



## 41 JURISDICTIONAL ANNEXES

### 41.1 VILLAGE OF WEST CARTHAGE

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

### 41.2 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Village of West Carthage 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 Village officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. 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: Tiffany Queary, Village Clerk Address: 10 Hewitt Dr, Carthage, NY 13619 Phone Number: (315) 493-1718 Email: <a href="mailto:vwcclerk@westelcom.com">vwcclerk@westelcom.com</a>	Name/Title: Scott Burto, Mayor Address: 10 Hewitt Dr, Carthage, NY 13619 Phone Number: (315) 493-1718 Email: <a href="mailto:vwcmayor@westelcom.com">vwcmayor@westelcom.com</a>
<b>National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator</b>	
Name/Title: Peter Crump, Floodplain Administrator Address: 10 Hewitt Dr, Carthage, NY 13619 Phone Number: (315) 493-1718 Email: <a href="mailto:pcrump@westelcom.com">pcrump@westelcom.com</a>	

### 41.3 COMMUNITY PROFILE

#### 41.3.1 Community Classifications

Table B summarizes classifications for community programs available to West Carthage.

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	4/4Y	-
NYSDEC Climate Smart Community	Yes	Registered	March 8, 2009



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

*N/A = Not applicable*

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## 41.3.2 Community Profile

The Village of West Carthage has an area of one square mile and is located in the central eastern part of the County. The Village is located within the Town of Champion, which is bordered by the Town of Wilna and Town of LeRay to the north, Lewis County to the east and south, and the Town of Rutland to the west. Numerous state highways run directly through the Village of West Carthage.

According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for the Village of Carthage was 1,780 which makes up 1.5 percent of the county population. Data from the 2022 American Community Survey indicates that 5.7 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 17.1 percent is 65 years of age or older, 1.5 percent is non-English speaking, 10.6 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 13.1 percent is considered disabled.

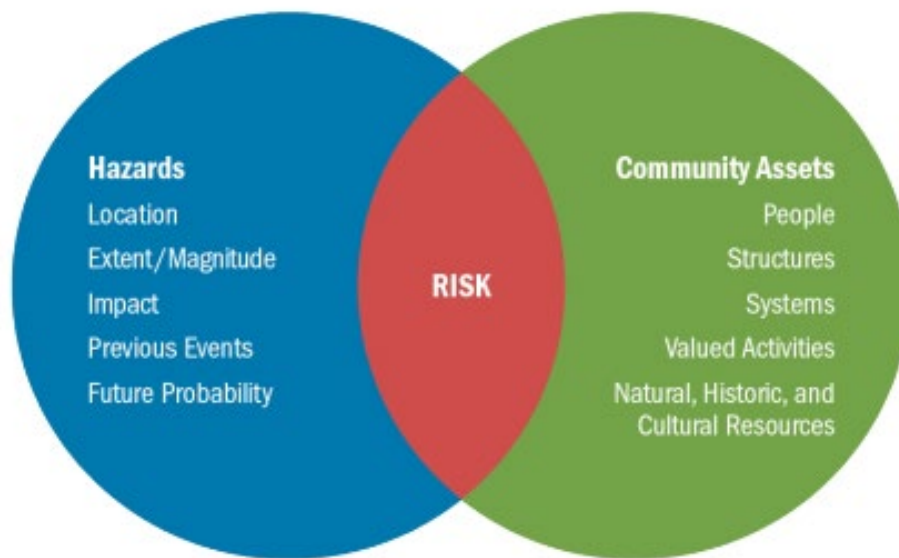
## 41.4 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

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The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of West Carthage'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.

