Original Problem	Habitual slope stability issues compromise the west bound lanes along CR-54 in the Town of Easton annually.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Conduct an engineering study along CR-54 in the Town of Easton to determine if slope stabilization of the existing highway alignment or realigning the highway is the most economical solution. Once study is complete, identify best solutions for the area and begin project within one year.	
Action Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	In Progress - Progress Underway	
Please describe the current status selection:	Grants have been applied for, but no money has been awarded.	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Include	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-	
If discontinue, explain why	-	
WC-20—CR-68 Culvert Pipe Improvements		
Hazards Addressed	☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	County DPW	

Supporting Agency / Department	Local Jurisdiction	
Action Location	CR-68 in the Town of White Creek	
Summary of Original Problem	The openings of the CR-68 twin culverts in the Town of White Creek easily trap debris which obstructs the culverts and topping the road. This leads to flooded roadways which can cause road closures and prevents emergency personnel from accessing areas of the town.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Replace the culvert pipe with concrete box culvert or small bridge; armor banks and shoulders with crushed stone to mitigate damage to road if overtopped in the future.	
Action Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	Proposed - Not Started	
Please describe the current status selection:	Culverts have not overtopped in ten years, however the risk is there.	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Include	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-	
If discontinue, explain why	-	
WC-21—Wellfield Berm Repairs		
Hazards Addressed	☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	County DPW	
Supporting Agency / Department	Local Jurisdiction	
Action Location	Village of Granville	
Summary of Original Problem	The Village of Granville's only water source is a shallow gravel aquifer located adjacent to the Mettawee River on the eastern side of the Village. Prior to Hurricane Irene, water was pumped out of this aquifer via a well manifold system, treated, and distributed to the community. According to Village Operations Personnel, this water supply infrastructure was installed in the aquifer in the 1950's. Part of this project also included construction of a 15' high, 450' long earthen berm to protect the well field from eroding during flood events such as was seen during Hurricane Irene. There are no records as to the origin or purpose of the berm, but based on obvious field observations, the berm was installed to act as a barrier between the Mettawee River and the well field to prevent scouring, erosion and damage to the well field and water system infrastructure. In early 2011 the Village of Granville installed new wellheads (costing $500,000+) in the existing aquifer to replace those well heads that were installed in the 1950's. During Hurricane Irene the berm sustained damage in the form of scouring and undermining. Photos of this damage can be provided upon request. The Village requested assistance from FEMA for the repair of this berm post hurricane Irene but	

	were unable to acquire funding to repair the berm. It is the opinion of the Village of Granville that the well field berm is a critical part of the Village of Granville's water system infrastructure and is in need of repair as a result of Hurricane Irene. Without these repairs, the berm will continue erode to during future flood events which will compromise the Villages water supply aquifer and newly installed water supply infrastructure. Repairs to the berm will consist of the placement of fill on the riverside and well field side of the berm to reestablish it to pre0hurricane conditions. Repairs also will consist of the installation of medium/heavy rip rap on the berm to further reinforce it against future flood events.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Proposed improvement/repairs to the berm will at minimum include: 1) Repairs to the portions of the berm damaged by hurricane flood waters, including the placement of fill on the river side and well field side of the berm to reestablish it to pre-hurricane conditions. 2) Installation of medium/heavy rip-rap on the river side of the berm to reinforce the berm and prevent limit future scouring during flood events.	
Action Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	Discontinued - No Longer Relevant	
Please describe the current status selection:	This is Granville's responsibility, and the County would be a supporting entity if the project is still needed by the Village.	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-	
If discontinue, explain why	-	
WC-22—River Valley Drive Pump Station		
Hazards Addressed	☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	County DPW	
Supporting Agency / Department	Local Jurisdiction	
Action Location	River Valley Drive in the Village of Granville	
Summary of Original Problem	The River Valley Drive pump station is located along River Valley Drive in the Village of Granville. The pump station conveys the wastewater flows from a significant portion of the Village to the Village Wastewater Treatment Facility. During Hurricane Irene the wet well component of the pump station was submerged by flood waters and the control panel for the pump station was only about 6 inches above the water. Because the control panel was not damaged during the flood event, the pump station continued to operate. Although there was no damage, the pump station was submerged and as a result took on significant amounts of Inflow and Infiltration (I&I). This high flow was then conveyed to the Village wastewater treatment plant by the pump station, which contributed to the overflowing of the plant as a result of general collection system I&I.	

	During the flood event the treatment facility received approximately 3 times its rated peak capacity, thus many of the processes at the plant were overwhelmed or overflowed. To compound matters at the wastewater treatment plant, several hours after the high levels of I&I flooded the plant, the nearby Mettawee River flooded the lower portion of the plant causing several hundred thousand dollars in damage to the facility that was repaired through Village insurance funds and FEMA funding. The Village wants to raise the overall height of the pump station by approximately 5 feet to put it above the recorded flood level. Concurrently, the Village would like to raise the control panel for the pump station higher to avoid a potential flooding in the future. In addition to this action, the Village would like to place approximately 12 new watertight manhole frames and covers along the collection sewer leading up to the pump station. These manhole covers were submerged during hurricane Irene and thus contributed to the I&I issue at the wastewater treatment facility.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	The proposed project will: 1) Raise the pump station, thereby eliminating I&I into the collection system and reducing flooding at the Wastewater Treatment Facility. 2) Raise the control panel thereby eliminating the possibility that the pump station will be rendered inoperable and thus prevent the "backup" of sewage into the upstream potions of the collection system. 3) Install watertight manhole covers to reduce I&I to the pump station.	
Action Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	Discontinued - No Longer Relevant	
Please describe the current status selection:	This is Granville's responsibility, and the County would be a supporting entity if the project is still needed by the Village.	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-	
If discontinue, explain why	-	
WC-23—Sanitary Collection System Inflow and Infiltration		
Hazards Addressed	☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	County DPW	
Supporting Agency / Department	Local Jurisdiction	
Action Location	Village of Granville Wastewater Treatment Facility	
Summary of Original Problem	During Hurricane Irene, high flows from the Village sanitary sewer collection system overwhelmed the Village of Granville Wastewater Treatment Facility. These flows, most likely the result of groundwater and surface water inflow and infiltration into the collection system, overloaded and flooded the facility resulting in damage to various treatment	

