



### 3 JURISDICTIONAL ANNEXES

#### 3.1 VILLAGE OF ADAMS

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

#### 3.2 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Village of Adams 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: Kreg Davis, Mayor Address: 3 S. Main Street, Adams, NY 13605 Phone Number: (315) 232-2632 Email:	Name/Title: Tricia Beutel, Village Clerk Address: 3 S. Main Street, Adams, NY 13605 Phone Number: (315) 232-2632 Email: clerk@villageofadams.com
<b>National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator</b>	
Name/Title: David Ross, Floodplain Administrator Address: 3 S. Main Street, Adams, NY 13605 Phone Number: (315) 232-2632 Email: dhross@twcny.rr.com	
<b>Additional Contributors</b>	
Name/Title: Anthony Frederick, DPW Superintendent	

#### 3.3 COMMUNITY PROFILE

##### 3.3.1 Community Classifications

Table B summarizes classifications for community programs available to Adams.

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	3/7	



NYSDEC Climate Smart Community	No		
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No		

N/A = Not applicable

### 3.3.2 Community Profile

The Village of Adams has an area of one square mile and is bordered by the Town of Adams to the north, west, and east and is bordered by the Town of Lorraine and Town of Ellisburg to the south. Interstate 81, U.S. Highway 11 and a state highway runs directly through the Village of Adams.

According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for the Village of Adams was 1,633 which makes up 1.4 percent of the county.

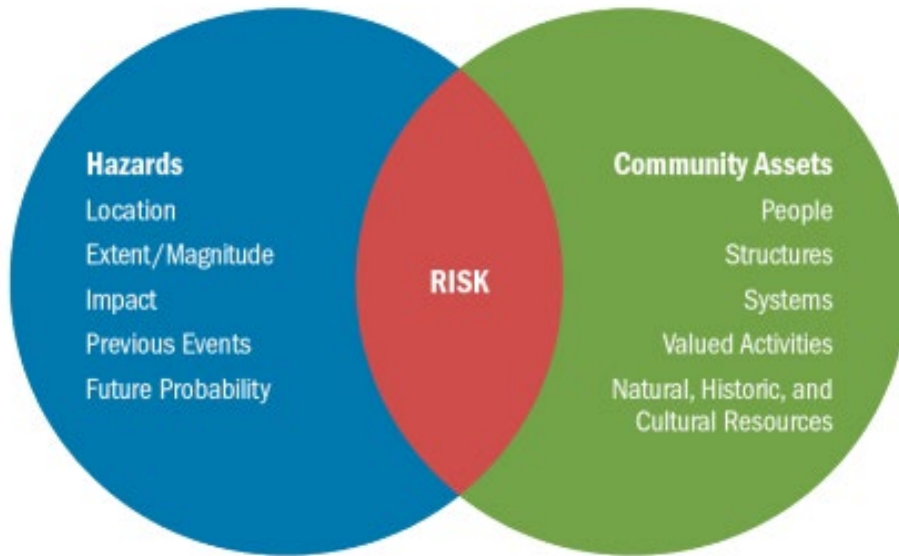
Data from the 2022 American Community Survey indicates that 8.3 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 21.9 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0.3 percent is non-English speaking, 13.3 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 24.7 percent is considered disabled.

## 3.4 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 Adams’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.

### 3.4.1 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 Adams has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.