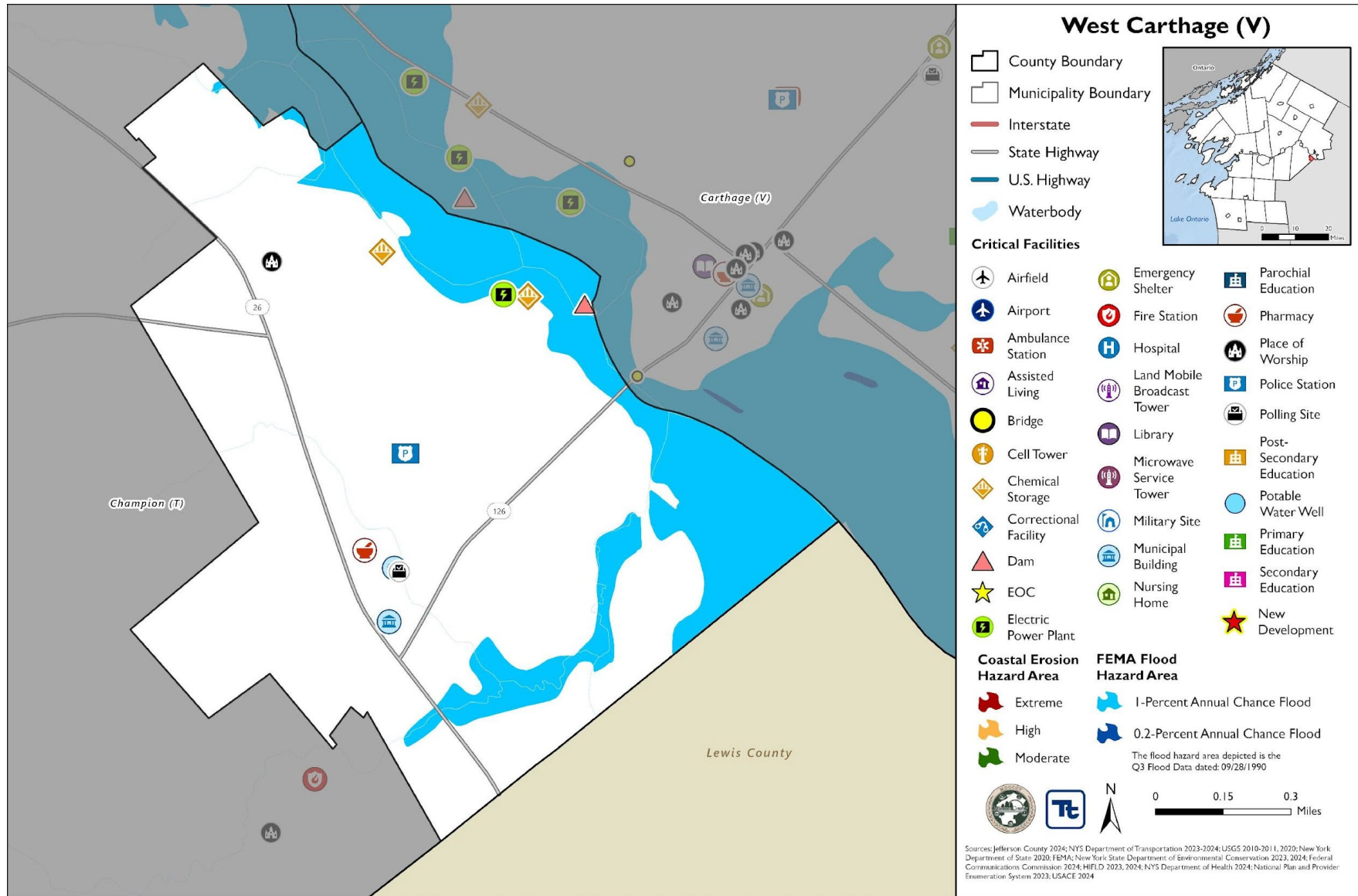
#### **41.4.1 Hazard Area**

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 West Carthage has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.