	processes and components. Flooding of the facility was later compounded by flood waters from the Mettawee River which flooded the low-lying buildings and process components with approximately 3 feet of water. The Wastewater Treatment Facility suffered more than $600,000 of damage as a result of Hurricane Irene. The High 30-Day Mean Design Flow for the Wastewater Treatment facility is 1.3 MGD, with the process components having a Peak Hourly Design Capacity of 2.1 MGD. According to the Treatment Plant Facility Plan, the existing partial flume flow meter at the head of the plant has a rated capacity of approximately 2.5 MGD. Although the rated capacity of the facilities influent flow meter is 2.5 MGD, influent flows during the Hurricane were measured in excess of 4.0 MGD. Additionally, based on observations and measurements by the Village Operations Personnel, the flow through the head of the plant may have been upwards of 6.0 MGD during the peak of the storm event. This resulted in the overflowing of the facilities Imhoff tanks with the flood water (and untreated raw sewage) eventually making its way into buildings or directly into the Mettawee River. It should be noted that upon review of the sanitary collection system after the Irene, there were no significant observable breaches to the sanitary collection system that would have cause the overwhelming flows at the plant. A desktop evaluation of the Village Inflow and Infiltration (I&I) issues was conducted by Lamont Engineers. This study can be provided upon request if further information is needed to further describe the Villages existing system. It should be noted that one of the outcomes of this study indicated that on average there is 28% more wastewater flow treated at the wastewater plan than water being produced at the Village Water treatment facility. Significant events, such as Hurricane Irene, would only have compounded this figure.
Summary of Solution (Project)	This project would entail the following: 1) An I&I evaluation of sanitary sewer flows in a portion of the Village collection system thought to have be the most impacted by I&I. 2) Construction related work, such as sewer lining or sewer main/lateral replacement and manhole lining, to mitigate significant I&I into the system. Although the Village has undertaken several I&I projects over the history of its sanitary collection system, this lining work was conducted 20+ years ago and a significant amount of the collection piping may need to be lined. A comprehensive study of the collection system is necessary to determine the most severe areas of I&I within the collection system and to pinpoint the areas where work can be conducted to reduce the wet weather I&I in the system to a manageable level concurrent with project costs. Pending the outcome of this study, I&I mitigation measures may include the following: 1) Lining and/or replacements of collection sewers. 2) Lining and/or replacement of residential sewer laterals. 3) Lining and/or replacement of sanitary sewer manholes. 4) Installation of water-tight manhole frames and covers in flood prone areas. Based on funding provided by FEMA post Irene, mitigation of the some of the facilities at the Wastewater Treatment Facility should prevent flooding of certain facilities by the Mettawee River. The FEMA funding

	did not address the I&I issues with the sanitary collection system that flooded the plant, which could happen again during a significant storm event.	
Action Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	Discontinued - No Longer Relevant	
Please describe the current status selection:	This is Granville's responsibility, and the County would be a supporting entity if the project is still needed by the Village.	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-	
If discontinue, explain why	-	
WC-24— Wastewater Treatment Facility Standby Generator		
Hazards Addressed	☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	County DPW	
Supporting Agency / Department	Local Jurisdiction	
Action Location	Village of Granville Wastewater Treatment Facility	
Summary of Original Problem	The Village of Granville Wastewater Treatment Facility is a 2.1 MGD wastewater treatment facility in eastern Washington County. The treatment facility does not currently have a standby/backup power source. In the event of a power failure Village Operations, personnel currently use a portable generator to power the critical systems at the facility. This generator is also used to power a sanitary collection system pump station in the Village. In the event power is severed to the Village (treatment facility and pump station), Operations staff must either borrow an additional generator from a neighboring community or rent one to power both the treatment facility and pump station. During Hurricane Irene there were not any generators to rent locally, but luckily for the Village, a neighboring community who had not been impacted by the Hurricane was able to lend them one so that the pump station and treatment facility could both continue to operate. Had the Village not been able to borrow this generator, the treatment facility or pump station would have been left inoperable thus creating a public health and safety issue for the community.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Installation of a standby generator at the wastewater treatment facility will enable the Village to use their existing portable generator at the remote pump station in the Village thereby eliminating potential public health and safety issues in the community. A standby generator at the wastewater treatment facility will not only protect the Village during future hurricane/flood events, but also will	

	provide a reliable, automatic backup power source for the wastewater facility during significant storm events.	
Action Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	Discontinued - No Longer Relevant	
Please describe the current status selection:	This is Granville's responsibility, and the County would be a supporting entity if the project is still needed by the Village.	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-	
If discontinue, explain why	-	
WC-25— Foster Brook Sewer Line		
Hazards Addressed	☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	County DPW	
Supporting Agency / Department	Local Jurisdiction	
Action Location	Town of Dresden	
Summary of Original Problem	In the Town of Dresden, there are two sewer lines run over Foster Brook. During Tropical Storm Irene material washed down the brook and was caught behind the I-beam that holds the sewer line above the stream, causing the stream to back up and jump its banks and flooding nearby homes and yards. The stream flow was only inches from impacting the sewer line itself, potentially spillage sewage into the stream and Lake George which is a AA Special water body and drinking water source. A sewer spill would have health impacts on the drinking water supply for the hamlet of Huletts Landing and possibly other municipalities on other parts of the lake.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Proposed improvement/repairs to the berm will at minimum include: 1) Repairs to the portions of the berm damaged by hurricane flood waters including the placement of fill on the river side and well field side of the berm to reestablish it to pre-hurricane conditions. 2) Installation of medium/heavy rip-rap on the river side of the berm to reinforce the berm and prevent limit future scouring during flood events.	
Action Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	Discontinued - No Longer Relevant	
Please describe the current status selection:	Foster Brook Sewer line is not associated as a DPW lead	
Next Steps		

Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-	
If discontinue, explain why	-	
WC-26— Batten Kill River Stabilization		
Hazards Addressed	☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	County DPW	
Supporting Agency / Department	Local Jurisdiction	
Action Location	Town of Jackson	
Summary of Original Problem	In the Town of Jackson, there are two sewer lines that run over Foster Brook. During Tropical Storm Irene material washed down the brook and was caught behind the I-beam that holds the sewer line above the stream. This caused the stream to back up and jump its banks flooding nearby homes and yards in the area. The stream flow was only inches from impacting the sewer line itself potentially spillage sewage into the stream and Lake George which is a AA Special water body and drinking water source. A sewer spill would have health impacts on the drinking water supply for the hamlet of Huletts Landing and possibly municipalities on other parts of the lake.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Proposed improvement/repairs to the berm will at minimum include: 1)Repairs to the portions of the berm damaged by hurricane flood waters, including placement of fill on the river side and well field side of the berm to reestablish it to pre-hurricane conditions. 2) Installation of medium/heavy rip-rap on the river side of the berm to reinforce the berm and prevent limit future scouring during flood events.	
Action Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	Discontinued - No Longer Relevant	
Please describe the current status selection:	Foster Brook Sewer line is not associated as a DPW lead	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-	
If discontinue, explain why	-	
WC-27— WCSD Backup Power System		
Hazards Addressed	☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire

Lead Agency / Department	County DPW	
Supporting Agency / Department	Local Jurisdiction	
Action Location	Notre Dame Pump Station, Aeration System at the Wastewater Treatment Plant	
Summary of Original Problem	The State of New York has recently experienced natural disasters, such as Superstorm Sandy and Hurricane Irene, with increasing severity. The Washington County Sewer District #2, located in Washington County on the Hudson River, is no exception. Proper disposal of sewage is essential for maintenance of health and sanitation, as a power outage renders the portions of the WCSD#2's collection system pumps unable to transport sewage from homes to the treatment facility. A prolonged power outage is harmful to residents especially in the midst of a natural disaster, representing a health hazard to residents through the discharge of untreated or inadequately treated wastewater. As sewage is known to carry a number of disease causing microbes, exposure to sewage is a health hazard, and particularly dangerous to people whose immune defenses may be lower than normal. Per "Recommended Standards for Water Works 2012 Edition (10 State Standards)", it is required for all pump stations to be equipped with a backup generator for emergency situations. The loss of power prevents the Notre Dame Pump Station from conveying untreated wastewater to the treatment plant and causing a continuous overflow of untreated sewage through the Combined Sewer Overflow at this location to Bond Creek. In addition to not having a generator at the pump station, the aeration system at the treatment plant is not connected to the Standby or Backup Power System, and the ability to connect it is limited as the existing generator is not large enough to provide power to the aeration system. This prevents the treatment plants ability to fully treat wastewater and meet effluent permit limits potentially discharging nutrient laden wastewater to the Hudson River, reducing water quality and thereby affecting other communities along the Hudson River.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	The proposed project is to provide a back-up generator for the Notre Dame Pump Station and for the Aeration System at the Wastewater Treatment Plant. The backup generators will provide power to these two locations in the event of an emergency or prolonged power outage. The pumps station and the treatment plant will then be operating in accordance with the 10 State Standards, and most importantly, in the event of an outage, residents will not be endangered by unsanitary living conditions caused by backed-up, overflowing, or inadequately treated sewage. Providing these locations with standby or backup power will reduce the number of events and volume untreated wastewaters discharged thereby ensuring citizens' safety and help offset financial burdens associated with loss of power when one of these events is paired with a prolonged power outage. Providing the sewer district with generators is an important step towards natural disaster mitigation.	
Action Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	Proposed - Not Started	

Please describe the current status selection:	Status is unknown as the Sewer District should be the lead agency.
Next Steps	
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Include
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	Remove County as the lead agency and change to be the Sewer District.
If discontinue, explain why	-

1.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

In addition to the mitigation actions completed in Table 1-20, Washington identified the following mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP:

- None reported.

1.7.3 Identified Issues

The County of Washington has identified the following vulnerabilities within their community for mitigation strategy development:

- Regional workshops, trainings, and continuing education opportunities are not currently held in the county, which leads to lack of info sharing in the county and municipalities.
- The County's current floodplain management capabilities for municipalities may not be sufficient to provide necessary support to the community. Additionally, municipalities are unaware of the flood damage prevention ordinance and/or who is the assigned floodplain administrator, which is important to enforce proper flood regulations.
- Existing planning and engineering objectives for the County may not consider the full effect of climate change. This can have negative impacts of proposed new development, upgrades to culverts and other stormwater systems, and building codes.
- Not every municipality partakes in the NYSDEC Climate Smart Communities program in Washington County due to lack of staffing or support. By not participating, municipalities may not have the knowledge or the capabilities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions or improve climate resilience.
- Washington County has dated floodplain maps and some of the exposure of critical facilities is unknown, and facilities may be susceptible to flooding events. The available FIRM maps do not depict the 500-year floodplain, which does not support an analysis of critical facilities in the flood hazard area, making them particularly vulnerable.
- In local municipalities and the County, there are existing codes that do not encourage sufficient protection from hazard events. Additionally, the county does not have any land use codes and cannot require local municipalities to adopt or modify their local codes.
- There is an existing six-foot culvert that is blocked by a beaver dam. Pond water currently discharges through pipes through a road embankment and pools in an area contained by a former, abandoned road alignment before draining through a failing box culvert under the old alignment.

