



23 JURISDICTIONAL ANNEXES

23.1 VILLAGE OF GLEN PARK

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

23.2 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Village of Glen Park identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Village departments.

Table A summarizes local officials who participated in the development of the annex. Additional documentation of the Village's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table A. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Stephen Macaulay, Mayor Address: 642 Main St., Glen Park, NY 13601 Phone Number: 315-782-9094 Email: macaulay@twcny.rr.com	Name/Title: Renee Kolb, Clerk/Treasurer Address: 642 Main St, Glen Park, NY 13601 Phone Number: 315-782-2143 Email: glenpark@twcny.rr.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Derek Weaver, Zoning Enforcement Officer Address: 642 Main St, Glen Park, NY 13601 Phone Number: 315-782-2143 Email: glenpark@twcny.rr.com	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Ralph Skinner, DPW Supervisor and Fire Chief Method of Participation:	

23.3 COMMUNITY PROFILE

23.3.1 Community Classifications

Table B summarizes classifications for community programs available to Glen Park.

Table B. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	Yes	3	6/27/22
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	5/8B	



Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
NYSDEC Climate Smart Community	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)			

N/A = Not applicable

23.3.2 Community Profile

The Village of Glen Park has an area of one square mile and is located in the central part of the County. The Village of Glen Park is located entirely within the Town of Watertown which is bordered by The Town of Brownville, Town of Pamelaia and Town of LeRay to the north, the Town of Rutland to the east, The Town of Rodman and Town of Adams to the south, and the Town of Hounsfield to the west. Interstate 81 and numerous state highways run directly through the Village of Glen Park.

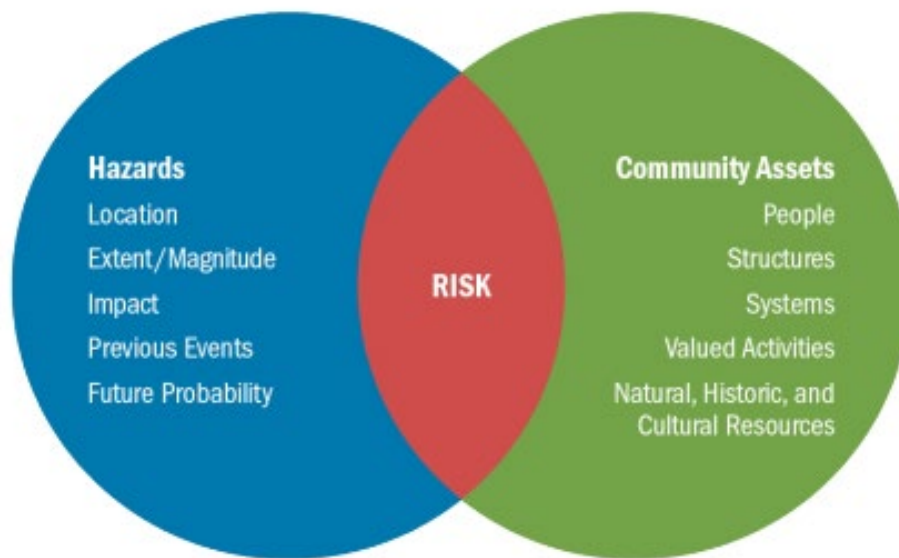
According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for the Village of Glen Park was 452 which makes up 0.4 percent of the county population. Data from the 2022 American Community Survey indicates that 17 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 10.6 percent is 65 years of age or older, zero percent is non-English speaking, 59.5 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 18.8 percent is considered disabled.

23.4 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

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

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

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



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

23.4.1 Hazard Area

Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Village are shown in Figure 1 through Figure 2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Glen Park has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.