## Village of West Carthage

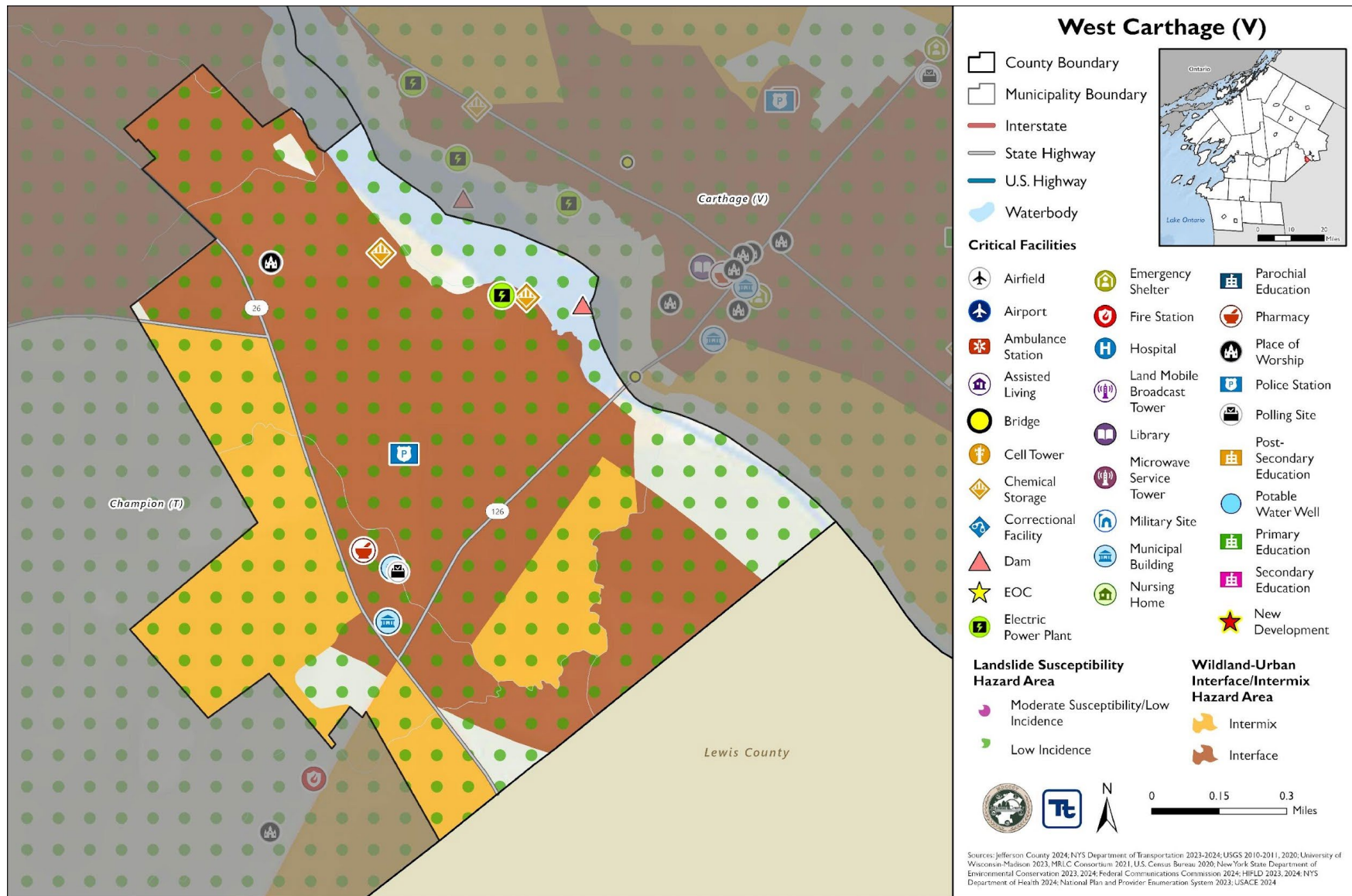
Figure 1. West Carthage Flood and Coastal Erosion Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





## Village of West Carthage

Figure 2. West Carthage Landslide and WUI Hazard Area Extent and Location Map







## 41.4.2 Previous Event History

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

Table C. Presidential Disaster Declaration History in West Carthage

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in West Carthage
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 or 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 or 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 or losses.



