

9.10 TOWN OF JOHNSTOWN

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Town of Johnstown.

A.) HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINT OF CONTACT

| Primary Point of Contact | Alternate Point of Contact |
|---|--|
| Ryan Fagan, CEO P.O. Box 88, Johnstown, NY 12095 518-810-4671 tofbuildings@frontiernet.net | TJ Bradt, Highway Supervisor P.O. Box 88, Johnstown, NY 12095 518-725-5116 tbradt@nycap.rr.com |

B.) TOWN PROFILE

Population

7,149 (estimated 2008 U.S. Census)

Location

The Town of Johnstown is located in Fulton County, in the foothills of the Adirondacks. The town is on the southern border of the county and the southern town line is the border of Montgomery County.

According to the United States Census Bureau, the town has a total area of 71.4 square miles (184.9 km²), of which, 70.2 square miles (181.8 km²) of it is land and 1.2 square miles (3.0 km²) of it (1.63%) is water.

Climate

Fulton County, located in the foothills of the Adirondack Mountains with all its municipalities, generally experiences seasonable weather patterns characteristic of the northeastern U.S. Warm summers are typically experienced, with occasional high temperatures and humidity. Midsummer temperature high is 80°F. The winters of Fulton County are long and cold, with January temperature low of 9°F.

The Adirondacks have four distinct seasons that range from normal to severe winters and cool summers. The summer climate is cool in the Adirondacks. It is not uncommon for temperatures to approach the freezing level in the Adirondacks during June and the latter half of August. The average length of the freeze free season in New York State varies from 100 to 120 days in the Adirondacks. Fulton County gets on average 44 inches of rain and about 80 inches of snow per year.

Brief History

The Town of Johnstown was founded by William Johnson, a British military officer and colonial government official, in a region once known as Kingsborough. Johnson named the settlement after his son, John Johnson, and by 1762 constructed a baronial hall.

The Town of Johnstown was formed in 1793 and served as the seat of sprawling Montgomery County, which encompassed a major portion of Upstate New York. The town was divided afterwards to form new towns in the county: Mohawk (1837 and now in Montgomery County), Bleecker (1831), and Caroga (1842). In 1772, Johnson constructed a courthouse and jail, partly at his own expense, leading to further development.

The core of the town was incorporated as a village in 1808. Later, in 1895, the village was chartered as the City of Johnstown.

Governing Body Format

The Town of Johnstown is governed by the Town Supervisor, Deputy Supervisor and elected Town Council.

Growth/Development Trends

No information is available at this time.

C.) NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY SPECIFIC TO THE TOWN

| Type of Event | FEMA Disaster # (if applicable) | Date | Preliminary Damage Assessment |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Severe Storms and Flooding | DR-1148 | November 8-15, 1996 | Between November 8 and 9, the storm produced 4 to 5.5 inches of rain across Fulton County. Several bridges were damaged in the County. According to SHELDUS and NOAA-NCDC, Fulton County had approximately \$400 K in property damage. |
| Severe Storm | DR-1244 | September 7, 1998 | A cluster of fast-moving thunderstorms developed and moved through Rochester and Syracuse, then on into the Mohawk River Valley during the early morning of September 7 th . The Derecho continued into southern sections of Vermont and New Hampshire. Fulton, Herkimer, and Montgomery Counties were declared disaster areas. The County experienced approximately \$1.5 million in damages, which included 350 homes that were destroyed. |
| Severe Storms, Tornadoes and Flooding | DR-1486 | July 21 – August 11, 2003 | The storms struck Fulton County in August 2003. According to SHELDUS and NOAA-NCDC, Fulton County had approximately \$135 K in property damages. |
| Severe Storms and Flooding | DR-1650 | June 26 – July 10, 2006 | Between June 28 and 29, in Fulton County, East Canada Creek flooded within the vicinity of the Town of Stratford and the Village of Dolgeville. Damages for Fulton County were not available. |

Number of FEMA Identified Repetitive Flood Loss Properties: 0
Number of FEMA Identified Severe Repetitive Flood Loss Properties: 0