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

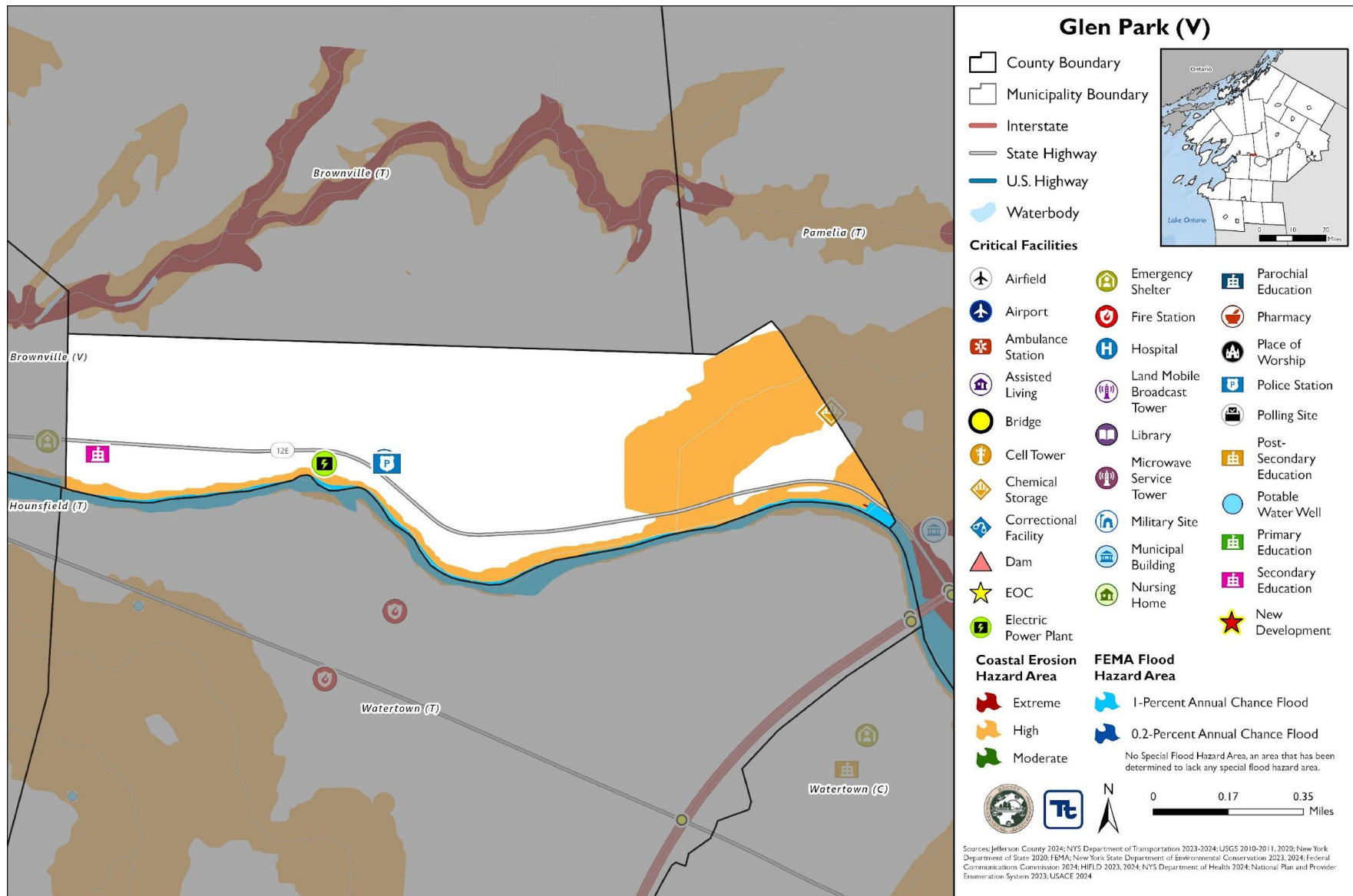
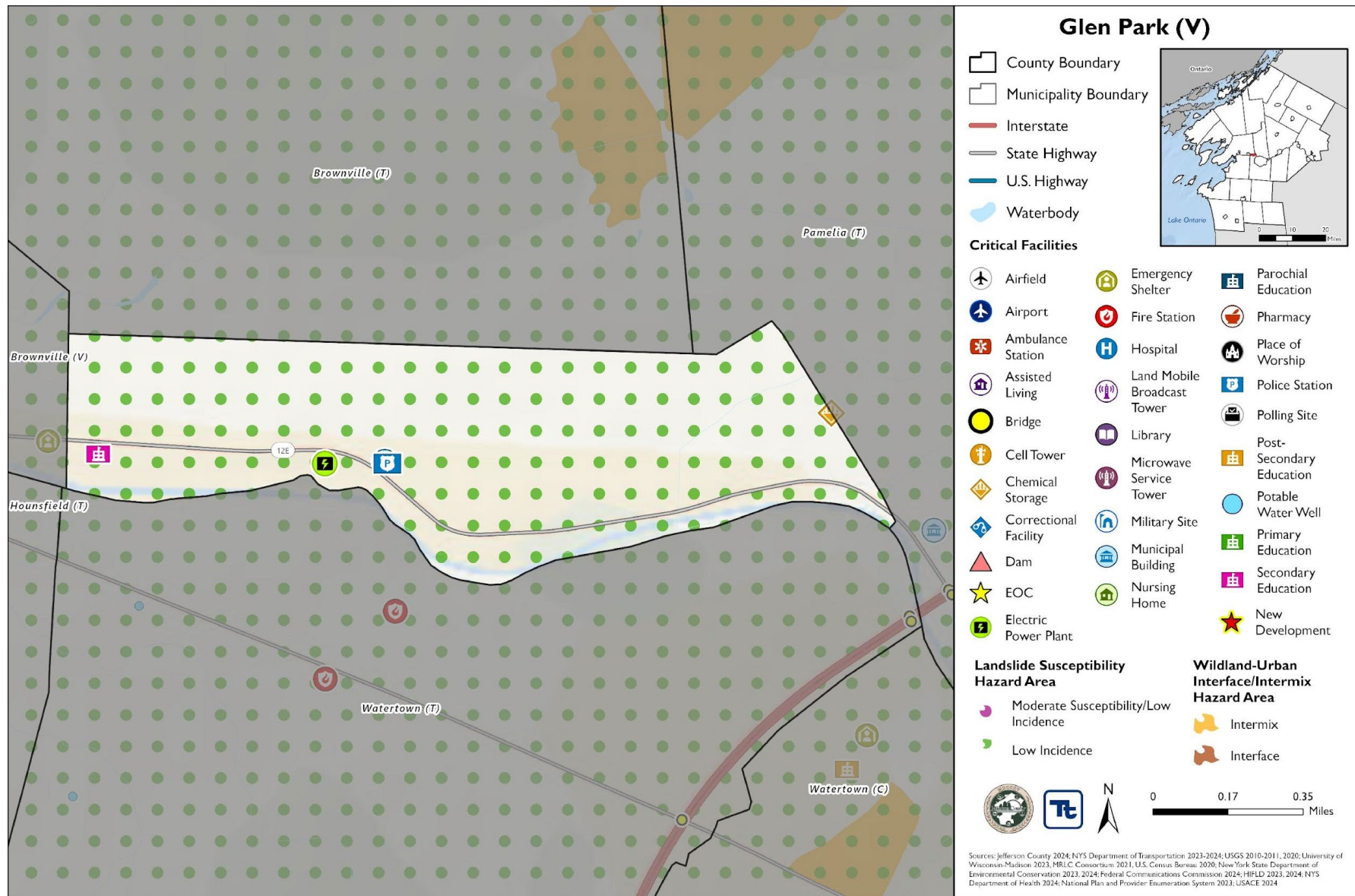