## Village of West Carthage

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in West Carthage
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 or losses.
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 or losses.

*EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)*

*FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency*

*DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)*

*N/A = Not applicable*



### 41.4.3 Local Hazard Impacts Assessment

In the table below representatives from the Village West Carthage 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 Village owns multiple dams with no known impacts. The Village also has a joint water venture with the Village of Carthage that involves two dams.
Drought	No known impacts
Extreme Temperature	The Village uses the Village Hall community room as a warming/heating shelter as needed.
Flood	The Village has flooding problems in relation to Getman Park drainage, Franklin Street culvert, lower Jefferson Street stormwater catch basins and sewer lines, lower Liberty Street culvert, and lower Lathrop Street drainage.
Geological Hazards	Flooding may impact slide areas within the Village, but this has not occurred.
Severe Storm	The Village has experienced downed trees and wires from the wind storm.
Severe Winter Storm	The Village is in a snow belt and is concerned with the potential of building collapses, ice damage, and road damage.
Wildfire	No known impacts





## 41.4.4 Vulnerable Community Assets

In the table below representatives from the Village of West Carthage 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	Not applicable	Local Roads	The Village has flooding problems in relation to Getman Park drainage, Franklin Street culvert, lower Jefferson Street stormwater catch basins and sewer lines, lower Liberty Street culvert, and lower Lathrop Street drainage.
Airports	Not applicable	Major Employers	No known impacts
Area: Concentration of Businesses	No known impacts	Medical Centers (non-hospital)	No known impacts
Area: Concentration of Residences	The Village has flooding problems in relation to Getman Park drainage, Franklin Street culvert, lower Jefferson Street stormwater catch basins and sewer lines, lower Liberty Street culvert, and lower Lathrop Street drainage.	Natural Resources	Not applicable
Bridges	A State-owned bridge is being worked on that goes in between the Village of West Carthage and the Village of Carthage.	Neighborhoods	The Village has flooding problems in relation to Getman Park drainage, Franklin Street culvert, lower Jefferson Street stormwater catch basins and sewer lines, lower Liberty Street culvert, and lower Lathrop Street drainage.
City Hall/Courthouse	No known impacts	Parks and Recreational Sites	The park floods all of the time and is located on Franklin and Getman Streets.
College/University	Not applicable	Place of Worship	No known impacts
Community Centers/Hubs	No known impacts	Private Property	No known impacts
Community Activities: major local events including festivals and economic drivers such as beaches, skiing, farming, fishing, etc.	There is a major block party that is held yearly, and it will have to be moved for next two years due to the State work along bridge.	Public Transportation	No known impacts



## Village of West Carthage

Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities	Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities
Cultural/Historic Buildings/Sites	Not applicable	Schools (K-12)	Not applicable
Culverts	The South Main Street culvert is deteriorating and undersized.	Small Businesses	No known impacts
Elder-care Facilities	The Personal Care facilities located within the Village at 63 Madison Street have issues relating to an open area that has water that pools within the area. Nothing has impacted the facility yet.	Supermarkets/Grocery Stores	No known impacts
Fire/Police Stations	No known impacts	Transportation - Mobile Asset Storage	The Department of Public Works stores vehicles at Hewitt Drive, on the lower side which floods. The new DPW barn is in progress and the County is thinking about leasing the facility with Village.
Gas Stations	No known impacts	Utilities	In middle of large water project due to significant number of water main breaks due to the cold (due to age), No known impacts.
Highways	No known Impacts	Wastewater Treatment Plants	The waste water treatment plant is located right by the river on the dam side, and there are no known impacts.
Hospitals	No known impacts	Waterfront	No known impacts
Other	The Carthage Central School is located three miles outside of the Village limits is used as a shelter.	Drinking Water Resources	No known impacts



