

**9.3 TOWN OF BROADALBIN**

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

**A.) HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINT OF CONTACT**

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Joe DiGiacomo, Supervisor (518) 883-8461 <a href="mailto:joemidnight@frontiernet.net">joemidnight@frontiernet.net</a>	Tina Winney (518) 883-5967 <a href="mailto:twinney@nycap.rr.com">twinney@nycap.rr.com</a>

**B.) TOWN PROFILE**

**Population**

5,280 (estimated 2008 U.S. Census)

**Location**

The Town of Broadalbin is located in Fulton County and contains the Village of Broadalbin. The town is on the eastern border of the county and is northwest of Albany. The town is partially in the Adirondack Park at the south end of Great Sacandaga Lake. The east town line is the border of Saratoga County. New York State Route 29 is an east-west highway through the Town of Broadalbin.

According to the United States Census Bureau, the village has a total area of 1.0 square miles (2.6 km<sup>2</sup>).None of the area is covered with 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 Broadalbin in New York State was one of the first organized in Fulton County, formed on March 12, 1793. The name Broadalbin was given by Daniel McIntyre who named it after his home town in Scotland. Formed from part of the old district of Caughnawaga, it originally included Northampton, which was split off from it in 1799, and the northeastern part of Perth, which was split off from Broadalbin in 1842.

The name of Broadalbin was not used until 1804. The town was previously called Fonda's Bush. In 1804, the Broadalbin Post Office was founded and the Broadalbin name was then official. Dutch settlers tried to



change the name to Rawsonville in 1815 in honor of Dr. E.G. Rawson. Their attempt was obviously not successful and the Broadalbin name remained.

The first recorded settler in this area was Henry Stoner who settled here with his family around 1770. One of his sons was the well-known Nicholas Stoner. The Stoners lived in this area until 1777 when they moved to Johnstown. He would later be killed by Indians on his farm in Amsterdam, which he had moved to after serving in the military.

**Governing Body Format**

The Town of Broadalbin is governed by a Town Supervisor and four Councilmen.

**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 <sup>th</sup> . 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 <sup>a,c</sup>	Probability of Occurrence	Risk Ranking Score (Probability x Impact)	Hazard Ranking <sup>b</sup>
3	Earthquake	500-Year MRP: \$1,053,623 <sup>c, e, f</sup> 2,500-Year MRP: \$10,142,679 <sup>c, e, f</sup>	Rare	16	Low
2	Flood	100-Year MRP: \$1,664,000 <sup>c, e</sup> 500-Year MRP: \$1,939,000 <sup>c, e</sup>	Frequent	27	Medium
1	Severe Storm	500-Year MRP: \$161,007 <sup>c, d, g</sup>	Frequent	48	High
1	Severe Winter Storm	1% - \$2,564,610 <sup>c, d</sup> 5% - \$12,823,050 <sup>c, d</sup>	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 (RSMeans 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 are calculated for the Town and Village of Broadalbin (Census-Tract analysis).
- 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	Adopted State 1203e, 2007 Adopted Local Law #2
2) Zoning Ordinance	Y	Y	Y	N	
3) Subdivision Ordinance	Y	N	N	N	Local Law #2 Section 103 9-10- 1997 and Chapter 223, 2-6-1979 Amended 1991
4) NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (if you are in the NFIP, you <b>must</b> have this.)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Local Law 1, Chapter 135, 6-22- 1987
5) Growth Management	Y	N	N	N	Comprehensive Plan, 2004
6) Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	Y	Y	Y	N	
7) Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance	Y	N	N	Y	
8) Comprehensive Plan / Master Plan/ General Plan	Y	Y	Y	N	Comprehensive Plan, 2004
9) Capital Improvements Plan	Y	N	N	N	
10) Site Plan Review Requirements	Y	Y	Y	N	
11) Open Space Plan	Y	N	N	N	Comprehensive Plan, 2004
12) Economic Development Plan	N	Y	Y	N	
13) Emergency Response Plan	Y	N	N	Y	
14) Post Disaster Recovery Plan	Y	N	N	N	
15) Post Disaster Recovery Ordinance	Y	N	N	N	
16) Real Estate Disclosure req.	N	N	N	N	
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 <b>must</b> have one.)	Y	Scott Everson
5) Surveyor(s)	N	
6) Personnel skilled or trained in "GIS" applications	N	
7) Scientist familiar with natural hazards in the Town of Broadalbin	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)	No
2) Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes
3) Authority to Levy Taxes for specific purposes	Yes
4) User fees for water, sewer, gas or electric service	No (In Process)
5) Impact Fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
6) Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
7) Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
8) Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
9) Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
10) State mitigation grant programs (e.g. NYSDEC, NYCDEP)	
11) Other	None