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

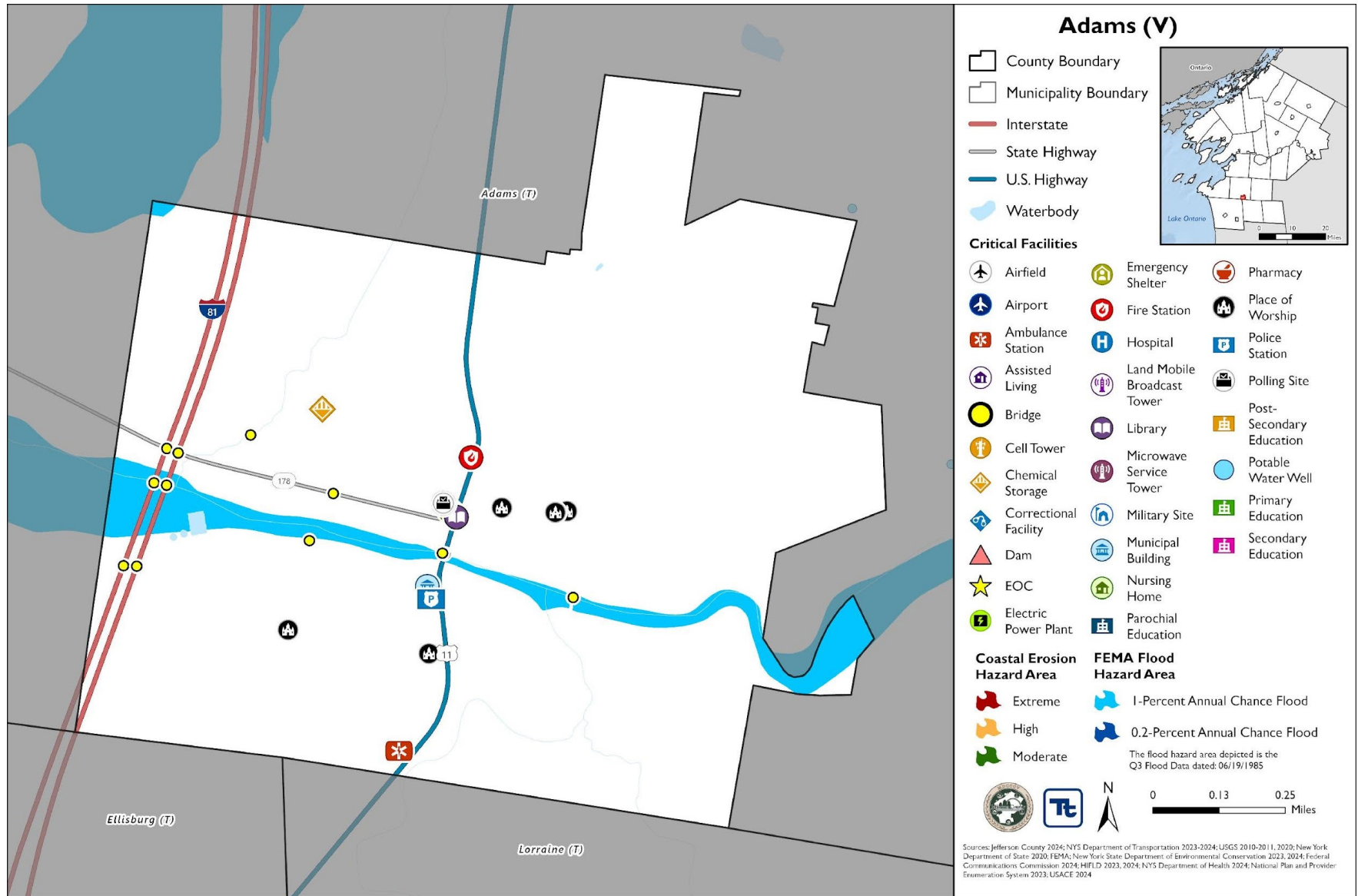
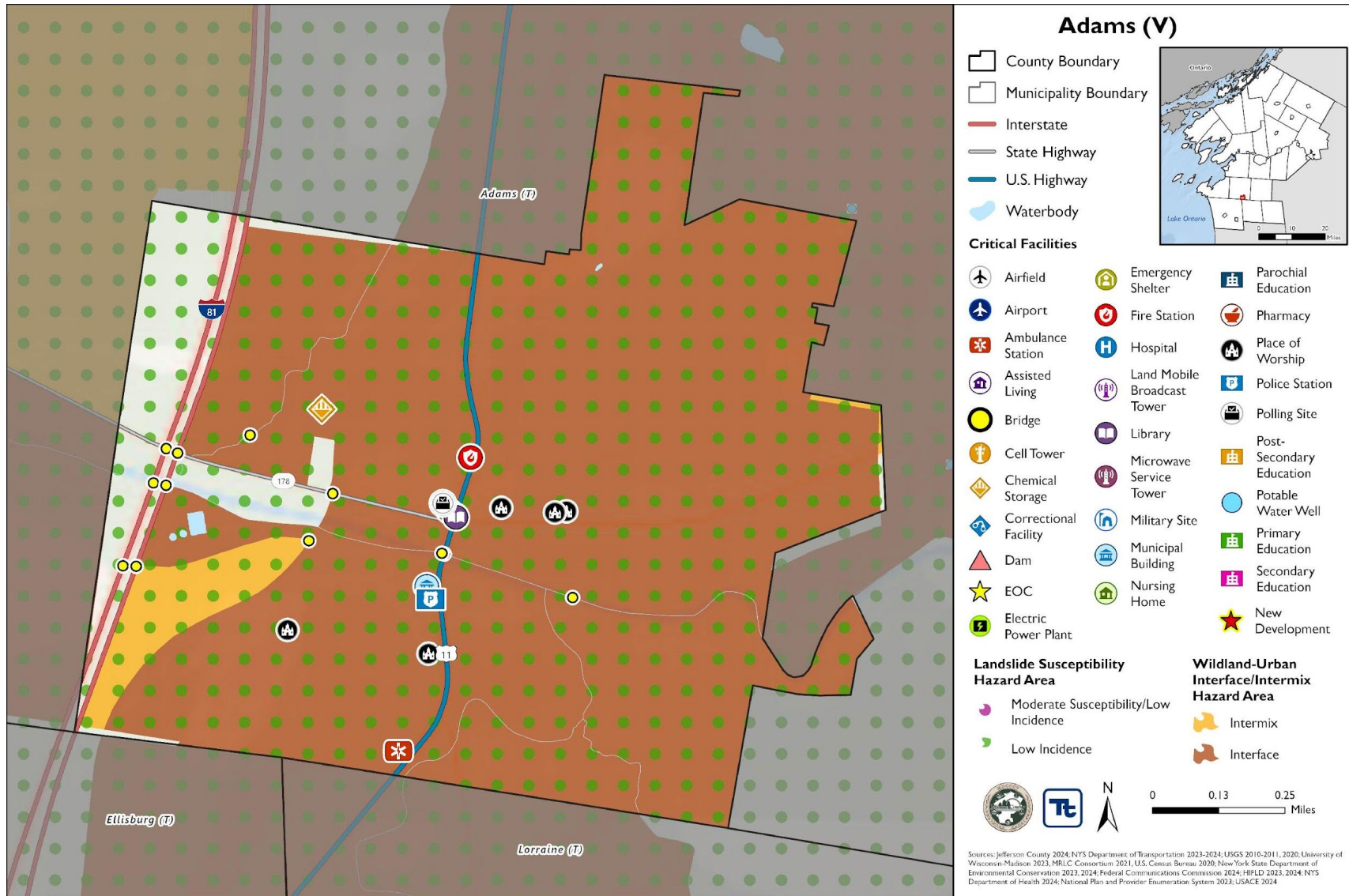