Figure 2. Glen Park Landslide and WUI Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





23.4.2 Previous Event History

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

Table C. Presidential Disaster Declaration History in Glen Park

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Glen Park
November 18-22, 2022	Severe Winter Storm (EM-3589)	A winter storm caused more than six feet of snow to accumulate in Jefferson County. This intense snowfall has created extremely dangerous travel conditions, and as a result, numerous road closures and travel bans.	The Village did not incur any documented damages and losses.
October 31 – November 1, 2019	Severe Storm, Flood (DR-4472)	A storm system brought record breaking rains, damaging wind gusts (45 to 50 mph), a small Lake Ontario seiche, and river flooding to the region. Thousands of power outages occurred across the area, and wind-related damage closed hundreds of roads and did countless tree damage. High winds and lakeshore flooding continued into November 1.	The Village did not incur any documented damages and losses.
May 2 – August 6, 2017	Flood (DR-4348)	Six months of wet weather led to an over-accumulation of waters in Lake Ontario. Flooding from the lake began impacting areas in May and continued until early autumn. Waves destroyed public and private break walls all along the lake shore. Thousands of homes and buildings were affected flood waters. Several homes dropped off bluffs. In some areas shoreline erosion of 50 to 100 feet deep occurred. Sanitary sewer systems in lakeside communities were affected. Beaches, marinas, and state parks were closed all summer long with unknown economic losses to mainly seasonal businesses. In late May, the Governor imposed a 5-mph speed limit within 600 feet of the Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence River shore. By summer's end, damage estimates reached \$10 Million in Jefferson County.	The Village did not incur any documented damages and losses.
November 17-26, 2014	Severe Winter Storm, Flood (DR-4204)	A winter storm moved into the region, causing temperatures to drop tremendously. Lake effect snow impacted counties bordering Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. Travel restrictions were instituted due to whiteout conditions. The storm produced heavy snowfall, high winds, and blizzard-like conditions, resulting in road closures, travel disruptions, power outages, and damage to public and private property.	The Village did not incur any documented damages and losses.



Village of Glen Park

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Glen Park
October 27 – November 8, 2012	Severe Storm (EM-3351)	Remnants of Hurricane Sandy brought strong winds and heavy rains. Rainfall amounts of two to five inches were measured across the area with some area creeks reaching bankful. High winds downed trees and power lines. Wind gusts were measured to 60 mph. Utilities reported tens of thousands of customers without power across the entire region.	The Village did not incur any documented damages and losses.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A = Not applicable



23.4.3 Local Hazard Impacts Assessment

In the table below representatives from the Village of Glen Park Hazard Mitigation Planning Team assessed impacts of hazards on buildings, structures, facilities, infrastructure, community assets and systems, people and the local economy.