- County Route 113 in the Town of Easton is vulnerable to flooding and the County and Town are unsure of the reasoning. This area has been impacted by floods and has incurred flood related damages in the past due to intense precipitation events which inhibits emergency responders from using this road.
- There are habitual slope stability issues that compromise the west bound lanes along CR-54 in the Town of Easton annually from intense precipitation events which leads to traffic and makes it difficult for emergency responders to get from one end of the Town to the other.
- The openings of the CR-68 twin culverts in the Town of White Creek easily floods due to undersized culverts that also trap debris and worsen the flood conditions during extreme precipitation events. This leads to flooded roadways which can cause road closures and prevents emergency personnel from accessing areas of the town.
- The State of New York has recently experienced natural disasters, such as Superstorm Sandy and Hurricane Irene, with increasing severity. The Washington County Sewer District #2, located in Washington County on the Hudson River, is no exception. Proper disposal of sewage is essential for maintenance of health and sanitation, as a power outage renders the portions of the WCSD#2's collection system pumps unable to transport sewage from homes to the treatment facility. A prolonged power outage is harmful to residents, especially in the midst of a natural disaster, representing a health hazard to residents through the discharge of untreated or inadequately treated wastewater. As sewage is known to carry a number of disease-causing microbes, exposure to sewage is a health hazard, and particularly dangerous to people whose immune defenses may be lower than normal. Per "Recommended Standards for Water Works 2012 Edition (10 State Standards)", it is required for all pump stations to be equipped with a backup generator for emergency situations. The loss of power prevents the Notre Dame Pump Station from conveying untreated wastewater to the treatment plant and causing a continuous overflow of untreated sewage through the Combined Sewer Overflow at this location to Bond Creek. In addition to not having a generator at the pump station, the aeration system at the treatment plant is not connected to the Standby or Backup Power System, and the ability to connect it is limited as the existing generator is not large enough to provide power to the aeration system. This prevents the treatment plants ability to fully treat wastewater and meet effluent permit limits potentially discharging nutrient laden wastewater to the Hudson River, reducing water quality and thereby affecting other communities along the Hudson River.
- Washington County has three Class I High Hazard Dams, two of which are privately owned, and one of which is owned by a municipality. Failure of any of these dams could result in inundation of high-density development, businesses, critical facilities, and roadways which would devastate the County and all municipalities involved.
- The County does not currently participate in the Firewise program, nor do any of the municipalities.

1.7.4 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Washington County participated in the mitigation strategy workshop and identified hazard mitigation actions to reduce the risks and impacts of hazards the community ranked as high-risk. Hazard risk ranking was specific to each community in the County and was based on quantitative (i.e, analysis of the best available data) and qualitative risk assessment processes (i.e., evaluation of previous occurrences, likelihood of future occurrences and vulnerabilities to people and community services; buildings and critical infrastructure; the natural environment and other local priorities.

Implementation of these actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and local capacity and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in local priorities.

Volume I identifies fourteen evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. Below, Table U provides the prioritization criteria score for each proposed mitigation action.

Action 2025-WashingtonCounty-01. Trainings and Workshops

Lead Agency:	County Public Safety	
Supporting Agencies:	NYS DHSES, FEMA, ISO, Local Jurisdictions	
Hazards of Concern:	☒Dam Failure ☒Earthquake ☒Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Regional workshops, trainings, and continuing education opportunities are not currently held in the county, which leads to lack of info sharing in the county and municipalities.	
Description of the Solution:	The County will arrange/facilitate and/or promote regional workshops, trainings and continuing education (prepared and offered by others) in the following areas to ensure municipalities are informed of accessible trainings and workshops: • High Hazard Potential Dams (HHPD) information • Floodplain Management and the Certified Floodplain Managers (CFM) certification. • Community Rating System (CRS) – Limited to promoting workshops or training opportunities offered by others, as available. • Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA). • Substantial Damage Estimating (SDE). • NFIP Elevation Certificates (EC)	
Estimated Cost:	Low, Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years, Ongoing once established	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action strengthens the County and municipalities understanding of natural hazards and the programs that are out there to help strengthen capabilities to reduce impacts from the hazards.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Some communities may have economically disadvantaged communities that may benefit from grants obtained from well-developed BCA's and CRS credit.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action strengthens and will protect any future development that will come into the County and any municipalities.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities will be better protected because the County and municipalities will be able to strengthen the critical facilities and lifeline protection.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action strengthens the County capabilities to protect County and municipality assets.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change leads to an unequal distribution of precipitation that can result in flooding and droughts.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)

CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)		☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low
Alternatives	Action		Evaluation
	No Action		-
	Rely on municipalities		Lack of funding and staffing at the municipal level
	Rely on FEMA		FEMA trainings may not cover all the needs of municipalities

Action 2025-WashingtonCounty-02. Floodplain Management Support

Lead Agency:	County Public Safety	
Supporting Agencies:	NYS DHSES, NYSDEC, and FEMA	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam Failure ☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The County's current floodplain management capabilities for municipalities may not be sufficient to provide necessary support to the community. Additionally, municipalities are unaware of the flood damage prevention ordinance and/or who is the assigned floodplain administrator, which is important to enforce proper flood regulations.	

