

9.21 Village of Round Lake

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Village of Round Lake. The village provided the following updates that were incorporated into this annex:

- Jurisdictional Annex Update Form (Contact Information, Profile, and Capability Assessment)

9.21.1 Hazard Mitigation Plan Point of Contact

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Gary Putman Mayor Box 85; Round Lake NY 12151 (518) 899 – 2800 (518) 858 – 5035 mayor@roundlakevillage.org	Peter Sheridan (518) 899-2800

9.21.2 Village Profile

Population

684 (American Community Survey 2017 Population Estimate)

Location

The Village of Round Lake is located in the Town of Malta in Saratoga County. The village is located on the west side of a lake called Round Lake. Little Round Lake is a smaller lake northeast of Round Lake and connected by a short stream. New York State Route 67 [passes the northeast side of the lake. US Route 9 passes through the east side of the village and Interstate 87, the Adirondack Northway is a half mile to the west. County Roads 80 and 823, passing through the village, link US-9 to the Northway.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the village has a total area of 1.2 square miles, with 1.1 square miles of it land and 0.1 square miles (7.69-percent) of its water.

Climate

Saratoga County, 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 temperatures typically range from 60°F to 83°F (Fahrenheit). The winters of Saratoga County are long and cold, with temperatures typically ranging from 12°F to 30°F (Fahrenheit). During the winter, temperatures are cooler than the

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temperatures in areas located near large bodies of water. Snow accumulates to an average depth of 68.7 inches each year.

Brief History

The Village of Round Lake began in 1869 as a summer camp meeting locale for groups of Methodists. At first, visitors lived in tents and wagons, but by 1872 more permanent structures appeared. Besides the expected religious meetings, a week was devoted to musical endeavors. It was owned and governed by the Round Lake Association and patterned after Chautauqua Institution. By mid 20th Century, declining interest in the cultural activities of the Round Lake Association led to its demise in the 1960s. After the association was dissolved, the village was incorporated in 1969 to take its place. In 1975, the Round Lake Historic District, which encompasses the village, was added to the National Register of Historic Places.

Governing Body Format

The Village of Round Lake is governed by a Mayor and four Trustees who are elected for two-year terms. The Board of Trustees meet monthly to deal with Village business and approve abstracts.

Growth/Development Trends

Round Lake is a small community with limited area for development. Currently there is a Planned District Development application before the planning board for a development of 80 townhouses units in 27 buildings. The 22.5+/- acre site is located in the southeast quadrant of the NYS I-87, exit 11, interchange. Approximately 10+/- acres of the site will be used for residential development with 8+/- acres will be deed restricted as open space & parkland. A second Planned Development District along Route 9, at the southern end, will have an additional 50+ houses.

9.21.3 Village-Specific Hazard Information

Detailed hazard event histories can be found in the Previous Occurrences and Losses sections of each hazard profile in Section 5. Table 9.21-1 summarizes the Village of Round Lake ranking of the natural hazards based on probability of occurrence and impacts to the village. The Village of Round Lake did not revise their hazard ranking for this plan update, therefore hazard rankings are not available for the newly added hazards (drought, extreme temperature, and invasive species). Based on the old ranking, the most notable difference between the Village of Round Lake and the County is that severe winter weather is the Village’s highest risk hazard, whereas the County ranked it a moderate hazard.

Table 9.21-1 Village of Round Lake Hazard Ranking

Rank #	Hazard Type	Probability of Occurrence	Risk Ranking Score ^a	Hazard Ranking ^b	County Hazard Ranking ^b
N/A	Drought	No information provided	No information provided	No information provided	Low

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Rank #	Hazard Type	Probability of Occurrence	Risk Ranking Score ^a	Hazard Ranking ^b	County Hazard Ranking ^b
4	Earthquake	Rare	11	Low	Low
1	Flood (riverine, flash, coastal and urban flooding)	Frequent	51	High	High
N/A	Extreme Temperature	No information provided	No information provided	No information provided	High
3	Ground Failure	Rare	6	Low	Medium
N/A	Invasive Species	No information provided	No information provided	No information provided	Medium
2	Severe Storm (windstorms, thunderstorms, hail, lightning and tornados)	Frequent	51	High	High
1	Severe Winter Storm (heavy snow, blizzards, ice storms)	Frequent	54	High	Medium
N/A	Wildfire	No information provided	No information provided	No information provided	Low

a. Risk ranking score = Probability x Impact

b. High = Total hazard priority risk ranking score of 31 and above; Medium = Total hazard priority risk ranking of 16-30; and Low = Total hazard risk ranking below 15

c. N/A = Not available. The Village of Round Lake did not rank the new hazards profiled in the 2019 HMP Update. The rankings in this table reflect the village's ranking of the hazards in the previous HMP.