Table D. Local Hazard Impacts Assessment

Hazard Name	Local Impacts
Dam Failure	The Glen Park Hydro Dam is located within the Village and a failure would result in loss of electricity. A propane storage facility is also nearby and could potentially be impacted. No residents located in dam inundation area.
Drought	No known impacts
Extreme Temperature	Water and sewer main concerns with extreme cold temperatures. The Fire Department is where people go for heating and cooling shelters.
Flood	<p>The Village has an unnamed creek that is made up of runoff from high ground that can create flood conditions including Church Street, located between Warren Street and Grove Street. Cones are put out along Church Street to warn residents to travel carefully. There is a culvert that crosses Main Street and Church Street that needs to be upsized in order to handle the flooding.</p> <p>The Village has had to close between White Road and County Route 190 due to flooding concerns.</p>
Geological Hazards	No known impacts
Severe Storm	Hail has impacted a sewage vacuum pump and residential basements have been flooded in the past. High wind events have also become an increasing problem, with the first possible tornado being reported in the area.
Severe Winter Storm	The Village has seen some past issues regarding snowfall impacts, with the potential possibility for roof collapses. The concern is mainly over large events that deposit feet of snow and ice.
Wildfire	The whole northern border of the Village is farmland and if a fire would start, there is a concern over how quickly it would spread.



23.4.4 Vulnerable Community Assets

In the table below representatives from the Village of Glen Park Hazard Mitigation Planning team assessed specific impacts to the assets included in the table below. If a community asset is not present in the municipality the Planning Team stated, 'Not Applicable.'

Table E. Vulnerable Community Assets

Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities	Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities
Agriculture	The northern border of Village is Farmland. Some farmers has burning pits which are a potential wildfire hazard.	Local Roads	The Village has an unnamed creek that is made up of runoff from high ground that can create flood conditions including Church Street, located between Warren Street and Grove Street. Cones are put out along Church Street to warn residents to travel carefully. There is a culvert that crosses Main Street and Church Street that needs to be upsized in order to handle the flooding. The Village has had to close between White Road and County Route 190 due to flooding concerns.
Airports	Not Applicable	Major Employers	The Village has one elementary school, a Hydro Dam, Suburban Propane, and numerous garages that are the major employers.
Area: Concentration of Businesses	Not Applicable	Medical Centers (non-hospital)	Not Applicable
Area: Concentration of Residences	There are two apartment complexes in the Village, but no issues with hazard events.	Natural Resources	Not Applicable
Bridges	Not Applicable	Neighborhoods	Not Applicable
City Hall/Courthouse	The DPW and Village Office parking lot on the east end of 642 Main Street floods and sometimes the flood waters come into building	Parks and Recreational Sites	No known impacts
College/University	Not Applicable	Place of Worship	Not Applicable
Community Centers/Hubs	Not Applicable	Private Property	Not Applicable



Village of Glen Park

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	Not Applicable
Cultural/Historic Buildings/Sites	Not Applicable	Schools (K-12)	No known impacts
Culverts	No known impacts	Small Businesses	See major employers
Elder-care Facilities	Not Applicable	Supermarkets/Grocery Stores	Not Applicable
Fire/Police Stations	Police is a part of the municipal complex.	Transportation - Mobile Asset Storage	Not Applicable
Gas Stations	Not Applicable	Utilities	No known impacts
Highways	No known impacts	Wastewater Treatment Plants	No known impacts
Hospitals	Not Applicable	Waterfront	Not Applicable
Other	No known impacts	Drinking Water Resources	No known impacts



23.4.5 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I.

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

Table F. Hazard Ranking

Hazard Name	Frequency (2011 – present): Increased, Decreased, Stayed the Same	Impacts (2011 – present): Increased, Decreased, Stayed the Same	Description of frequency and impacts (2011 – present):	Future Events (present – 2030): Will Increase, Decrease, Stay the Same	2025 Ranking
Dam Failure	Stayed the same	Stayed the Same	Village has not seen failure; wall blew out, but that impacted hydro	Stayed the Same	Low
Drought	Stayed the same	Stayed the same	-	Stayed the same	Low
Extreme Temperature	Stayed the same	Heat - Increase	More hot events	Stayed the same	Medium
Flood	Increase	Increase	More precipitation events	Increase	High
Geologic Hazards	Stayed the same	Stayed the same	-	Stayed the same	Low
Severe Weather	Increase	Increase	More tornado events have occurred	Increase	High
Severe Winter Weather	Stayed the same	Stayed the same	-	Stayed the same	High
Wildfire	Stayed the same	Stayed the same	-	Stayed the same	Low

23.4.6 Critical Facilities

Table G. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level
		1% Annual	0.2% Annual		



Village of Glen Park

		Chance Event	Chance Event		
None Identified					

Source: Jefferson County 2024; New York State Department of Environmental Conservation 2023, 2024; Federal Communications Commission 2024; HIFLD 2023, 2024; NYS Department of Health 2024; National Plan and Provider Enumeration System 2023; USACE 2024; NYS Department of Transportation 2023

The municipality does not have any identified high hazard potential dams within the jurisdiction.