## 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
TB-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
TB-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
TB-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

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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
TB-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
TB-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
TB-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



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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
TB-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
TB-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
TB-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
TB-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	On-going
TB-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
TB-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
TB-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	Low - High	Existing programs and grant	Ongoing – Long-term depending



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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
							appropriate for initiative)		funding where applicable	on initiative
TB-8	Increase capacity and replace/update culverts in the Town	Existing	Flood, Severe Storm	1, 3, 5	1-1, 3-4, 5-3	Municipality	Municipality	Low - Medium	HMA Grant, Municipality for match	DOF
TB-9	Increase culvert size to decrease local flooding-CR 107 west of Midline Road, twin pipes, 18" x 50', West of CR 126, 30" x 50'.	Existing	Flood, Severe Storm	1, 3, 5	1-1, 3-4, 5-3	County	Municipality	Medium	HMA Grant, County Capital Budget	Short
TB-10	Increase culvert size to decrease local flooding-CR 138 south of Lampman Road, 36" x 60'.	Existing	Flood, Severe Storm	1, 3, 5	1-1, 3-4, 5-3	County	Municipality	Medium	HMA Grant, County Capital Budget	Short
TB-11	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	NA	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

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	TB-3, TB-7	TB-3, TB-7	TB-3, TB-7	TB-3, TB-7	TB-3, TB-5, TB-6, TB-7	TB-3, TB-7
Flooding (riverine, flash, coastal and urban flooding)	TB-2, TB-3, TB-4, TB-4a to 4e, TB-7	TB-1a and b, TB-2, TB-3, TB-4, TB-4a to 4e, TB-7	TB-1a and b, TB-2, TB-3, TB-4, TB-4a to 4e, TB-7	TB-3, TB-4a to 4e, TB-7	TB-2, TB-3, TB-5, TB-6, TB-7	TB-3, TB-7 to TB-10
Severe Storms (windstorms, thunderstorms, hail, lightning and tornados)	TB-3, TB-4, TB-4a to 4e, TB-7, TB-11	TB-3, TB-4, TB-4a to 4e, TB-7	TB-3, TB-4, TB-4a to 4e, TB-7	TB-3, TB-4, TB-4a to 4e, TB-7	TB-3, TB-5, TB-6, TB-7	TB-3, TB-7 to TB-10
Severe Winter Storm (heavy snow, blizzards, ice storms)	TB-3, TB-7, TB-11	TB-3, TB-7	TB-3, TB-7	TB-3, TB-7	TB-3, TB-5, TB-6, TB-7	TB-3, TB-7

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)
TB-1a	11	H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
TB-1b	11	H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
TB-2	14	M	L-M	Y	N	Y	H
TB-3	27	M	M	Y	N (Yes for 5 year update)	Y	H
TB-4	15	M	L-M	Y	N	Y	H
TB-4a	8	H	L	Y	N	Y	H
TB-4b	6	M	L-M	Y	Y	N	M
TB-4c	4	M	L-M	Y	N	Y	H
TB-4d	2	M	L-M	Y	N	Y	H
TB-4e	5	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
TB-5	10	M	L-M	Y	N	Y	M
TB-6	11	M	L-M	Y	N	Y	H
TB-7	27	H	L-M	Y	Dependant on specific initiative	Dependant on specific initiative	M-H (dependant)
TB-8	3	M	L-M	Y	Y	N	M
TB-9	3	M	M	Y	Y	N	H
TB-10	3	M	M	Y	Y	N	H
TB-11	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**