9.21.4 Capability Assessment

This section identifies the following capabilities of the local jurisdiction:

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

Legal and Regulatory Capability

Table 9.21-2 Legal and Regulatory Capability of the Village of Round Lake

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	N	Section 91, pg. 91.1 10/2006
2) Zoning Ordinance	Y	N	N	N	Section 180, pg. 18.1 6/1971
3) Subdivision Ordinance	Y	N	N	N	Section 158, pg. 158.1 3/1991
4) NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (if you are in the NFIP, you must have this.)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Section 116, pg. 116.1 1/1989
5) Growth Management	N	N	N	N	Not provided
6) Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	Y	Y	Y	N	Section 116, pg. 116.1 1/1989
7) Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance	Y	N	Y	Y	Section 152, pg. 152.1 4/1998
8) Comprehensive Plan / Master Plan/ General Plan	Y	N	N	N	Local Regulation 12/2000 Updating in progress
9) Capital Improvements Plan	N	N	N	N	Not provided
10) Site Plan Review Requirements	Y	Y	Y	N	Section 144, pg. 144.1 4/1993
11) Open Space Plan	Y	N	N	N	In Process
12) Economic Development Plan	N	N	N	N	Not provided
13) Emergency Response Plan	Y	N	Y	Y	Local Regulation 8/2006
14) Post Disaster Recovery Plan	N	N	N	N	Not provided
15) Post Disaster Recovery Ordinance	N	N	N	N	Not provided
16) Real Estate Disclosure req.	N	N	N	N	Not provided
17) Other [Special Purpose Ordinances (i.e., critical or sensitive areas)]	N	Y	Y	N	Not provided

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Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 9.21-3 Administrative and Technical Capability of the Village of Round Lake

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	Y	Engineer Under Contract
2) Engineer(s) or Professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Y	Engineer Under Contract
3) Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Y	Engineer Under Contract
4) NFIP Floodplain Administrator (if you are in the NFIP, you must have one.)	Y	Code Enforcement Officer, Peter Sheridan
5) Surveyor(s)	Y	Engineer Under Contract
6) Personnel skilled or trained in "GIS" applications	Y	Town of Malta
7) Scientist familiar with natural hazards in the Village of Round Lake.	Y	Engineer Under Contract
8) Emergency Manager	Y	Mayor, Gary Putman
9) Grant Writer(s)	Y	Mayor, Gary Putman, Engineer and Staff
10) Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Y	Mayor, Gary Putman

Fiscal Capability

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to use (Yes/No/Don't know)
1) Community development Block Grants (CDBG)	Yes
2) Capital Improvements Project Funding	No
3) Authority to Levy Taxes for specific purposes	Yes
4) User fees for water, sewer, gas or electric service	Yes
5) Impact Fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Yes
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)	No
11) Other	N/A

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Community Classifications

Table 9.21-4 Community Classifications of the Village of Round Lake

Program	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	NP	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	NP	N/A
Public Protection	NP	N/A
Storm Ready	NP	N/A
Firewise	NP	N/A

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 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: <https://www.isomitigation.com/ppc/>;
- The National Weather Service Storm Ready website at <https://www.weather.gov/stormready/>; and,
- The National Firewise Communities website at <http://firewise.org/>.

9.21.5 Mitigation Strategy

Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Table 9.21-5 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives of the Village of Round Lake

Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals Met	Objectives Met	Lead	Support	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline
VRL-1	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, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 3-1, 3-5	NFIP Floodplain Administrator	NYS DHSES, FEMA	High	FEMA Mitigation Grant Programs and local budget (or property owner) for cost share	Ongoing – Long-term depending on initiative

Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals Met	Objectives Met	Lead	Support	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline
VRL-2	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, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 3-1, 3-5	NFIP Floodplain Administrator	NYS DHSES, FEMA	High	FEMA Mitigation Grant Programs and local budget (or property owner) for cost share	Long Term
VRL-2	Consider participation in incentive-based programs such as CRS.	New & Existing	Flood	1, 2, 5	1-1, 1-3, 1-6, 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 5-2	NFIP Floodplain Administrator	NYS DHSES, ISO, FEMA	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Long Term
VRL-3	Continue to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan, as defined in Section 7.0	New & Existing	All Hazards	All	All	NFIP Floodplain Administrator	County (through Mitigation Planning Coordinator), NYS DHSES	Low – High (for 5-year update)	Local Budget, possibly FEMA Mitigation Grant Funding for 5-year update	Long Term