Figure 2. Adams Landslide and WUI Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





### 3.4.2 Previous Event History

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

Table C. Presidential Disaster Declaration History in Adams

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Adams
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 received eight inches of snow, no damages or losses were reported.
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 experienced standard power outages.
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 Adams

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Adams
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 reported power outages, flood damages and some damaged farm fields.
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 reported scattered power outages and downed trees.

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



### 3.4.3 Local Hazard Impacts Assessment

In the table below representatives from the Village of Adams 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 dam at Sandy Creek is 25-30 feet below grade so any overtopping is well below an area where flooding could occur so there are no known impacts.
Drought	The Village has not had to enact any water conservation restrictions. No known impacts.
Extreme Temperature	<p>During extreme cold events, Route 11 (N. Main St) floods and water will seep out of the road. The Village has spent money on leak detection and have ensured it is not water infrastructure and is a groundwater source. The Village does not have to close the road but has to increase salting to deal with icing.</p> <p>Water meters occasionally freeze in resident’s basements, and the fire department responds and pumps out people’s homes.</p> <p>The Fire department is the emergency shelter for power outages/extreme cold.</p>
Flood	No known impacts.
Geological Hazards	No known impacts.
Severe Storm	Trees have been knocked over due to high winds which impacts utility lines, resulting in power outages. The Village utilizes a Tree Release form (the homeowner grants the Village the right to remove the tree to prevent damage).
Severe Winter Storm	<p>Interstate 81 is closed due to winter storms regularly and snowfall can reach 2-4 feet. This can result in days of road closures, and school closures. The Village has adequate equipment and staff, including part time seasonal workers for snow removal. The last significant ice storm was in 1997.</p> <p>Trapped motorists utilize the Village’s fire department for emergency shelter when Interstate 81 (north/south main corridor) is closed due to extreme snowfall.</p>
Wildfire	No known impacts. Village fire department is a huge asset.

### 3.4.4 Vulnerable Community Assets

In the table below representatives from the Village of Adams Hazard Mitigation Planning team assessed specific impacts to the assets included in the table below. If an exist 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
<b>Agriculture</b>	No known impacts	<b>Local Roads</b>	Liberty Street embankment and the west side of rail tracks is impacted by erosion
<b>Airports</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Major Employers</b>	No known impacts
<b>Area: Concentration of Businesses</b>	No known impacts	<b>Medical Centers (non-hospital)</b>	No known impacts
<b>Area: Concentration of Residences</b>	No known impacts	<b>Natural Resources</b>	No known impacts
<b>Bridges</b>	An antiquated CSX Train Bridge is impacted by erosion. The foundation is in a state of advanced deterioration and the Village is concerned about Bridge failure that can lead to train derailment.	<b>Neighborhoods</b>	No known impacts
<b>Municipal Buildings</b>	No known impacts	<b>Parks and Recreational Sites</b>	No known issues
<b>College University</b>	Not applicable	<b>Place of Worship</b>	No known impacts
<b>Community Centers/Hubs</b>	No known impacts	<b>Private Property</b>	No known impacts
<b>Community Activities: major local events including festivals and economic drivers such as beaches, skiing, farming, fishing, etc.</b>	The Village has multiple fairs and events annually, but they have not experienced hazard impacts that affect their normal functioning to date.	<b>Public Transportation</b>	No known impacts
<b>Cultural/Historic Buildings/Sites</b>	No known impacts	<b>Schools (K-12)</b>	No known impacts
<b>Culverts</b>	No known impacts	<b>Small Businesses</b>	No known impacts
<b>Elder-care Facilities</b>	No known impacts	<b>Supermarkets Grocery Stores</b>	No known impacts
<b>Fire/Police Stations</b>	No known impacts	<b>Transportation - Mobile Asset Storage</b>	No known impacts
<b>Gas Stations</b>	No known impacts	<b>Utilities</b>	No known impacts



<b>Community Asset</b>	<b>Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities</b>	<b>Community Asset</b>	<b>Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities</b>
<b>Highways</b>	Interstate 81 (see above)	<b>Wastewater Treatment Plants</b>	Stormwater will reach the wet well, when the Sandy Creek level rises, causing issues with the effluent. This does not occur with any regularity and the Village works with NYSDEC to manage the risk.
<b>Hospitals</b>	No known impacts	<b>Waterfront</b>	No known impacts
<b>Other</b>	No known impacts	<b>Drinking Water Resources</b>	No known impacts