Source: FEMA Region 2, January 2010



D.) NATURAL HAZARD RISK/VULNERABILITY RISK RANKING

| Rank # | Hazard type | Estimate of Potential Dollar Losses to Structures Vulnerable to the Hazard ^{a,c} | Probability of Occurrence | Risk Ranking Score (Probability x Impact) | Hazard Ranking ^b |
|--------|---------------------|---|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 3 | Earthquake | 500-Year MRP: \$1,568,581 ^{c, e, f} 2,500-Year MRP: \$15,195,202 ^{c, e, f} | Rare | 16 | Low |
| 2 | Flood | 100-Year MRP: \$2,593,000 ^{c, e} 500-Year MRP: \$3,152,000 ^{c, e} | Frequent | 27 | Medium |
| 1 | Severe Storm | 500-Year MRP: \$309,665 ^{c, d, g} | Frequent | 48 | High |
| 1 | Severe Winter Storm | 1% - \$4,793,870 ^{c, d} 5% - \$23,969,350 ^{c, d} | Frequent | 48 | High |

- a. Building damage ratio estimates based on FEMA 386-2 (August 2001)
- b. High = Total hazard priority risk ranking score of 40 and above
Medium = Total hazard priority risk ranking of 20-40
Low = Total hazard risk ranking below 20
- c. The valuation of general building stock and loss estimates determined in Fulton County were based on the default general building stock database provided in HAZUS-MH MR4 (RSMMeans 2006).
- d. Severe storm and severe winter storm hazard loss estimates are structural values only; does not include the value of contents.
- e. Loss estimates represent both structure and contents for the flood hazard and earthquake hazards.
- f. Earthquake loss estimates, calculated at the Census tract level, are reported for the City of Gloversville, Town of Johnstown, and City of Johnstown.
- g. No general building stock damages were calculated by HAZUS for the 100-year MRP severe storm event.

E.) CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

This section identifies the following capabilities of the local jurisdiction:

- Legal and regulatory capability
- Administrative and technical capability
- Fiscal capability
- Community classification.

E.1) Legal and Regulatory Capability

| Regulatory Tools (Codes, Ordinances., Plans) | Local Authority (Y or N) | Prohibitions (State or Federal) (Y or N) | Higher Jurisdictional Authority (Y or N) | State Mandated (Y or N) | Code Citation (Section, Paragraph, Page Number, date of adoption) |
|---|-----------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|---|
| 1) Building Code | Y | N | Y | Y | 1203.3, 1965 |
| 2) Zoning Ordinance | Y | Y | Y | N | Local Law Chapter 84 |
| 3) Subdivision Ordinance | Y | N | N | N | Local Law Chapter 63 |
| 4) NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (if you are in the NFIP, you must have this.) | Y | Y | Y | Y | |
| 5) Growth Management | Y | N | N | N | Subsection 84 PUD |
| 6) Floodplain Management / Basin Plan | Y | Y | Y | N | |
| 7) Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance | Y | N | N | Y | Subsection 84 Site Plan Review SPEED Permit |
| 8) Comprehensive Plan / Master Plan/ General Plan | Y | Y | Y | N | Master Plan, 1992 |
| 9) Capital Improvements Plan | Y | N | N | N | Local Law |
| 10) Site Plan Review Requirements | Y | Y | Y | N | 84 Subsection 82 |
| 11) Open Space Plan | Y | N | N | N | 84 Subsection 32 (Greenspace) |
| 12) Economic Development Plan | N | Y | Y | N | |
| 13) Emergency Response Plan | Y | N | N | Y | Highway Superintendent |
| 14) Post Disaster Recovery Plan | Y | N | N | N | In House Program with USDA |
| 15) Post Disaster Recovery Ordinance | Y | N | N | N | |
| 16) Real Estate Disclosure req. | N | N | N | N | Assessor |
| 17) Other [Special Purpose Ordinances (i.e., critical or sensitive areas)] | Y | Y | Y | N | |

E.2) Administrative and Technical Capability

| Staff/ Personnel Resources | Available (Y or N) | Department/ Agency/Position |
|--|--------------------|--|
| 1) Planner(s) or Engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices | N | |
| 2) Engineer(s) or Professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure | N | |
| 3) Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards | N | |
| 4) NFIP Floodplain Administrator (if you are in the NFIP, you must have one.) | Y | TJ Bradt, Highway Supervisor (MIS says Code Enforcer?) |
| 5) Surveyor(s) | N | |
| 6) Personnel skilled or trained in "GIS" applications | Y | |
| 7) Scientist familiar with natural hazards in the Town of Johnstown | N | |
| 8) Emergency Manager | N | |
| 9) Grant Writer(s) | N | |
| 10) Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis | N | |