Description of the Solution:	The County will provide support through the following activities:
	• Update and adopt the local Flood Damage Protection Ordinance (FDPO) to conform to latest regulations and guidance (see model ordinance guidance at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/39341.html), including the following:
	  ◦ Proper identification of "Administrator."
	  ◦ Proper reference to current regulatory mapping and any other "best available data" being used.
	  ◦ Higher Regulatory Standards (per local interest).
	  ◦ Additional Freeboard.
	  ◦ Cumulative Substantial Damages/Improvements.
	• Assure that the designated floodplain administrator has adequate support and training to fulfill their responsibilities. General floodplain management training is made available through the following sources:
	  ◦ NYSDEC Floodplain Management Section at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/101275.html.
	New York State Floodplain and Stormwater Managers Association (NYSFSMA) at http://nyfloods.org/.	

Estimated Cost:	Low, Staff Time	

Potential Funding Sources:	County and Municipal Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3	
Benefits:	This action ensures that floodplain management is being enforced at the local level and the County offers support as needed.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Some socially vulnerable populations may be disproportionately impacted by flooding and this action aims to protect all residents from flood related issues.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be better protected from flood related issues prior to the development occurring.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities will be better protected from flood related events.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action strengthens municipal and county related flood capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change leads to an unequal distribution of precipitation that can result in flooding and droughts.	
Mitigation Category	☒ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☒Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Rely on FEMA	The County knows more about localized risks
	Rely on the NFIP	Some of these regulations are mandated by the NFIP – local level needs to enforce

Action 2025-WashingtonCounty-03. Climate Change Projection Considerations

Lead Agency:	All County Departments and Agencies	
Supporting Agencies:	Municipalities	
Hazards of Concern:	☒Dam Failure ☒Earthquake ☒Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☒Wildfire

Description of the Problem:	Existing planning and engineering objectives for the County may not consider the full effect of climate change. This can have negative impacts of proposed new development, upgrades to culverts and other stormwater systems, and building codes.		
Description of the Solution:	The County shall review and incorporate the latest information on climate change projections while considering planning (codes), engineering, and undertaking mitigation actions and other projects throughout the County. Specifically, the County shall refer to the latest New York State Climate Impacts Assessment developed by the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA), as well as other state and nationally recognized, peer-reviewed, science-based sources of climate data and information, as available.		
Estimated Cost:	Low, Staff time		
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years, Ongoing once established		
Goals Met:	1, 2 ,3, 4, 5		
Benefits:	This action strengthens the County's planning capabilities and ensures that the changing climate will be accounted for when evaluating upgrades and evaluating permitting.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may be disproportionately impacted by climate change.		
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be better protected due to improved codes and planning that take climate change into account.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities will be better protected due to improved codes and planning that take climate change into account.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action strengthens the County's planning capabilities and ensures that the changing climate will be accounted for when evaluating upgrades and evaluating permitting.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change leads to an unequal distribution of precipitation that can result in flooding in areas that do not typically experience flood events. Climate change can also lead to an increase in droughts which may make the County more vulnerable to wildfire events.		
Mitigation Category	☒ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low
Alternatives	**Action**	**Evaluation**	
	No action	-	
	Enforce current codes	May not fully account for the impacts of climate change on the County	

	Leave up to municipalities	May not have staffing and funding to evaluate climate change impacts

Action 2025-WashingtonCounty-04. NYSDEC Climate Smart Community

Lead Agency:	All County Departments and Agencies	
Supporting Agencies:	Local Jurisdictions	
Hazards of Concern:	☒Dam Failure ☒Earthquake ☒Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Not every municipality partakes in the NYSDEC Climate Smart Communities (CSC) program in Washington County due to lack of staffing or support. By not participating, municipalities may not have the knowledge or the capabilities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions or improve climate resilience.	
Description of the Solution:	The County will offer support to municipalities that are interested in participating in CSC by • Include information on the CSC program, benefits, and participation requirements and activities on the County website including a link to DEC's resources for local governments http://www.dec.ny.gov/energy/76483.html. • Inform County and municipal representatives of Climate Smart Community Webinar offerings and other related informational events	
Estimated Cost:	Low, Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	County and Municipal Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years, Ongoing once established	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action ensures that municipalities are supported in joining the Climate Smart program if they are interested.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action helps ensure municipalities are aware of the impacts of climate change on their communities.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development can be climate smart and sustainable.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action strengthens the municipalities' capability to handle climate change.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change leads to an unequal distribution of precipitation that can result in flooding in areas that do not typically experience flood events. Climate change can also lead to an increase in droughts which may make the County more vulnerable to wildfire events.	

Mitigation Category	☒ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)		☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☒Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)		☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low
Alternatives	Action		Evaluation
	No action		-
	Rely on municipalities		May not have the staffing or funding to be able to prioritize Climate Smart
	Join other programs		May not have a focus on the impacts of climate change

Action 2025-WashingtonCounty-05. Flood prone Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	County Public Safety	
Supporting Agencies:	NYSDHSES	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam Failure ☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Washington County has dated floodplain maps and some of the exposure of critical facilities is unknown, and facilities may be susceptible to flooding events. The available FIRM maps do not depict the 500-year floodplain, which does not support an analysis of critical facilities in the flood hazard area, making them particularly vulnerable.	

Description of the Solution:	Action activities to include:
	• As digitized flood maps become available for Washington County, identify Critical Facilities at which the structures or the parcel are located wholly or partially within the 100-year floodplain. The County will compile the names, types, locations of facilities and their relationships to the flood zone(s).
	• Once the County identifies Critical Facilities, identify appropriate level of protection for the facilities. Indicate whether there is no history of flooding and conditions exist where future damage is unlikely or if there is a history of flooding or future damage is likely based on existing conditions. For those facilities that have been damaged previously, identify any known protection measures already in place.
	  • If protective measures are in place, evaluate potential long-term mitigation actions to eliminate the need for response.
	  • If no protective measures are in place, assemble a planning team to collaborate on mitigation alternatives to reduce or eliminate the vulnerability to flooding. The Critical Facilities that fall into this category will be protected to a 500-year flood event.
	• Timeframe for this action is as follows (dependent on when digitized flood maps are completed):
	  • 6 months: convene a meeting of communities and stakeholders for critical facilities in the floodplain to assess response or mitigation measures; develop a prioritized list based on extent of past damages, the relative isolation of the facility, and the number of residents' dependent on it.
	  • 12 months: meet and then conduct site visits with NYS DHSES mitigation staff using the prioritized list.
	  • 24 months: prepare complete on-site information for the stakeholders; establish who is responsible for coordinating the action; determine what is needed for each facility during a flooding event; identify who is contacted to obtain the needed supplies.
	24 months: complete worksheets for all vulnerable critical infrastructure in Washington County.