### 3.4.5 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	N/A	N/A	This is not an issue.	N/A	Low
Drought	Stayed the same	Stayed the same	-	Stayed the same	Low
Extreme Temperatures	Stayed the same	Stayed the same	-	Stayed the same	Low
Flood	Increased	Stayed the same	Although flood events have increased in their frequency, they are manageable, and the impacts have been minimal. The Village is very active in maintaining and improving water-related infrastructure.	Increase due to more rain.	Low
Geologic Hazards	N/A	N/A	This is not an issue.	N/A	Low
Severe Weather	Increased	Stay the same.	High winds are more prevalent.	Increase	Low
Severe Winter Weather	Decreased	Stay the same.	Recently winter storms have not been as prevalent or impactful. This winter has been more severe, but the impacts overall have trended downward.	Stay the same.	Medium
Wildfire	N/A	N/A	The Village has not experienced a wildfire, and it is not currently considered an imminent threat.	N/A	Low

### 3.4.6 Critical Facilities

Table G. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

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

### 3.5 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.

#### 3.5.1 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?	The Village issues zoning permits and tracks these as well as building permits issued through the county.
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	The Village does not have development in the floodplain.
Does your community have a buildable land inventory? If yes, please describe.	Developable vacant lots, with water and sewer access, are tracked.

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

	New Construction Permits Issued			Total
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	
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



	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	1	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA				
2024				
Total Permits				
Permits within SFHA				

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
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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
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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
Outdated Water Main Replacement - 5,000 ft in the next 2-3 years.	Water Infrastructure	-	Under Rte. 11	None Identified	-
NYS DOT - replacing culvert	Drainage Infrastructure	-	Rte. 178 near Interstate 81.	None Identified	Will result in road closures shutting down southbound traffic from accessing the Village.

### 3.6 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.



### 3.6.1 NFIP Statistics

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

Table M. Adams NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	1
# Claims (Losses)	3
Total Loss Payments	\$21,945.41
# 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

### 3.6.2 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.	Sandy Creek Area
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?	David Ross, Floodplain Administrator
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Zoning
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No



NFIP Topic	Comments
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law 1 of 1993
When was the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) adopted, if applicable?	06/19/85
Explain NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, inspections, engineering capability, GIS, etc.)	Permit review
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in your community, if any?	Lack of training
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?	Yes, more training.
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations? What is the process to make sure these structures are brought into compliance?	Building codes, County
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Zoning/Planning
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)?	No
How many structures (residential and non-residential) are exposed to flood risk within the community outside of the regulatory maps?	Approximately ten.
Does the community maintain elevation records? If yes, please describe.	No - New construction only would have elevations.
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	Unknown



NFIP Topic	Comments
How does the community teach property owners or other stakeholders about the importance of flood insurance?	If permit is in floodplain would educate but none issued to this date.
What digital sources (like the FEMA Map Service Center, National Flood Hazard Layer) or non-regulatory tools does your community use?	FEMA Map
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?	None
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: January 15, 2009 CAV: June 9, 1994
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

### 3.7 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

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



### 3.7.1 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 Adams 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.

Table O. Ordinances

Capability Name	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
Building Codes	Yes	All of the communities in Jefferson County regulate construction through the use of a building code. The Village of Adams adheres 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.	Planning Board
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	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 Manager