23.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

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

23.5.1 Development and Permitting

Table H. Development and Permitting Capability

Question	Answer
Does your municipality or the county issue building permits for development in your community?	County
What is your process for tracking building permits?	Village issues zoning permit and submits it to the County and then County issues permit
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	The Village would issue a floodplain development permit for the small 1% annual chance area if applicable
Does your community have a buildable land inventory? If yes, please describe.	There are a few buildable lots remaining in the Village in the Residential, Business and Agricultural districts

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

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	2	0	0	2
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0



SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table J. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2011 to 2018

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones	Description / Status of Development
None Identified					

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

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones	Description / Status of Development
None Identified					

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
None Identified					

23.6 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

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

23.6.1 NFIP Statistics

Table M summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Glen Park.

Table M. Glen Park NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	0
# Claims (Losses)	1
Total Loss Payments	\$367.96
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

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

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

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



Source: FEMA 2024

23.6.2 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Flood Vulnerability Summary

The HMP Team provided information on participation in and continued compliance with the NFIP in the table below.

Table N. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	None
Who is the Community Floodplain Administrator (FPA)? Do they serve any roles other than FPA? Do they have adequate training and capacity for this role?	Derek Weaver, Zoning Enforcement Officer
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Zoning
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local law 3 of 1976
When was the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) adopted, if applicable?	Non-Special Flood Hazard Area- No FIRM
Explain NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, inspections, engineering capability, GIS, etc.)	None
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in your community, if any?	N/A
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If yes, what type of assistance/training is needed?	No



NFIP Topic	Comments
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations? What is the process to make sure these structures are brought into compliance?	FEMA- has not been an issue in the jurisdictions.
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	N/A
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
Does the community track the number of buildings in the floodplain? If so, how many structures are in special flood hazard area (SFHA)?	It is indicated on the zoning permit which is submitted to the County.
How many structures (residential and non-residential) are exposed to flood risk within the community outside of the regulatory maps?	None
Does the community maintain elevation records? If yes, please describe.	No
Are there any repetitive loss (RL) or severe repetitive loss (SRL) structures in the community? If yes, how many of each category?	None
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	None
How does the community teach property owners or other stakeholders about the importance flood insurance?	No
What digital sources (like the FEMA Map Service Center, National Flood Hazard Layer) or non-regulatory tools does your community use?	FEMA
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	No



Village of Glen Park

NFIP Topic	Comments
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: Not Documented CAV: Not Documented
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No



23.7 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

Glen Park performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

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

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



23.7.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Planning and regulatory capabilities are the plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.

Ordinances

Jefferson County has an Emergency Management Ordinance which charges the County with maintaining a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan to identify local measures that may prevent disasters, to develop local mechanisms to coordinate local resources and personnel for service during and after disasters, support the facilitation of delivery of services to aid citizens and reduce human suffering resulting from disaster, and to provide for short- and long-term recovery and redevelopment after disasters.

Jefferson County has Site Plan and Subdivision Codes that are relevant to development within a certain distance of County interests. Development applications in the areas across the County are sent to County Planning for review to promote coordination of land use decisions and local/county impacts. These County capabilities are inclusive of Glen Park and the jurisdiction often partners with the County. To learn more about these capabilities please see Jefferson County's Jurisdictional Annex.

The HMP Team inventoried its existing ordinances against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. The absence of other kinds of ordinances was not considered a gap in local capabilities. The table below summarizes the ordinances currently in place in the Village.

Table O. Ordinances

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
Building Codes	Yes, Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (Uniform Code) under 19 NYCRR	All of the communities in Jefferson County regulate construction through the use of a building code. The Village of Glen Park adhere to the building code through County Authority. Building codes regulate construction standards and are developed for specific geographic areas of the country. They consider the type, frequency, and intensity of hazards present in the region. Structures built to applicable building codes are inherently resistant to many hazards such as strong winds, floods, and earthquakes. Due to the location specific nature of the building codes, these are very valuable tools for mitigation.	Jefferson County
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes, Local law 3 of 1976	This ordinance is designed to protect communities from flood hazards by implementing regulations that ensures the land use and development practices account for the flood risks, requires vulnerable structures to be constructed to withstand flood damage, and to control changes to the natural floodplain and stream channels to prevent increased flood hazards.	Zoning Enforcement Officer



Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes, Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of \$500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
Site Plan Code	Yes, Zoning Law	A site plan ordinance is a regulation that requires developers to submit a detailed plan of a proposed development site and includes existing and proposed structures, access and circulations, land use compliance, and environmental considerations.	Jefferson County
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes, Zoning Law	Zoning is a useful tool to consider when developing a mitigation strategy. It can be used to restrict new development, require low-density development, and designate specific uses (e.g. recreational) in the hazard prone areas. Private property rights must be considered, but enacting a zoning ordinance can reduce or potentially eliminate damages from future hazard events.	Village Board of Trustees

Plans

Jefferson County has an Agriculture Plan (Jefferson County Agricultural and Farmland Protection Plan, 2016); Climate Adaptation / Resilience Plan (North Country Regional Sustainability Plan, 2013); Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan; County Emergency Preparedness Assessment (CEPA); Continuity of Operations Plan (Jefferson County Government COOP – COG Plan, 2023); Economic Development Plan (Jefferson County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, 2021); Public Health Plan (Jefferson County Public Health Service Strategic Plan 2023-2027); Threat and Hazard Identification and Assessment (THIRA); Tourism Plan; Transportation Plan (Jefferson County Coordinated Transportation Plan for Mobility Services, 2021); and other recent plans that are all countywide in scope and implementation and are applicable to the Village of Glen Park. To learn more about these capabilities please see Jefferson County’s Jurisdictional Annex.

The HMP Team inventoried its existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

23.7.2 Administrative and Technical Capability

Jefferson County Code, Fire Prevention and Building Code department currently enforces the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code in 31 municipalities that chose not to enforce the Code at the local level, including the Village of Glen Park. The Department employs Code Enforcement Officers and clerical staff to ensure that new construction and areas of public assembly conform to the provisions of the State Uniform Code. Proper enforcement of the Code protects property and encourages quality development that enhances public safety and the economy of the County. The office's two major program responsibilities include existing and new building permit administration (i.e.: plan review, issuing permits, construction inspections and issuing certificates of occupancy) and mandated fire safety inspections.



Jefferson County has an Economic Development Commission (Jefferson County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy); Emergency Management (Jefferson County Office of Fire & Emergency Management), County Department of Planning; County Public Health Department (including Administration and Finance, Home Healthcare Services, Medical Examiner's Office, Emergency Medical Services); County Highway Department, among others, whose programs and services serve the entire County, including the Village of Glen Park. To learn more about these capabilities please see Jefferson County's Jurisdictional Annex.

The HMP Team inventoried its existing Administrative and Technical Capabilities against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. The absence of other staff was not considered a gap in local capabilities. The table below summarizes staff and personnel resources.

Table Q. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes	There are agreements and support from the County and Town of Pamela.
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	Department of Public Works
Zoning Board of Appeals	Yes	Planning and Zoning. Five members on the Board.

23.7.3 Fiscal Capability

The table below summarizes financial resources available to Glen Park.

Table R. Fiscal Capabilities

Capability Type	Has this funding capability been used since the last plan (2011)? If yes, please describe.
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	No
Capital improvement project funding	Yes, Water and Sewer
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes, Water and Sewer
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



Capability Type	Has this funding capability been used since the last plan (2011)? If yes, please describe.
Other Federal (non-FEMA) funding programs	American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) - Purchased a pump for the vacuum station and miscellaneous items for the sewer system
FEMA funding programs	No
Other State funding programs	No
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

23.7.4 Education and Outreach Capability

The table below includes education and outreach programs and methods already in place that could be used to carry out mitigation activities and communicate information about hazards.

Table S. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Capability Type	Is this education and outreach capability currently in use in the Municipality? If yes, please describe.
Community Newsletter	Yes
Hazard awareness campaigns (such as Firewise, Storm Ready, Severe Weather Awareness Week, school programs, public events)	No
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No
Local News	No
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No
Public information officer or communications office	Yes
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No
Warning systems for hazard events	No, Village uses the County
Other	No



23.7.5 Hazard Capability Assessment

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

- *Strong: Capacity exists and effectively manages the impacts of this hazard.*
- *Moderate: Capacity exists but is not used or needs some improvement.*
- *Weak: Capacity exists and needs substantial improvement*
- *None: Capacity does not exist.*

Table T. Adaptive Capacity

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

23.8 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

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

23.8.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

The tables below indicate progress on the Village's mitigation strategy identified in the 2011 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.

Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

GlenParkV-01— NFIP Program	
Hazards Addressed	Flood
Lead Agency / Department	-
Supporting Agency / Department	-
Action Location	-
Summary of Original Problem Summary of Solution (Project)	NFIP Program: Update the program. Currently, documentation has been lost and unable to locate.