E.3) Fiscal Capability

| Financial Resources | Accessible or Eligible to use (Yes/No/Don't know) |
|--|---|
| 1) Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) | Don't Know |
| 2) Capital Improvements Project Funding | Don't Know |
| 3) Authority to Levy Taxes for specific purposes | Yes, Local Law |
| 4) User fees for water, sewer, gas or electric service | Yes |
| 5) Impact Fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes | Don't Know |
| 6) Incur debt through general obligation bonds | Don't Know |
| 7) Incur debt through special tax bonds | Don't Know |
| 8) Incur debt through private activity bonds | Don't Know |
| 9) Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas | Don't Know |
| 10) State mitigation grant programs (e.g. NYSDEC, NYCDEP) | |
| 11) Other | |

E.4) Community Classifications

| Program | Classification | Date Classified |
|--|----------------|-----------------|
| Community Rating System (CRS) | - | - |
| Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) | - | - |
| Public Protection | - | - |
| Storm Ready | - | - |
| Firewise | - | - |

N/A = Not applicable. NP = Not participating. - = Unavailable.

The classifications listed above relate to the community's effectiveness in providing services that may impact its vulnerability to the natural hazards identified. These classifications can be viewed as a gauge of the community's capabilities in all phases of emergency management (preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation) and are used as an underwriting parameter for determining the costs of various forms of insurance. The CRS class applies to flood insurance while the BCEGS and Public Protection classifications apply to standard property insurance. CRS classifications range on a scale of 1 to 10 with class one (1) being the best possible classification, and class 10 representing no classification benefit. Firewise classifications include a higher classification when the subject property is located beyond 1000 feet of a creditable fire hydrant and is within 5 road miles of a recognized Fire Station.

Criteria for classification credits are outlined in the following documents:

- The Community Rating System Coordinators Manual
- The Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule
- The ISO Mitigation online ISO's Public Protection website at <http://www.isomitigation.com/ppc/0000/ppc0001.html>
- The National Weather Service Storm Ready website at <http://www.weather.gov/stormready/howto.htm>
- The National Firewise Communities website at <http://firewise.org/>

F.) PROPOSED HAZARD MITIGATION INITIATIVES

| Initiative | Mitigation Initiative | Applies to New and/or Existing Structures* | Hazard(s) Mitigated | Goals Met | Objectives Met | Lead Agency | Support agencies | Estimated Cost | Sources of Funding | Timeline |
|------------|--|--|---------------------|------------|--|--|------------------|----------------|--|---------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| TJ-1a | Where appropriate, support retrofitting of structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as priority. Identify facilities that are viable candidates for retrofitting based on cost-effectiveness versus relocation. Where retrofitting is determined to be a viable option, consider implementation of that action based on available funding. | Existing | Flood, Severe Storm | 1, 2, 3, 5 | 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-6, 1-8, 2-4, 2-5, 3-1, 3-4, 5-2 | Municipality (via NFIP Floodplain Administrator) | SEMO, FEMA | High | FEMA Mitigation Grant Programs and local budget (or property owner) for cost share | Long-term DOF |
| TJ-1b | Where appropriate, support purchase, or relocation of structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as priority. Identify facilities that are viable candidates for relocation based on cost-effectiveness versus retrofitting. Where relocation is determined to be a viable option, consider implementation of that action based on available funding. | Existing | Flood, Severe Storm | 1, 2, 3, 5 | 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-6, 1-8, 2-4, 2-5, 3-1, 3-4, 5-2 | Municipality (via NFIP Floodplain Administrator) | SEMO, FEMA | High | FEMA Mitigation Grant Programs and local budget (or property owner) for cost share | Long-term DOF |
| TJ-2 | Consider participation in the Community Rating System (CRS) to further manage flood risk and reduce flood insurance premiums for NFIP policyholders. | New & Existing | Flood | 1, 2, 3 | 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-6, 1-7, 1-8, 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-5, 3-1, 3-6 | Municipality (via NFIP Floodplain Administrator) | SEMO, ISO, FEMA | Low - Medium | Local Budget | Short |