Capability Name	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, Article 40 – Article VIII	A site plan is a critical document that ensures a project complies with zoning regulations, building codes, and environmental guidelines	Planning Board
Subdivision Code	Yes, Article 91, LL No. 2, 2006	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
Wellhead Protection	Yes	The purpose of a Wellhead Protection Ordinance is to protect the municipal water supply and promote public health, safety, and general welfare by regulating and restricting land use.	Planning Board
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes, Article 40	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 Adams. 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 Village stated that developing a Comprehensive Plan would be beneficial. 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
Business / Downtown Revitalization / Development Plan	Yes	The Village is currently working on a NY Forward grant to fund downtown revitalization projects.
Economic Development Plan	Yes	The Village is working with the County to plan for Micron expansion (residential and commercial development), including and a plan for CSX related development/railroad docking facilities.
Local Waterfront Revitalization Plan	Yes	The Village has proposed projects to NY Forward grants, pending funding for implementation.
Sheltering Plan	Yes	Fire department operations.
Stormwater Management Plan	Currently in development	-
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA)	Yes	-
Transportation Plan	Yes	NYSDOT - Route 11 is an emergency route/main arterial that is well monitored and maintained by the state.

### 3.7.2 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 Adams. 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 Adams. 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
Chief Building Official	Yes	Jefferson County



Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments
Civil Engineer	Yes	Contracted through Barton and Loguidice
Code Enforcement Official	Yes	David Ross
Economic Development Commission/Committee	Yes	The Village works with JCIDA
Emergency Manager	Yes	-
Environmental Specialist	Yes	Village engineers and NYSDEC partners
Grant Writer	Yes	Contracted through Barton and Loguidice with success
Maintenance Programs	Yes	DPW (sewer, water plants), Highway and road development
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	The Mayor, the Planning Board, DPW
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes	With County, State, other towns, related to shared services, intermunicipal agreements. Water supply agreements: Adams Center currently has three water districts supplied by the Village. Expanding water services to the Town of Lorraine is in progress. Fire Districts DANC - operational support for water and sewer services available to the Village, though this has not yet been needed. Village utilizes DANC for disposal of sewer plant by product.
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	Contracted service with Advanced Business Systems.
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) applications	Yes	GIS assistance and mapping through DANC.
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	The Village and its contractors are very active in grant application/project implementation. The Village actively develops and tracks shovel ready projects to successfully apply for grant funding.
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Zoning: David Ross, DPW Anthony Frederick.
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Receives support from the County, Barton & Loguidice.
Planning Board	Yes	Village Board, Mayor, DPW
Planning Department	Yes	Village Board, Mayor, DPW
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	Department of Public Works



Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments
Zoning Board of Appeals	Yes	Five Members
Other	Yes	NYMIR - Village's insurance provider does human resources training and staff support. Tug Hill Commission provides training, support related to developing local policies, ordinances, etc. Village Police Department

### 3.7.3 Fiscal Capability

The table below summarizes financial resources available to the Village of Adams.

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	No
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes (water, sewer)
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	
Incur debt through special tax bonds	
Incur debt through private activity bonds	
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	
Other Federal (non-FEMA) funding programs	
FEMA funding programs	
Other State funding programs	DASNY grant funded playground NYSEFC
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	



### 3.7.4 Education and Outreach Capability

The table below summarizes 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, Watertown Daily Times
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 Media	Yes, Chapter 7
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Yes, the school maintains this.
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No
Public information officer or communications office	Yes, Mayor per Village bylaws.
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes, through local news media and Fire Whistle (warning system)
Other	Emergency Action Plan for safety and well-being of employees and municipal buildings.

### 3.7.5 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. Community Capacity

Hazard	Strong, Moderate, Weak, None
Dam Failure	Moderate
Drought	Moderate
Extreme Temperature	Strong
Flood	Strong
Geological Hazards	N/A



**Village of Adams**

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<b>Hazard</b>	<b>Strong, Moderate, Weak, None</b>
Severe Storm	Strong
Severe Winter Storm	Strong
Wildfire	Strong



## 3.8 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

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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.

### 3.8.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

The Village did not participate in the last plan.