## 41.4.5 Hazard Ranking

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	-	Stayed the same	Low
Drought	Stayed the same	Stayed the same	-	Stayed the same	Low
Extreme Temperature	Increase	Increase	-	Increase	Medium
Flood	Increase	Increase	-	Increase	High
Geologic Hazards	Increase	Stayed the same	-	Increase	Low
Severe Weather	Increase	Increase	-	Increase	High
Severe Winter Weather	Increase	Increase	-	Increase	High
Wildfire	Decrease	Decrease	-	Decrease	Low

## 41.4.6 Critical Facilities

Table G. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event		
None Identified					



## **Village of West Carthage**

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*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*

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



## 41.5 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.

### 41.5.1 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?	Jefferson County
What is your process for tracking building permits?	Planning Board
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes, SEQR
Does your community have a buildable land inventory? If yes, please describe.	The Village is currently 60 percent built out. Village will be built out soon with predicted new development

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	0	0	0	0
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
Dollar General	Commercial	1	29 N Broad Street	None Identified	Almost Complete

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
Gas Station on the Corner of Broad and Bridge	Commercial	3	95 Bridge Street	None Identified	Just completed construction

## 41.6 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.

### 41.6.1 NFIP Statistics

Table M summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for West Carthage.

Table M. West Carthage NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	1
# Claims (Losses)	3
Total Loss Payments	\$9,539.34
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	1
# 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*

## 41.6.2 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.	Yes, Lower South Main Street
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?	Peter Crump, Floodplain Administrator
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Jefferson County
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?	Chapter 46, 1987
When was the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) adopted, if applicable?	9/28/1990
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



NFIP Topic	Comments
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
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations? What is the process to make sure these structures are brought into compliance?	No
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	SEQR
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	No
Does the community track the number of buildings in the floodplain? If so, how many structures are in special flood hazard area (SFHA)?	County tracks
How many structures (residential and non-residential) are exposed to flood risk within the community outside of the regulatory maps?	Other side of Liberty Street; Franklin Street; Getman Park Drainage, Lower North Jefferson; Hewitt Drive
Does the community maintain elevation records? If yes, please describe.	Yes, County maintains them
Are there any repetitive loss (RL) or severe repetitive loss (SRL) structures in the community? If yes, how many of each category?	One Repetitive Loss Property and No Severe Repetitive Loss Properties
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	N/A
How does the community teach property owners or other stakeholders about the importance of flood insurance?	No
What digital sources (like the FEMA Map Service Center, National Flood Hazard Layer) or non-regulatory tools does your community use?	GIS programs are used



## Village of West Carthage

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NFIP Topic	Comments
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?	Yes, Planning Board discusses location of properties; floodplain is also discussed, and any potential projects are discussed.
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: December 7, 2022 CAV: Not Documented
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

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## 41.7 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

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West Carthage 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 West Carthage to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Village procedures.



## 41.7.1 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 West Carthage 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, Chapter 33	All of the communities in Jefferson County regulate construction through the use of a building code. The Village of West Carthage 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 Code Enforcement Office
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes, Chapter 46	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.	Floodplain Administrator
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	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent



Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
		opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.	
Site Plan Code	Yes, Chapter 91, Article V	Site plan review requirements are used to evaluate proposed development prior to construction. An illustration of the proposed work, including its location, exact dimensions, existing and proposed buildings, and many other elements are often included in the site plan review requirements. The site plan reviews offer an opportunity to incorporate mitigation principles, such as ensuring that the proposed development is not in an identified hazard area and that appropriate setbacks are included.	Planning Board
Stormwater Management Code	Yes, Chapter 73	A stormwater management ordinance outlines mandatory requirements for managing post-construction stormwater runoff. It requires designs that implement stormwater management to limit surface discharge volumes and reduce pollutant loadings	Stormwater Management Officer
Subdivision Code	Yes, Chapter 76	Subdivision ordinances offer an opportunity to account for natural hazards prior to the development of land as they formulate regulations when the land is subdivided. Subdivision design that incorporates mitigation principles can reduce the exposure of future development to hazard events.	Planning Board
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes, Chapter 91	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.	Zoning Officer

## 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 West Carthage. 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. The table below summarizes the plans currently in place.