SECTION 9.10: TOWN OF JOHNSTOWN

| Initiative | Mitigation Initiative | Applies to New and/or Existing Structures* | Hazard(s) Mitigated | Goals Met | Objectives Met | Lead Agency | Support agencies | Estimated Cost | Sources of Funding | Timeline |
|------------|---|--|---------------------|-------------|---|---|--|--------------------------------|--|----------|
| TJ-3 | Continue to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan, as defined in Section 7.0. This includes gathering additional demographic, general building stock, critical facility, and event loss data (damages, high water marks, etc.) needed to enhance the County's vulnerability analysis (i.e., Level 2 HAZUS analysis) in future plan updates. | New & Existing | All Hazards | 1 through 5 | All | Municipality (via mitigation planning point of contacts) | County (through Mitigation Planning Coordinator), SEMO | Low – High (for 5-year update) | Local Budget, possibly FEMA Mitigation Grant Funding for 5-year update | Ongoing |
| TJ-4 | Maintain compliance with and good-standing in the NFIP including adoption and enforcement of floodplain management requirements including regulating all new and substantially improved construction in Special Hazard Flood Areas, floodplain identification and mapping, and flood insurance outreach to the community. Further, continue to meet and/or exceed the minimum NFIP standards and criteria through the following NFIP-related continued compliance actions identified as Initiatives 4a through 4e. | New & Existing | Flood, Severe Storm | 1, 2, 3, 5 | 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-6, 1-7, 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-5, 3-1, 3-6, 5-2 | Municipality (via NFIP Floodplain Administrator) | SEMO, ISO, FEMA | Low - Medium | Local Budget | Ongoing |
| TJ-4a | Consider the adoption of higher regulatory standards to manage flood risk (i.e. increased freeboard, cumulative substantial damage/improvements). | New & Existing | Flood, Severe Storm | 1, 4 | 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-6; All of 4 | Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator) | SEMO, ISO, FEMA | Low | Local Budget | Short |



SECTION 9.10: TOWN OF JOHNSTOWN

| Initiative | Mitigation Initiative | Applies to New and/or Existing Structures* | Hazard(s) Mitigated | Goals Met | Objectives Met | Lead Agency | Support agencies | Estimated Cost | Sources of Funding | Timeline |
|------------|--|--|---------------------|-------------|---|---|---|----------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| TJ-4b | Develop and implement an enhanced public outreach/education/information program for example: develop a flood risk management webpage where information and mapping can be posted, include NFIP information in regular newsletter and mailings, etc | N/A | Flood, Severe Storm | 2, 5 | All of 2; 5-2 | Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator) | SEMO, ISO, FEMA | Low - Medium | Local Budget; FEMA HMA | DOF |
| TJ-4c | Determine if a Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC) is needed, and schedule if needed. | N/A | Flood, Severe Storm | 1, 5 | 1-4, 1-6, 1-7; 5-2 | Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator) | SEMO, ISO, FEMA | Low - Medium | Local Budget | Short |
| TJ-4d | Have designated NFIP Floodplain Administrator become a Certified Floodplain Manager through the ASFPM, and consider relevant continuing education training such as FEMA Benefit-Cost Analysis. | N/A | Flood, Severe Storm | 1, 3 | 1-4; 3-3 | Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator) | SEMO, ISO, FEMA | Low - Medium | Local Budget | Short |
| TJ-4e | Require and archive elevation certificates. | N/A | Flood, Severe Storm | 1, 3 | 1-3, 1-4, 1-6, 1-7; 3-1 | Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator) | SEMO, ISO, FEMA | Low | Local Budget | Short |
| TJ-5 | Continue to develop, enhance, and implement existing emergency plans. | New & Existing | All Hazards | 1, 2, 3, 5 | 1-1, 1-6, 1-9, 2-2, 3-2, 3-3, 3-4, 3-5, 5-2, 5-3 | Municipality | County Emergency Management, SEMO | Low - Medium | Local Budget | Ongoing |
| TJ-6 | Create/enhance/ maintain mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities for continuity of operations. | New & Existing | All Hazards | 1, 2, 3, 5 | 1-1, 1-6, 1-9, 2-2, 3-2, 3-3, 3-4, 3-5, 5-1, 5-2, 5-3 | Municipality | Surrounding municipalities and County | Low - Medium | Local Budget | Ongoing |
| TJ-7 | Support County-wide initiatives identified in Section 9.1 of the County Annex. | New & Existing | All Hazards | 1 through 5 | All | Municipality | County and Regional agencies (as appropriate) | Low - High | Existing programs and grant funding | Ongoing – Long-term depending on initiative |