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Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals Met	Objectives Met	Lead	Support	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline
VRL-4	Strive to maintain compliance with, and good-standing in the National Flood Insurance program.	New & Existing	Flood	1, 2, 4	1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-8, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-4	NFIP Floodplain Administrator	NYS DHSES, ISO, FEMA	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Ongoing as monies made available
VRL-5	Continue to develop, enhance, and implement existing emergency plans.	New & Existing	All Hazards	1, 3	1-1, 1-7, 3-2, 3-4, 3-5	Emergency Management with support from County OEM and NYS DHSES	County Emergency Management, NYS DHSES	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Ongoing
VRL-6	Create/enhance/ maintain mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities.	New & Existing	All Hazards	3, 5	3-4, 5-1, 5-3	Emergency Management, DPW and Roads	Surrounding municipalities and County	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Ongoing
VRL-7	Support County-wide initiatives identified in Section 9.1 of the County Annex.	New & Existing	All Hazards	All	All	Local departments (as applicable for specific initiative)	County and Regional agencies (as appropriate for initiative)	Low - High	Existing programs and grant funding where applicable	Ongoing
VRL-8	Support the Installation/Implementation of Community Emergency Alert System	New & Existing	All Hazards	1, 3, 5	1-1, 3-1, 3-3, 3-5, 3-6, 5-1	NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Watershed districts (if applicable); neighboring municipalities; County (if applicable); NYS	Medium	FEMA HMA	Ongoing

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Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals Met	Objectives Met	Lead	Support	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline
VRL-9	Create a mitigation support fund to provide matching funds on an ongoing basis for municipality and residential mitigation projects which will fund cost-sharing portions of projects and be replenished during the annual budget cycle	New & Existing	All Hazards	1, 2, 3, 5	1-3, 1-9, 2-5, 3-1, 5-2	Village Board		Medium	Operating budget	Ongoing – Long-term depending on initiative

*Does this mitigation initiative reduce the effects of hazards on new and/or existing buildings and/or infrastructure?

Notes: Short term = 1 to 5 years; Long Term= 5 years or greater; OG = Ongoing program; DOF = Depending on funding; NA = Not applicable; PDM = Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program.

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 Village has selected a comprehensive range of actions/projects.

Table 9.21-6 Analysis of Mitigation Actions of the Village of Round Lake

Hazard of Concern	Type of Mitigation Action					
	Prevention	Property Protection	Public Education and Awareness	Natural Resource Protection	Emergency Services	Structural Projects
Drought	VRL-3, VRL-7, VRL- 9	VRL-3, VRL-7	VRL-3, VRL-7	VRL-3, VRL-7	VRL-3, VRL-5, VRL-6, VRL-7, VRL- 8	VRL-3, VRL-7
Earthquake	VRL-3, VRL-7, VRL- 9	VRL-3, VRL-7	VRL-3, VRL-7	VRL-3, VRL-7	VRL-3, VRL-5, VRL-6, VRL-7, VRL- 8	VRL-3, VRL-7