Estimated Cost:	Low
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA, County and Municipal Budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Benefits:	This action strengthens the County's ability to better protect critical facilities from the flood hazard to ensure continuity of operations can be performed.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Some socially vulnerable populations are more dependent on critical facilities to use as a shelter during hazard events, and this action ensures these facilities are better protected.
Impact on Future Development:	Future development of critical facilities will be better protected from flood events.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action is in relation to the protection of critical facilities that are located in Washington County.
Impact on Capabilities:	This action strengthens the County's capability to protect critical facilities from intense precipitation events and flooding.

Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change leads to an unequal distribution of precipitation that can result in flooding in areas that do not typically experience flood events.		
Mitigation Category	☒ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☒Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☐High	☐Medium	☐Low
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation	
	No action	-	
	Elevate all facilities	May not be cost effective	
	Relocate all facilities	May not be cost effective	

Action 2025-WashingtonCounty-06. Municipal Code Review

Lead Agency:	County Planning and Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Local Jurisdictions	
Hazards of Concern:	☒Dam Failure ☒Earthquake ☒Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	In local municipalities and the County, there are existing codes that do not encourage sufficient protection from hazard events. Additionally, the county does not have any land use codes and cannot require local municipalities to adopt or modify their local codes.	
Description of the Solution:	The County will encourage local municipalities to review their codes (specifically municipal zoning and emergency codes) and provide support for such reviews and amendments at the request of local governments. This review should help to ensure that all jurisdictions have flood damage prevention codes that appropriately regulate activities in flood hazard areas. It is noted that the County does not have any Land Use Codes and cannot require local municipalities to adopt or modify their local codes. The County can and will encourage local municipalities to review their codes to determine if there are any mitigations measures that can be included in any amendments.	
Estimated Cost:	Low, Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	County and Municipal Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years, Ongoing once established	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This will strengthen the County as a whole in relation to modern codes and regulations that take into account the current vulnerabilities of the County.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Some socially vulnerable populations may be impacted by codes that are not up to date.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will have to abide by modern, more protective codes.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities will be better protected from natural hazards with the enforcement of new codes.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action strengthens the codes that a municipality will need to enforce which will better protect them from natural hazards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change leads to an unequal distribution of precipitation that can result in flooding in areas that do not typically experience flood events. Climate change can also lead to an increase in droughts which may make the County more vulnerable to wildfire events.	
Mitigation Category	☒ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)

CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☒Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)		☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☐Medium	☐Low
Alternatives	Action		Evaluation
	No action		-
	Develop Plans		Does not modify planning related ordinances
	Rely on Federal Entities		Can not enforce local codes

Action 2025-WashingtonCounty-07. Pond on County Route 6

Lead Agency:	County DPW	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam Failure ☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	There is an existing six-foot culvert that is blocked by a beaver dam on County Route 6. Pond water currently discharges through pipes through a road embankment and pools in an area contained by a former, abandoned road alignment before draining through a failing box culvert under the old alignment.	
Description of the Solution:	The County will conduct an engineering study to determine how to construct a new outlet with precise drop-inlet with 'beehive' style grate to deter beaver activity and will extend the outlet pipe and remove the old alignment. The County will also perform routine maintenance to ensure any potential beaver dam material is cleared.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA, County Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	2, 3	
Benefits:	This action reduces flooding along County Route 6 and strengthens the ability for water to flow properly through a repaired structure.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The protection of County Route 6 and reduction of flood ensures that anyone who relies on this road for regular transportation will have access even during strong storm events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Any future development that occurs along County Route 6 will be better protected from flooding.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action ensures protection of the transportation lifeline, mainly relating to County Route 6.	

Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures that the County transportation route remains clear and improves upon the County capabilities to handle strong precipitation events.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change leads to an unequal distribution of precipitation that can result in flooding in areas that do not typically experience flood events. Climate change can also lead to an increase in droughts which may make the County more vulnerable to wildfire events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☒Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☒Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Reconstruct the road	Not cost effective
	Elevate the road	Not cost effective

Action 2025-WashingtonCounty-08. County Route 113 Hydraulic Analysis

Lead Agency:	County DPW	
Supporting Agencies:	Town of Easton	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam Failure ☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☐Flood	☐Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	County Route 113 in the Town of Easton is vulnerable to flooding and the County and Town are unsure of the reason. This area has been impacted by floods and has incurred flood related damages in the past due to intense precipitation events which inhibit emergency responders from using this road.	
Description of the Solution:	The County will work with the Town and an engineer to conduct a hydraulic analysis of County Route 113 area in the Town of Easton (1/4 mile south of Kidney Creek) to mitigate frequency and severity of flood damage. The County will use the findings of the analysis to determine ways to mitigate flood events and will acquire funding to begin a project within one year of the analysis.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD based on study	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA, County Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	2, 3	

Benefits:	This action reduces flooding along County Route 113 and ensures emergency responders may rely on the road.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The protection of County Route 113 and reduction of flood ensures that anyone who relies on this road for regular transportation will have access even during strong storm events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Any future development that occurs along County Route 113 will be better protected from flooding.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action ensures protection of the transportation lifeline, mainly relating to County Route 113.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures that the County transportation route remains clear and improves upon the County capabilities to handle strong precipitation events.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change leads to an unequal distribution of precipitation that can result in flooding in areas that do not typically experience flood events. Climate change can also lead to an increase in droughts which may make the County more vulnerable to wildfire events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☒Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☒Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Reconstruct the road	Not cost effective
	Elevate the road	Not cost effective

Action 2025-WashingtonCounty-09. County Route 54 Slope Stability Study

Lead Agency:	County DPW	
Supporting Agencies:	Town of Easton	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam Failure ☒Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	There are habitual slope stability issues that compromise the west bound lanes along CR-54 in the Town of Easton annually from intense precipitation events which lead to traffic and makes it difficult for emergency responders to get from one end of the Town to the other.	