Action Category	
Current Status	In-Progress
Please describe the current status selection:	Project Underway
Next Steps	
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Include
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	Digitization and documentation of records
If discontinue, explain why	-

GlenParkV-02— Public Notification	
Hazards Addressed	All
Lead Agency / Department	-
Supporting Agency / Department	-
Action Location	-
Summary of Original Problem Summary of Solution (Project)	Public Notification: Develop a plan for notification of residence of natural hazards that might approach the area.
Action Category	
Current Status	No longer relevant
Please describe the current status selection:	No Progress
Next Steps	
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-
If discontinue, explain why	Village uses County to warn residents



GlenParkV-03—600 Church Street	
Hazards Addressed	Flood
Lead Agency / Department	-
Supporting Agency / Department	-
Action Location	-
Summary of Original Problem Summary of Solution (Project)	600 Church Street: Installation of storm drain in flood prone area.
Action Category	-
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	Project is completed

GlenParkV-04— Michigan Street	
Hazards Addressed	Flood
Lead Agency / Department	-
Supporting Agency / Department	-
Action Location	-
Summary of Original Problem Summary of Solution (Project)	Michigan Street: Installation of storm drains in flood prone area.
Action Category	-
Current Status	Proposed - Not Started
Please describe the current status selection:	No Progress
Next Steps	-
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-
If discontinue, explain why	No longer a concern in the Village



GlenParkV-05—600 Main Street	
Hazards Addressed	Flood
Lead Agency / Department	-
Supporting Agency / Department	-
Action Location	-
Summary of Original Problem Summary of Solution (Project)	600 Main Street: Installation of storm drains in flood prone area.
Action Category	-
Current Status	Proposed - Not Started
Please describe the current status selection:	No Progress
Next Steps	-
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-
If discontinue, explain why	No longer an issue

23.8.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

In addition to the mitigation actions completed in Table 2-1, Glen Park identified the following mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP:

- The Village continues to make repairs and culvert upgrades as needed to reduce impacts to hazards.

23.8.3 Identified Issues

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

- The Village has reported flooding along Main Street, White Road, County Route 190, and Church Street: located between Warren Street and Grove Street due to an unnamed creek that is made up of runoff from high ground fields. A culvert that crosses Main Street and Church Street is undersized in relation to the unnamed creek.
- The Village DPW and Village Office parking lot on the east end of 642 Main Street floods and occasionally flood waters enter the facility. The Village Office parking lot is the lowest part of the Village, but it is unknown how to prevent the flooding.
- The Village owned DPW/Village Office facilities are critical facilities that conduct meeting operations, prepare for road maintenance, and could be used as a temporary heating/cooling shelter. These facilities cannot perform continuity of operations during a power outage because they do not have a redundant source of power.
- The Village faces increasing flood risks due to more intense precipitation events. Incorporating best practices and the most up-to-date NFIP guidance will better protect the Village, its residents, and their properties from potential damage. However, some of the Village staff are not adequately trained to enforce NFIP regulations and/or floodplain management ordinances. Floodplain management and ordinance enforcement staff are not Certified Floodplain Managers.



Village of Glen Park

- The Village experiences drainage issues throughout the Village, and some stormwater is being put into the sewer system.



23.8.4 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Glen Park 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-GlenParkV-01. Flood Prone Roadways

Lead Agency:	Village DPW	
Supporting Agencies:	County Highway Department	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The Village has reported flooding along Main Street, White Road, County Route 190, and Church Street: located between Warren Street and Grove Street due to an unnamed creek that is made up of runoff from high ground fields. A culvert that crosses Main Street and Church Street is undersized in relation to the unnamed creek.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will conduct flood studies to determine the best and most cost-effective solution to reduce flooding along Main Street, White Road, County Route 190, and Church Street: located between Warren Street and Grove Street. The Village will ensure culvert upgrades and upsizing are made the culvert that crosses Main Street and Church Street. The Village will also look into the feasibility of installing a box culvert to enclose the creek.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA, Annual Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Future mitigation projects may be identified that will further increase overall community resiliency to flooding and other hazard events and flood risk will be reduced.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas vulnerable to flooding will be made aware to Village leadership and first responders which can place an emphasis on controlled future development. • If cost-effective mitigation actions are identified, they may be implemented in flood prone areas that could reduce their overall risk to loss of life and property. 	
Impact on Future Development:	Flood insurance costs may decrease.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation routes will be more likely to remain open if flooding is mitigated along them. • Hydration systems may remain potable for community usage if projects are identified to protect the existing infrastructure from flooding. 	
Impact on Capabilities:	This study will identify opportunities for mitigation funding to be spent in the areas in which it is most needed to increase resiliency and decrease damage from flood events.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Consideration should be taken to ensure any projects conducted have accounted for increased extreme rainfall events.	
Mitigation Category	Natural Systems Protection, Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	SP, PP, PR	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
	Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive



Action 2025-GlenParkV-02. Flood Study For DPW/Village Office Facility

Lead Agency:	Village Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Administration	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood	
Description of the Problem:	The Village DPW and Village Office parking lot on the east end of 642 Main Street floods and occasionally flood waters enter the facility. The Village Office parking lot is the lowest part of the Village, but it is unknown how to prevent the flooding.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will consult with an engineer to perform a flood study to identify potential mitigation actions to reduce the occurrence of flooding and flood risk when floods do occur. Once identified, the best and most cost-effective solution will be implemented and maintained.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD based on solution	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	
Benefits:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood risk will be reduced in hazard prone areas. Vulnerable communities will be identified ahead of a flood event, which will allow first responders to plan and stage resources in those areas. Future mitigation projects may be identified that will further increase overall community resiliency to flooding and other hazard events. 	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas vulnerable to flooding will be made aware of Village leadership and first responders which can place an emphasis on controlled future development. If cost-effective mitigation actions are identified, they may be implemented in flood prone areas that could reduce their overall risk to loss of life and property. 	
Impact on Future Development:	Flood insurance costs may decrease.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation routes will be more likely to remain open if flooding is mitigated along them. Hydration systems may remain potable for community usage if projects are identified to protect the existing infrastructure from flooding. 	
Impact on Capabilities:	This study will identify opportunities for mitigation funding to be spent in the areas in which it is most needed to increase resiliency and decrease damage from flood events.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Consideration should be taken to ensure any projects conducted have accounted for increased extreme rainfall events.	
Mitigation Category	Natural Systems Protection, Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Structural Flood Control Projects, Property Protection, Preventative Measures	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-



Village of Glen Park

	Relocate Facility	Unknown if that is the best and most cost-effective solution
	Purchase moveable flood barriers	Does not solve problem



Action 2025-GlenParkV-03. DPW/Village Office Generator

Lead Agency:	Village Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Administration	
Hazards of Concern:	Extreme Temperature, Geological Hazards, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The Village owned DPW/Village Office facilities are critical facilities that conduct meeting operations, prepare for road maintenance, and could be used as a temporary heating/cooling shelter. These facilities cannot perform continuity of operations during a power outage because they do not have a redundant source of power.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will conduct a generator study to understand what sized generator(s) are needed to operate the DPE/Village Offices during a power outage. The Village will oversee the installation of fixed mounted diesel-powered generators and necessary electrical components to supply backup power to the DPW/Village Offices. The Public Works will be responsible for maintenance and testing of the generator following installation.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, EMPG, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Emergency Services	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.



Action 2025-GlenParkV-04. NFIP Training and Updates

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Administration	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The Village faces increasing flood risks due to more intense precipitation events. Incorporating best practices and the most up-to-date NFIP guidance will better protect the Village, its residents, and their properties from potential damage. However, some of the Village staff are not adequately trained to enforce NFIP regulations and/or floodplain management ordinances. Floodplain management and ordinance enforcement staff are not Certified Floodplain Managers.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will acquire training and/or certification for the Village staff with NFIP regulations and floodplain management ordinances and will explore options to update the flood damage prevention ordinance. The Village will also encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	
Benefits:	This action will increase the NFIP capabilities of the Village and assure the Village's NFIP program has enough staff to accomplish its goals and reach NFIP compliance.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will enhance the Village's current NFIP capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will educate staff on NFIP regulations to assist with the flood hazard.	
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs; Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Public Information, Property Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly



Village of Glen Park

	Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role
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Action 2025-GlenParkV-05. Drainage Study

Lead Agency:	Village Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Zoning Board	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The Village experiences drainage issues throughout the Village, and some stormwater is being put into the sewer system.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will consult with an engineer to perform a drainage study throughout the Village to determine where the best locations would be to install storm drains.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD based on study	
Potential Funding Sources:	FMA, HMGP, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures that a drainage system will be developed to reduce flooding concerns.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures, Property Measures	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Purchase moveable flood barriers to divert stormwater	Flooding continues
	Ditch along flood prone roads	May not solve nature of storm drainage issues



Table U. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
Action 2025-GlenParkV-01.	Flood Prone Roadways	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-GlenParkV-02.	Flood Study For DPW/Village Office Facility	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
Action 2025-GlenParkV-03.	DPW/Village Office Generator	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	11	High
Action 2025-GlenParkV-04.	NFIP Training and Updates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	High
Action 2025-GlenParkV-05.	Drainage Study	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High

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