### 3.8.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

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

- In 2011 the Village built a new drinking water plant. The EFI plant is on a natural aquifer recharge zone with 5 drilled wells and 1 infiltration well. It has a 300,000-gallon holding tank and new facility.
- Completed in 2022 the Village did a full upgrade of the sewer plant and overhauled all pumps, aeration, drying, controls. The project cost \$5M and was funded through a federal bond and NYSEFC WIIA grant.
  - Funding: \$1M WQIP, \$1M WIAA, NYSEFC Financed the remaining portion with a 30 year, 0% interest loan.

### 3.8.3 Identified Issues

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

- Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Clay Street, which is in the Village, has a gutter system which washes away and has to be repaired yearly. The Village may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as upgraded storm drainage and the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding.
- An antiquated CSX Train Bridge is impacted by erosion, and the foundation is in a state of advanced deterioration. The Village is concerned about Bridge failure that can lead to train derailment and potential hazardous spills.
- Liberty Street embankment and the west side of the rail tracks is impacted by erosion which threatens the transportation lifeline which may negatively impact emergency responders and trains that rely on the west side of the rail tracks.
- Lead Service Inventory: unfunded state mandate that all existing lead pipes have to be replaced. Approximately 300 out of 800 services will have to be dug up (site excavation) and inspected for lead. galvanized must be replaced. Phase 2 of inventory process.



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

Adams 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-AdamsV-01. Floodprone Roads

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Administration, County, United States Army Corps of Engineers	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Clay Street, which is in the Village, has a gutter system which washes away and has to be repaired yearly. Hungerford Avenue also experiences seasonal flooding from snowmelt ever year. The Village may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as upgraded storm drainage and the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will conduct a flood study and begin working the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to identify potential mitigation actions to reduce the occurrence of flooding and flood risk when floods do occur. Once identified, cost-effective actions will be carried out.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Village Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 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:	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:	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	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures, Property Protection, Structural Flood Control Projects	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
	Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive



Action 2025-AdamsV-02. Bridge Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Administration, County, Engineer	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	An antiquated CSX Train Bridge is impacted by erosion, and the foundation is in a state of advanced deterioration. The Village is concerned about Bridge failure that can lead to train derailment and potential hazardous spills.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will work with an engineer to identify the vulnerabilities at the CSX Train Bridge and will work with the engineer to discuss cost effective solutions for repair. Once the best and most cost-effective solution is decided, the Village will acquire the funding to implement the chosen solution.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Village Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	The CSX Bridge will remain in service and will be safer and have adequately updated infrastructure to prevent any potential train derailments.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	All populations will be safer from a train derailment.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be impacted by a failed CSX Bridge.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The Bridge is classified as an important train transportation routes are more likely to remain open	
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 potential damages.	
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	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures, Property Protection, Structural Flood Control Projects	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Remove bridge	Not feasible
	Relocate bridge	Cost prohibitive



Action 2025-AdamsV-03. Roadway Erosion

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Administration, County, Engineer	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	Liberty Street embankment and the west side of the rail tracks is impacted by erosion which threatens the transportation lifeline which may negatively impact emergency responders and trains that rely on the west side of the rail tracks.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will work with an engineer to identify the vulnerabilities at Liberty Street and the west side of the rail tracks. Once the best and most cost-effective solution is decided, the Village will acquire the funding to implement the chosen solution for Liberty Street and the tracks.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Village Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	The railroad and Liberty Street will remain operable and will be safer and have adequately updated infrastructure to reduce erosion concerns and strengthen the transportation lifeline.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	All populations have more reliable access to Liberty Street and will be better protected from potential train derailments on the west side of the rail tracks.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be more likely to occur with a more reliable transportation lifeline.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain functional during heavy rain or flooding events.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Emergency vehicles and first responders will have sufficient access to communities to render aid when needed.	
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	Structure and Infrastructure Project, Natural Systems Protection	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures, Property Protection, Structural Flood Control Projects	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Relocate Road	Not Cost Effective
	Remove Road	Not feasible



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-AdamsV-01	Floodprone Road	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-AdamsV-02	Bridge Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-AdamsV-03	Roadway Erosion	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)*