Description of the Solution:	The County will initiate a comprehensive geotechnical and civil engineering study along the affected segment of CR-54 in the Town of Easton to assess the severity and underlying causes of recurring slope instability. The study will evaluate the feasibility, cost-effectiveness, and long-term resilience of two primary mitigation strategies: (1) stabilizing the existing slope using engineered solutions such as retaining walls, soil nails, and improved drainage systems, or (2) realigning the roadway to avoid the most vulnerable areas. Based on the study's findings, the County will select the optimal solution and develop detailed design plans. Construction activities will begin within one year of completing the study, prioritizing improvements that enhance roadway safety and ensure reliable access for emergency responders.		
Estimated Cost:	TBD based on study		
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA, County Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	2, 3		
Benefits:	This action ensures that County Route 54 can remain fully open and operable for emergency responders.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The protection of County Route 54 and reduction of slope related issues ensures that anyone who relies on this road for regular transportation will have access even during strong storm events.		
Impact on Future Development:	Any future development that occurs along County Route 54 will be better protected from slope stability issues.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action ensures protection of the transportation lifeline, mainly relating to County Route 54.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures that the County transportation route remains clear and improves upon the County capabilities to handle strong precipitation events.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change leads to an unequal distribution of precipitation that can result in flooding in areas that do not typically experience flood events. Climate change can also lead to an increase in droughts which may make the County more vulnerable to wildfire events.		
Mitigation Category	☐ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☒Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low
Alternatives	**Action**	**Evaluation**	
	No action	-	
	Reconstruct the road	Not cost effective	
	Elevate the road	Not cost effective	

Action 2025-WashingtonCounty-10. CR-68 Culvert Pipe Improvements

Lead Agency:	County DPW	
Supporting Agencies:	Town of White Creek	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam Failure ☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The openings of the CR-68 twin culverts in the Town of White Creek easily floods due to undersized culverts that also trap debris and worsen the flood conditions during extreme precipitation events. This leads to flooded roadways which can cause road closures and prevents emergency personnel from accessing areas of the town.	
Description of the Solution:	The County will conduct a hydrologic and hydraulic (H&H) study of the CR-68 twin culvert system in the Town of White Creek to determine the appropriate culvert sizing based on current and projected peak flow rates during extreme precipitation events. The study will also assess debris accumulation patterns and flow obstructions. Based on the findings, the County will pursue funding to replace the undersized twin culverts with a properly sized concrete box culvert or a small-span bridge designed to accommodate increased flow and reduce debris blockage. Additionally, the project will include armoring of adjacent stream banks and roadway shoulders with graded crushed stone or riprap to protect infrastructure from erosion and overtopping during future flood events.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD based on study	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA, County Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	2, 3	
Benefits:	This action reduces flooding along County Route 68 and ensures emergency responders may rely on the road.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The protection of County Route 68 and reduction of flood ensures that anyone who relies on this road for regular transportation will have access even during strong storm events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Any future development that occurs along County Route 68 will be better protected from flooding.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action ensures protection of the transportation lifeline, mainly relating to County Route 68.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures that the County transportation route remains clear and improves upon the County capabilities to handle strong precipitation events.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change leads to an unequal distribution of precipitation that can result in flooding in areas that do not typically experience flood events. Climate change can also lead to an increase in droughts which may make the County more vulnerable to wildfire events.	

Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)		☒Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)		☒Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☐Medium	☐Low
Alternatives	Action		Evaluation
	No action		-
	Reconstruct the road		Not cost effective
	Elevate the road		Not cost effective

Action 2025-WashingtonCounty-11. WCSD Backup Power System

Lead Agency:	Washington County Sewer District #2	
Supporting Agencies:	County DPW	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam Failure ☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☐Flood	☐Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire

Description of the Problem:	The State of New York has recently experienced natural disasters with increasing severity. The Washington County Sewer District #2, located in Washington County on the Hudson River, is no exception. Proper disposal of sewage is essential for maintenance of health and sanitation, as a power outage renders the portions of the WCSD#2's collection system pumps unable to transport sewage from homes to the treatment facility. A prolonged power outage is harmful to residents, especially in the midst of a natural disaster, representing a health hazard to residents through the discharge of untreated or inadequately treated wastewater. As sewage is known to carry a number of disease-causing microbes, exposure to sewage is a health hazard, and particularly dangerous to people whose immune defenses may be lower than normal. Per "Recommended Standards for Water Works 2012 Edition (10 State Standards)", it is required for all pump stations to be equipped with a backup generator for emergency situations. The loss of power prevents the Notre Dame Pump Station from conveying untreated wastewater to the treatment plant and causing a continuous overflow of untreated sewage through the Combined Sewer Overflow at this location to Bond Creek. In addition to not having a generator at the pump station, the aeration system at the treatment plant is not connected to the Standby or Backup Power System, and the ability to connect it is limited as the existing generator is not large enough to provide power to the aeration system. This prevents the treatment plants ability to fully treat wastewater and meet effluent permit limits potentially discharging nutrient laden wastewater to the Hudson River, reducing water quality and thereby affecting other communities along the Hudson River.
Description of the Solution:	The proposed project is to provide a back-up generator for the Notre Dame Pump Station and for the Aeration System at the Wastewater Treatment Plant. The backup generators will provide power to these two locations in the event of an emergency or prolonged power outage. The pumps station and the treatment plant will then be operating in accordance with the 10 State Standards, and most importantly, in the event of an outage, residents will not be endangered by unsanitary living conditions caused by backed-up, overflowing, or inadequately treated sewage.
Estimated Cost:	Medium
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA, Sewer District Budget, County Budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Benefits:	Providing these locations with standby or backup power will reduce the number of events and volume untreated wastewaters discharged thereby ensuring citizens' safety and help offset financial burdens associated with loss of power when one of these events is paired with a prolonged power outage. Providing the sewer district with generators is an important step towards natural disaster mitigation.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	All populations are dependent on the sewer district and ensuring continuity of operations at the facilities ensures water contamination will not occur.
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable

Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The Sewer District facilities are considered to be critical facilities and backup power ensures that continuity of operation may occur.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action strengthens the County's ability to handle events that may lead to prolonged power outages.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in strong precipitation events which leads to more frequent power outages.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐ Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☐High	☐Medium	☐Low
Alternatives	**Action**	**Evaluation**	
	No action	-	
	Purchase moveable generator	Decreases capabilities by the District needing staff to move the generator between facilities	
	Rebuild facilities	Not cost effective and does not fix issue	

Action 2025-WashingtonCounty-12. High Hazard Potential Dams

Lead Agency:	Dam Owners	
Supporting Agencies:	County Administration	
Hazards of Concern:	☒Dam Failure ☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☐Flood	☐Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Washington County has three High Hazard Dams, two of which are privately owned, and one of which is owned by a municipality. Failure of any of these dams could result in inundation of high-density development, businesses, critical facilities, and roadways which would devastate the County and all municipalities involved.	
Description of the Solution:	The County will work with the Dam owners to complete engineering studies of the Dams to see if any retrofits would result in safer conditions. The County will also request information and input from Dam owners regarding concerns and to ensure they have the most up to date EAP on file. The County will support the dam owners in acquiring funding to strengthen the integrity of the dams to better protect County and community assets.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	HHPD, HMGP, Dam Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live within the dam inundation areas of the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness within the Special Flood Hazard Area and inundation areas where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development located in or near the dam inundation area will be further protected from a dam failure event.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event due to projected increases in precipitation. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)

CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☒Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)		☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☐Medium	☐Low
Alternatives	Action		Evaluation
	No Action		-
	Decommission Dams		High cost, loss of Dams as an environmental and recreational resource.
	Elevate nearby structures		Very high cost and likely not feasible for commercial properties. Will not reduce potential for dam failure due to poor dam conditions

Action 2025-WashingtonCounty-13. Firewise Program

Lead Agency:	County Administration	
Supporting Agencies:	Fire Departments	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam Failure ☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☐Flood	☐Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The County does not currently participate in the Firewise program, nor do any of the municipalities.	
Description of the Solution:	The County will evaluate the benefits of participating in the Firewise Program and will educate the localities of the benefits of participating.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	
Benefits:	The national Firewise USA recognition program provides a collaborative framework to help neighbors in a geographic area get organized, find direction, and take action to increase the ignition resistance of their homes and community and to reduce wildfire risks at the local level.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations in the County may be located within very high and high fuel risk areas for wildfires. Participation in the Firewise Program will assist in the County's efforts to educate populations on how to increase the ignition resistance of their home sand property.	
Impact on Future Development:	Participation in this program requires a community wildfire assessment to be completed, which should be a community-wide view that identifies areas of successful wildfire risk reduction and areas where improvements could be made. This assessment may identify areas which the County would like to restrict future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Participation in this program requires a community wildfire assessment to be completed, which should be a community-wide view that identifies areas of successful wildfire risk reduction and areas where improvements could be made, which could include relocating various critical facilities or lifelines.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will increase wildfire risk reduction and response capabilities for the County.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Higher temperatures are expected to increase the amount of moisture that evaporates from land and water. These changes have the potential to lead to more frequent and severe droughts, which, in turn, increases the likelihood of wildfires.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)

Priority	☐High	☒Medium	☐Low
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation	
	No Action	-	
	Complete half of the program requirements	The County and municipalities would not be eligible to participate in the Firewise Program	
	Participate in the program, but do not utilize resources	The County and municipalities would miss opportunities to strengthen communication and safety skills	

Table V. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	**Total**	
Action 2025-WashingtonCounty-01.	Trainings and Workshops	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**13**	High
Action 2025-WashingtonCounty-02.	Floodplain Management Support	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**13**	High
Action 2025-WashingtonCounty-03.	Climate Change Projection Considerations	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**12**	High
Action 2025-WashingtonCounty-04.	NYSDEC Climate Smart Community	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**10**	High
Action 2025-WashingtonCounty-05.	Floodprone Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**13**	High
Action 2025-WashingtonCounty-06.	Municipal Code Review	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**13**	High
Action 2025-WashingtonCounty-07.	Pond on County Route 6	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**13**	High
Action 2025-WashingtonCounty-08.	County Route 113 Hydraulic Analysis	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**13**	High
Action 2025-WashingtonCounty-09.	CR-54 Slope Stability Study	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**13**	High
Action 2025-WashingtonCounty-10.	CR-68 Culvert Pipe Improvements	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**13**	High
Action 2025-WashingtonCounty-11.	WCSD Backup Power System	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**13**	High

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	**Total**	
Action 2025-WashingtonCounty-12.	High Hazard Potential Dams	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**12**	High
Action 2025-WashingtonCounty-13.	Firewise Program	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**13**	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14)