Table P. Plans

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
Comprehensive Plan	Yes, 2018	A comprehensive plan is a document which illustrates the overall vision and goals of a community. It serves as a guide for the community's future and often includes anticipated demographics, land use, transportation, and actions to achieve desired goals. Integrating mitigation concepts and policies into a comprehensive plan provides a means for implementing initiatives through legal frameworks and enhances the opportunity to reduce the risk posed by hazard events.	Board of Trustees and Planning Board
Economic Development Plan	Yes	The economic development plan is a strategy that helps the Village with its economic vision. It helps bring together community residents with private and public sectors to choose economic development goals and outline how to accomplish those goals.	Village Administration
Local Waterfront Revitalization Plan	Yes	Working on it with Carthage and is anticipated to be completed in 2026. The Local Waterfront Revitalization Program is a planning and regulatory tool that allows the community to discuss waterfront locations.	Village Administration
Sheltering Plan	Yes	Red Cross has sheltering plan	Village Administration
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes, 2018	MS4 Community	Village Administration
Watershed Plan	Yes	MS4 Community	Village Administration
Pandemic Action Plan	Yes, February 2021	-	Village Board

## 41.7.2 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 West Carthage. 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 West Carthage. 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
Grant Writer	Yes	Mayor
Maintenance Programs	Yes	The Department of Public Works is responsible for the maintenance and repair of all village-owned infrastructure, including street maintenance and snow removal, certain portions of water and sewer lines, buildings and grounds and generally keeping the village streets and parks in good condition.
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes	The Village has agreements with NYS, Jefferson County, Carthage, and Champion.
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Mayor
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board of the Village of West Carthage meets the first Wednesday of each month on an as needed basis. The Planning Board has full power and authority to make investigations, maps and reports and recommendations concerning and relating to the planning and development of the Village of West Carthage. There are five people on the Planning Board.
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Department of Public Works is responsible for the maintenance and repair of all village-owned infrastructure, including street maintenance and snow removal, certain portions of water and sewer lines, buildings and grounds and generally keeping the village streets and parks in good condition. There are eight people in the Department of Public Works.
Zoning Board of Appeals	Yes	Champion handles this for the Village. Village zoning officer is on board.

### 41.7.3 Fiscal Capability

The table below summarizes financial resources available to West Carthage.

Table 1-16. 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)	Not yet, but the Village is able to apply and will be for the revitalization for the river area.
Capital improvement project funding	Yes, Redid 61 High Street for police
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No



Capability Type	Has this funding capability been used since the last plan (2011)? If yes, please describe.
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
Other Federal (non-FEMA) funding programs	Yes, Emergency Services (Homeland Security)
FEMA funding programs	Yes, HMP
Other State funding programs	County Infrastructure Grant - DPW Barn and Fire Department
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	Yes, Volunteer Fire Infrastructure and Response Equipment Grant (DHSES), Clean Water Grant

#### 41.7.4 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	The Carthage area Chamber does one
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	Yes
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	N/A



Capability Type	Is this education and outreach capability currently in use in the Municipality? If yes, please describe.
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No
Public information officer or communications office	Yes, Mayor
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes, Facebook posts
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes, Sent out through textmygov
Other	No

### 41.7.5 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	Moderate - Dam failure would not impact Village
Drought	Moderate
Extreme Temperature	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Geological Hazards	None - Has not impacted Village
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Strong
Wildfire	Moderate

## 41.8 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.



### **41.8.1 Past Mitigation Action Status**

The Village did not participate in the last plan.

### **41.8.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts**

Since the adoption of the County's first HMP, West Carthage has made significant mitigation progress in the following areas:

- None identified.