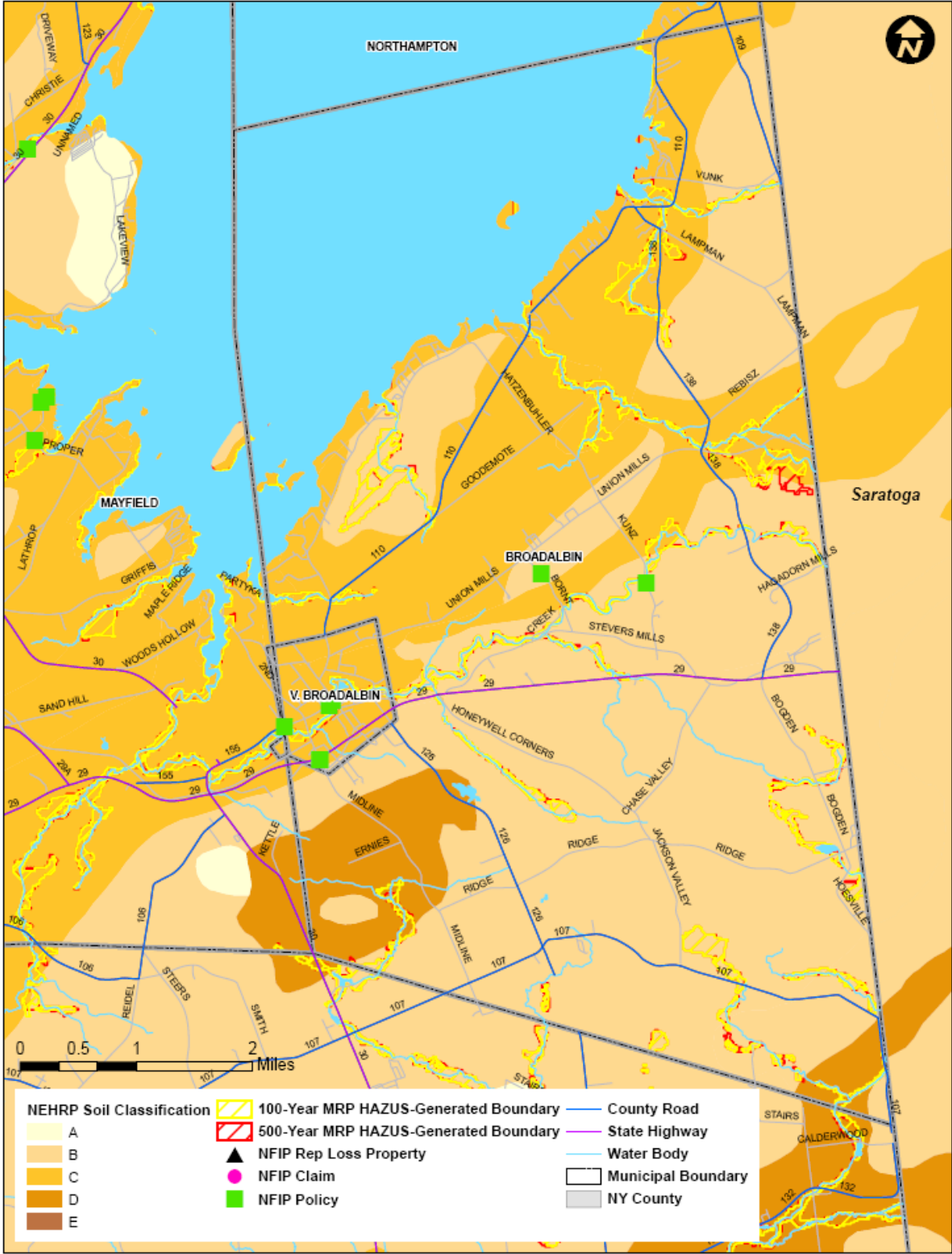
**J.) HAZARD AREA EXTENT AND LOCATION**

A hazard area extent and location map has been generated and is provided below for the Town of Broadalbin 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 Broadalbin 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.

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

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