SECTION 9.10: TOWN OF JOHNSTOWN

| Initiative | Mitigation Initiative | Applies to New and/or Existing Structures* | Hazard(s) Mitigated | Goals Met | Objectives Met | Lead Agency | Support agencies | Estimated Cost | Sources of Funding | Timeline |
|------------|---|--|--|-----------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------|-------------------------|----------|
| | | | | | | | for initiative) | | where applicable | |
| TJ-8 | Examine all dams privately owned dams including mountain lake dam, Keck lake dam, cork center dam, and municipal watershed dam. | Existing | Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm | 1, 3, 5 | 1-1, 3-4, 5-1 | Municipality | Private owners, County and Regional agencies (as appropriate for initiative) | Medium | HMA grant, Local Budget | DOF |
| TJ-9 | Investigate Increasing capacity of culverts in vulnerable areas of town to alleviate flooding and during rain, and heavy snowfall events and to ensure fire access. | Existing | Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm | 1, 3 | 1-1, 3-4 | Municipality | | Medium | HMA grant, Local Budget | DOF |
| TJ-10 | Enhance community resilience to severe storms (incl. severe winter storms) by joining the NOAA "Storm Ready" program. "StormReady" communities are better prepared to save lives from the onslaught of severe weather through advanced planning, education and awareness. Participation in the NOAA "StormReady" program shall include providing information on the "StormReady" program, facilitating public outreach and awareness programs, and supporting community storm risk reduction activities as appropriate. Specific actions addressed by "StormReady" participation include establishing a 24 hour Warning Point, increase number of ways EOC receives NWS warnings, increase number of ways to disseminate warnings, monitoring hydrometeorological data, providing annual weather safety talks, train weather spotters, create a formal hazardous weather plan, host annual visits by NWS to communities, etc. | | | | | | | | | |
| | See above description | N/A | Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm | 1, 2, 5 | 1-2, 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-5, 5-2 | Municipal Administration | Fulton County Office of Emergency Services | Low | Local Budget | Short |
| TJ-11 | Build an enclosure for the salt storage pile (100 x 250 square feet) to help prevent run-off from impacting nearby waterways | NA | Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm | 3, 4 | 3-3, 3-4, 3-5, 4-1 | Municipal Department of Public Works | NYS DEC | Medium | DEC | DOF |

Notes: Short term = 1 to 5 years. Long Term= 5 years or greater. OG = On going program. DOF = Depending on funding.

*Does this mitigation initiative reduce the effects of hazards on new and/or existing buildings and/or infrastructure? Not applicable (NA) is inserted if this does not apply.



G.) ANALYSIS OF MITIGATION ACTIONS

This table summarizes the participant's mitigation actions by hazard of concern and the six mitigation types to illustrate that the Town has selected a comprehensive range of actions/projects.

| Hazard of Concern | Mitigation Type | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| | 1. Prevention | 2. Property Protection | 3. Public Education and Awareness | 4. Natural Resource Protection | 5. Emergency Services | 6. Structural Projects |
| Earthquake | TJ-3, TJ-7 | TJ-3, TJ-7 | TJ-3, TJ-7 | TJ-3, TJ-7 | TJ-3, TJ-5, TJ-6, TJ-7 | TJ-3, TJ-7 |
| Flooding (riverine, flash, coastal and urban flooding) | TJ-2, TJ-3, TJ-4, TJ-4a to 4e, TJ-7, TJ-8 | TJ-1a and b, TJ-2, TJ-3, TJ-4, TJ-4a to 4e, TJ-7 | TJ-1a and b, TJ-2, TJ-3, TJ-4, TJ-4a to 4e, TJ-7 | TJ-3, TJ-4, TJ-4a to 4e, TJ-7 | TJ-2, TJ-3, TJ-5, TJ-6, TJ-7 | TJ-3, TJ-7, TJ-9 |
| Severe Storms (windstorms, thunderstorms, hail, lightning and tornados) | TJ-3, TJ-4, TJ-4a to 4e, TJ-7, TJ-8, TJ-10 | TJ-3, TJ-4, TJ-4a to 4e, TJ-7 | TJ-3, TJ-4, TJ-4a to 4e, TJ-7 | TJ-3, TJ-4, TJ-4a to 4e, TJ-7 | TJ-3, TJ-5, TJ-6, TJ-7 | TJ-3, TJ-7, TJ-9 |
| Severe Winter Storm (heavy snow, blizzards, ice storms) | TJ-3, TJ-7, TJ-8, TJ-10 | TJ-3, TJ-7 | TJ-3, TJ-7 | TJ-3, TJ-7 | TJ-3, TJ-5, TJ-6, TJ-7 | TJ-3, TJ-7, TJ-9 |