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Hazard of Concern	Type of Mitigation Action					
	Prevention	Property Protection	Public Education and Awareness	Natural Resource Protection	Emergency Services	Structural Projects
Extreme Temperatures	VRL-3, VRL-7, VRL- 9	VRL-3, VRL-7	VRL-3, VRL-7	VRL-3, VRL-7	VRL-3, VRL-5, VRL-6, VRL-7, VRL- 8	VRL-3, VRL-7
Flooding (riverine, flash, coastal and urban flooding)	VRL-2, VRL-3, VRL-4, VRL-7VRL-9	VRL-1a and b, VRL- 2, VRL-3, VRL-4, VRL-7	VRL-1a and b, VRL- 2, VRL-3, VRL-4, VRL-7	VRL-3, VRL-7	VRL-2, VRL-3, VRL-5, VRL-6, VRL-7, VRL-8	VRL-3, VRL-7
Ground Failure	VRL-3, VRL-7, VRL- 9	VRL-3, VRL-7	VRL-3, VRL-7	VRL-3, VRL-7	VRL-3, VRL-5, VRL-6, VRL-7, VRL-8	VRL-3, VRL-7
Invasive Species	VRL-3, VRL-7, VRL- 9	VRL-3, VRL-7	VRL-3, VRL-7	VRL-3, VRL-7	VRL-3, VRL-5, VRL-6, VRL-7, VRL- 8	VRL-3, VRL-7
Severe Storms (windstorms, thunderstorms, hail, lightning and tornados)	VRL-2, VRL-3, VRL-4, VRL-7, VRL- 9	VRL-1a and b, VRL- 2, VRL-3, VRL-4, VRL-7	VRL-1a and b, VRL- 2, VRL-3, VRL-4, VRL-7	VRL-3, VRL-7	VRL-2, VRL-3, VRL-5, VRL-6, VRL-7, VRL-8	VRL-3, VRL-7
Severe Winter Storm (heavy snow, blizzards, ice storms)	VRL-3, VRL-7, VRL- 9	VRL-3, VRL-7	VRL-3, VRL-7	VRL-3, VRL-7	VRL-3, VRL-5, VRL-6, VRL-7, VRL- 8	VRL-3, VRL-7
Wildfire	VRL-3, VRL-7, VRL- 9	VRL-3, VRL-7	VRL-3, VRL-7	VRL-3, VRL-7	VRL-3, VRL-5, VRL-6, VRL-7, VRL- 8	VRL-3, VRL-7

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Hazard of Concern	Type of Mitigation Action					
	Prevention	Property Protection	Public Education and Awareness	Natural Resource Protection	Emergency Services	Structural Projects

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.

Prioritization of Mitigation Initiatives

Table 9.21-7 Prioritization of Mitigation Initiatives of the Village of Round Lake

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)
VRL-1a	8	H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
VRL-1b	8	H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
VRL-2	8	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
VRL-3	28	M	M	Y	N (Yes for 5-year update)	Y	H
VRL-4	11	L	L	Y	N	Y	H
VRL-5	5	M	L	Y	N	Y	M
VRL-6	35	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
VRL-7	28	H	L-M	Y	Dependent on specific initiative	Dependent on specific initiative	M-H (dependent)
VRL-8	6	M	M	Y	Y	Y (local match)	M
VRL-9	6	M	M	Y	N	Y	H

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 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and NYS Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services (NYS DHSES) (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

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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.

9.21.6 National Flood Insurance Program Compliance

The Village of Round Lake (Village) participates in the NFIP and draws on a number of capabilities to carry out program requirements. The Village maintains a number of jurisdictional ordinances that ensure all construction is appropriate for the areas considered at risk to flooding: NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (Section 116, pg. 116.1 1/1989); a Floodplain Management/Basin Plan (Section 116, pg. 116.1 1/1989); Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance (Section 152, pg. 152.1 4/1998); and Site Plan Review Requirements (Section 144, pg. 144.1 4/1993).

The Village is staffed with professionals whose expertise supports a high standard of floodplain management. In addition to employing a floodplain administrator, included on Village staff are planners and engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices; engineers and professionals trained construction practices related to buildings and infrastructure; technical staff with an understanding of natural hazards; surveyors; personnel trained in GIS applications; scientists familiar with natural hazards in the county of Saratoga; emergency managers; grant writers; and staff with expertise of training in benefit/cost analysis. Project review input from professionals serving in these technical positions provides guidance to property owners about how to build or rebuild in ways that minimize flood damage to persons and property.

The community also developed three mitigation actions to enhance NFIP program management. These include reviewing the vulnerability of facilities in hazard prone areas and determining the appropriate course of action (e.g. retrofitting vs relocation); reviewing the feasibility of becoming a member of the Community Rating System; and striving to maintain compliance with, and good standing in the National Flood Insurance program.

The village does not currently have any properties that have experienced repetitive loss (RL) or severe repetitive losses (SRL) from flood. The village will continue to proactively mitigate at-risk properties and monitor NFIP claims for RL and SRL properties.

9.21.7 Future Needs to Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability

None at this time.

9.21.8 Additional Comments

Global Foundries are constructing a chip-fab plant within the Town of Malta, NY. The Village and the Round Lake Fire Department have concerns about the hazardous materials that will be transported on the Round Lake by-pass, and through the round-a-bout. Due to the fact that this

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roadway is located west of the Village and at a higher elevation, how would a Haz-Mat incident in-transit effect the Village? The concern of a chemical spill may be something that may want to be considered in a future plan.