### **41.8.3 Identified Issues**

**The Village of West Carthage has identified the following vulnerabilities within their community for mitigation strategy development:**

- The Village building has had the police station, and a garage added and is within the Village with an undersized generator. The facilities are unable to perform continuity of operations during power outage events as the generator is severely undersized after the upgrades. The facilities can also act as an emergency temporary shelter with the addition of a proper sized generator.
- Recent storm events have resulted in severe rainfall which overwhelmed drainage and roadways which caused flooding. There are numerous roadways located in the Village that are of infrastructure and flooding concerns including Getman Park drainage, Franklin Street culverts, lower Jefferson Street stormwater catch basins and sewer lines, lower Liberty Street culvert, and lower Lathrop Street drainage. The Village knows that other roads and culverts may also need to be upsized and mitigated.
- Frequent flooding events have resulted in damage to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Village has one repetitive loss property, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.



#### **41.8.4 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update**

West Carthage 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-WestCarthageV-01. Backup Power for Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Village Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Administration, Facility Managers	
Hazards of Concern:	Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Geologic Hazards, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Village building has had the police station and a garage added and has an undersized generator. The facilities are unable to perform continuity of operations during power outage events as the generator is severely undersized after the upgrades. The facilities can also act as an emergency temporary shelter with the addition of a proper sized generator.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will conduct generator studies to determine what sized generators are needed to power the Village building with the garage and police station attached. The Village will then acquire funding to purchase and install fixed-mounted diesel-powered generators and the necessary electrical components to supply backup power to the identified critical facilities. The facilities will then be able to act as temporary shelters.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after generator study	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Annual Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 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 critical facilities that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their 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-WestCarthageV-02. Flood and Drainage Study

Lead Agency:	Village Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Administration, County, NYSDOT	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	Recent storm events have resulted in severe rainfall which overwhelmed drainage and roadways which caused flooding. There are numerous roadways located in the Village that are of infrastructure and flooding concerns including Getman Park drainage, Franklin Street culverts, lower Jefferson Street stormwater catch basins and sewer lines, lower Liberty Street culvert, and lower Lathrop Street drainage. The Village knows that other roads and culverts may also need to be upsized and mitigated.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will contract an engineer to complete an engineering survey of Getman Park drainage, Franklin Street culverts, lower Jefferson Street stormwater catch basins and sewer lines, lower Liberty Street culvert, and lower Lathrop Street drainage to determine the best and most cost-effective mitigation measure to eliminate or reduce flooding. Once the potential solutions are determined, the Village will implement the best and most cost-effective solution.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after Survey and Inventory	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA, CHIPS, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transportation routes are more likely to remain open</li> <li>• Evacuation routes will remain intact.</li> <li>• Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who require treatment for injuries and illness.</li> </ul>	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action is to increase culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures, Property Protection, Structural Flood Control Projects	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Elevate affected roadways	Not cost effective



	Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.
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Action 2025-WestCarthageV-03. Repetitive Loss Properties Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Administration	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm	
Description of the Problem:	Frequent flooding events have resulted in damage to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Village has one repetitive loss property, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.	
Description of the Solution:	Conduct outreach to 10 flood-prone property owners, including RL/SRL property owners and provide information on mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, collect required property-owner information, and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/purchase/moving/elevating residential homes in the flood prone areas that experience frequent flooding (high risk areas).	
Estimated Cost:	TBD based on property	
Potential Funding Sources:	FMA, HMGP, match from property owners	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	2, 5, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Eliminates flood damage to homes and residences, which creates an open space for the municipality and increases flood storage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Removing homes from the floodplain immediately removes the risk to life and property. Socially vulnerable populations may be able to have houses elevated or acquired when it would otherwise be unaffordable.	
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Removing the risk from the immediate floodplain via acquisition of properties will free up resources for search and rescue and other emergency operations as needed.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the frequency and severity of severe rainfall, flash flooding, riverine flooding, and coastal flooding from sea level rise and storm surge events. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs as a result of these events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Property Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Levee around floodplain	Costly, not enough room



## Village of West Carthage

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	Deployable flood barriers	Requires deployment. Residents may not have adequate time to deploy, especially those who are elderly or disabled.
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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-WestCarthageV-01.	Backup Power for Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-WestCarthageV-02.	Flood and Drainage Study	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-WestCarthageV-03.	Repetitive Loss Properties Mitigation	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)