Notes:

- 1. Prevention:** Government, administrative or regulatory actions or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. These actions also include public activities to reduce hazard losses. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.
- 2. Property Protection:** Actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.
- 3. Public Education and Awareness:** Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and school-age and adult education programs.
- 4. Natural Resource Protection:** Actions that minimize hazard loss and also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.
- 5. Emergency Services:** Actions that protect people and property, during and immediately following, a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities.
- 6. Structural Projects:** Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

H.) PRIORITIZATION OF MITIGATION INITIATIVES

| Initiative # | # of Objectives Met | Benefits | Costs | Do Benefits equal or exceed Costs? (Yes or No) | Is project Grant eligible? (Yes or No) | Can Project be funded under existing programs/budgets? (Yes or No) | Priority (High, Med., Low) |
|--------------|---------------------|----------|-------|---|---|---|-------------------------------|
| TJ-1a | 11 | H | H | Y | Y | N | M-H* |
| TJ-1b | 11 | H | H | Y | Y | N | M-H* |
| TJ-2 | 14 | M | L-M | Y | N | Y | H |
| TJ-3 | 27 | M | M | Y | N (Yes for 5 year update) | Y | H |
| TJ-4 | 15 | M | L-M | Y | N | Y | H |
| TJ-4a | 8 | H | L | Y | N | Y | H |
| TJ-4b | 6 | M | L-M | Y | Y | N | M |
| TJ-4c | 4 | M | L-M | Y | N | Y | H |
| TJ-4d | 2 | M | L-M | Y | N | Y | H |
| TJ-4e | 5 | M | L | Y | N | Y | H |
| TJ-5 | 10 | M | L-M | Y | N | Y | M |
| TJ-6 | 11 | M | L-M | Y | N | Y | H |
| TJ-7 | 27 | H | L-M | Y | Dependant on specific initiative | Dependant on specific initiative | M-H (dependant) |
| TJ-8 | 3 | M | M | Y | Y | N | M |
| TJ-9 | 2 | M | M | Y | Y | N | M |
| TJ-10 | 7 | L | L | Y | Y | N | M |

Notes: H = High. L = Low. M = Medium. N = No. N/A = Not applicable. Y = Yes.

*This initiative has a Medium priority based on the prioritization scheme used in this planning process (implementation based on grant funding), however it is recognized that addressing repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties is considered a high priority by FEMA and SEMO (as expressed in the State HMP), and thus shall be considered a High priority for all participants in the planning process.

Explanation of Priorities

- **High Priority** - A project that meets multiple objectives (i.e., multiple hazards), benefits exceeds cost, has funding secured or is an on-going project and project meets eligibility requirements for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) or Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program (PDM) programs. High priority projects can be completed in the short term (1 to 5 years).
- **Medium Priority** - A project that meets goals and objectives, benefits exceeds costs, funding has not been secured but project is grant eligible under, HMGP, PDM or other grant programs. Project can be completed in the short term, once funding is completed. Medium priority projects will become high priority projects once funding is secured.
- **Low Priority** - Any project that will mitigate the risk of a hazard, benefits do not exceed the costs or are difficult to quantify, funding has not been secured and project is not eligible for HMGP or PDM grant funding, and time line for completion is considered long term (1 to 10 years). Low priority projects may be eligible other sources of grant funding from other programs. A low priority project could become a high priority project once funding is secured as long as it could be completed in the short term.

Prioritization of initiatives was based on above definitions: Yes

Prioritization of initiatives was based on parameters other than stated above: Not applicable.

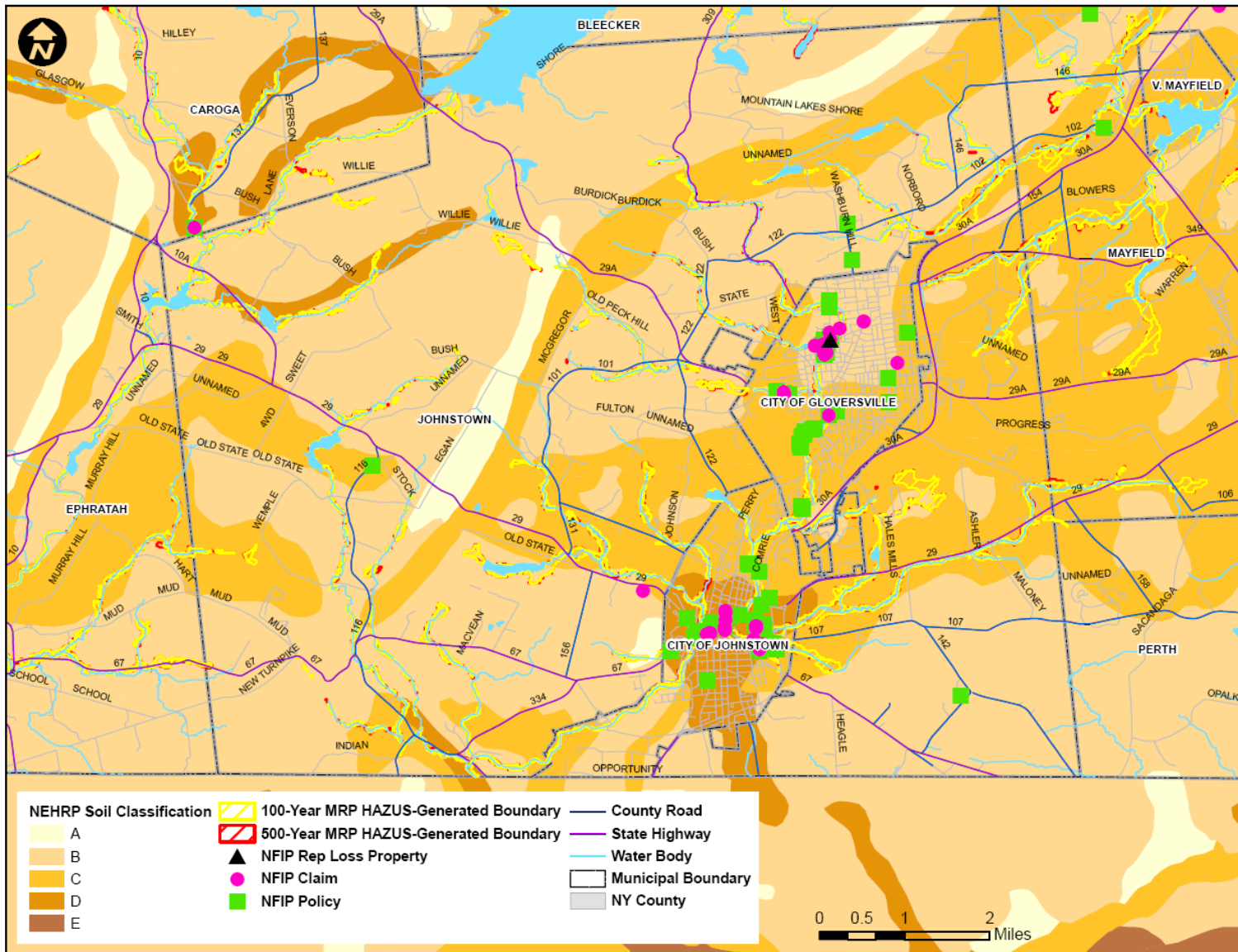
I.) FUTURE NEEDS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND RISK/VULNERABILITY

J.) HAZARD AREA EXTENT AND LOCATION

A hazard area extent and location map has been generated and is provided below for the Town of Johnstown to illustrate the probable areas impacted within the Town. This map is based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this Plan, and is considered to be adequate for planning purposes. Maps have only been generated for those hazards that can be clearly identified using mapping techniques and technologies, and for which the Town of Johnstown has significant exposure. The County maps are provided in the hazard profiles within Section 5.4, Volume I of this Plan.

K.) ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

No additional comments at this time.



Sources: FEMA Region II, 2010; HAZUS-MH MR4; NYSDPC, 2008

Notes: NFIP = National Flood Insurance Program. The entire municipality is vulnerable to the following hazards: earthquake, severe storm, and severe winter storm.