



**The Town and Village of Esperance, Village of Middleburgh,
and Village of Schoharie**

New York Rising Community Reconstruction Program

CONCEPTUAL PLAN

October 2013

This document was developed by the Town and Village of Esperance, Village of Middleburgh, and Village of Schoharie Planning Committee as part of the NY Rising Community Reconstruction (NYRCR) Program within the Governor's Office of Storm Recovery. The NYRCR Program is supported by NYS Homes and Community Renewal, NYS Department of State, and NYS Department of Transportation. Assistance was provided by the following consulting firms: Ecology and Environment, Inc; River Street Planning & Development, and Community Planning & Environmental Associates.



Foreword

The New York Rising Community Reconstruction (NYRCR) program was established by Governor Andrew M. Cuomo to provide additional rebuilding and revitalization assistance to communities damaged by Superstorm Sandy, Hurricane Irene, and Tropical Storm Lee. This program empowers communities to prepare locally-driven recovery plans to identify innovative reconstruction projects and other needed actions to allow each community not only to survive, but also to thrive in an era when natural risks will become increasingly common.

The NYRCR program is managed by the Governor's Office of Storm Recovery in conjunction with New York State Homes and Community Renewal and the Department of State. The NYRCR program consists of both planning and implementation phases, to assist communities in making informed recovery decisions.

The development of this conceptual plan is the result of innumerable hours of effort from volunteer planning committee members, members of the public, municipal employees, elected officials, state employees, and planning consultants. Across the state, over 102 communities are working together to build back better and stronger.

This conceptual plan is a snapshot of the current thoughts of the community and planning committee. The plans will evolve as communities analyze the risk to their assets, their needs and opportunities, the potential costs and benefits of projects and actions, and their priorities. As projects are more fully defined, the potential impact on neighboring municipalities or the region as a whole may lead to further modifications.

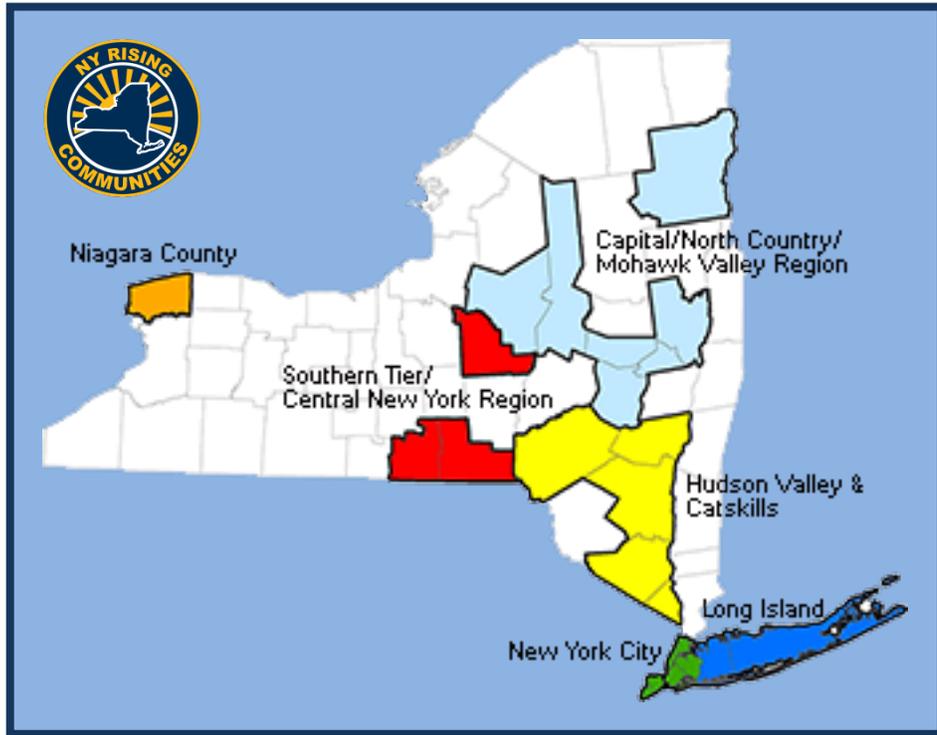
In the months ahead, communities will develop ways to implement additional strategies for economic revitalization, human services, housing, infrastructure, natural and cultural resources, and the community's capacity to implement changes.

Implementation of the proposed projects and actions found in this conceptual plan is subject to applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations. Inclusion of a project or action in this conceptual plan does not guarantee that a particular project or action will be eligible for Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funding. Proposed projects or actions may be eligible for other state or federal funding, or could be accomplished with municipal, nonprofit or private investment.

Each NYRCR Community will continue to engage the public as they develop a final plan for community reconstruction. Events will be held to receive feedback on the conceptual plan, to provide an understanding of risk to assets, and to gather additional ideas for strategies, projects and actions.

October 31, 2013

New York Rising Communities



Find out more at:

StormRecovery.ny.gov/Community-Reconstruction-Program



Executive Summary

The communities of the Town & Village of Esperance, Village of Middleburgh, and Village of Schoharie are part of the Schoharie Valley, known for its fertile soil and rich history in agriculture. Schoharie Creek which carved out this valley, also brings with it destruction and damage during times of flooding. Hurricane Irene and Tropical Storm Lee have left nearly \$130 million in damages to public infrastructure in Schoharie County. There are roads and bridges that are still closed, and threats to public safety from future flooding because stream projects have not yet been undertaken. These two storms, however, are just a few of the flooding events that have wreaked havoc in this area. Most recently, the flash floods of June 2013 were a reminder that much work needs to be done in order for the communities to be prepared for the next major event.

This planning process will help establish strategies for these communities to continue the rebuilding efforts they have been undertaking since Hurricane Irene hit in August 2011. This Conceptual Plan provides a narrative of the preliminary committee discussions, public input, and plan review that will be further developed into the final Community Reconstruction (NYRCR) Plan (Plan).

Under this program, these communities established a committee to direct input on the Plan and discuss assets, needs and opportunities, strategies, and projects that they see as important to the recovery and future resiliency of their towns and villages. The committee will meet on a routine basis throughout this process to provide input as activities are undertaken and the Plan is developed.

Preliminary community needs identified through this process include:

Community Planning and Capacity Building

- Residents desire and need information on construction methods to make their structures more resilient, and the community as a whole needs to understand its options to reduce flooding events, and increase emergency management capabilities and preparedness.
- Current laws, regulations, and special purpose plans, including the emergency preparedness plans should be updated to better integrate socioeconomic, demographic, risk assessment, and consideration of vulnerable populations. All should complete and adopt the model Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) prepared by the County.
- Existing building codes, zoning laws, land use regulations, and design guidelines should be updated to reflect recent experience with the effect of storms on assets in the community. Flood protection laws and protection of riparian zones need to be considered.

Economic Development

- Although most businesses and farms have reopened, assistance is needed to help them prepare for future storm damage. This should include construction methods to make building structures more flood-proof, as well as business continuity of operations planning.
- The 2004 Schoharie County Economic Development plan is outdated and needs to be updated to include a comprehensive economic development and marketing plan that outlines strategies to promote the villages to the wider region, to entrepreneurs, consumers, and potentially new residents.
- Programs are needed to address commercial building rehabilitation in Main Street areas, to rebuild local economies and improve resiliency.



Health and Social Services

- During the floods caused by Hurricane Irene, the County health department had no place from which to operate, no computers, and no emergency plan to address setting up emergency shelters. The health department needs a contingency plan for continuity of operations for flooding or other disasters.
- Lack of communication services and coordination in the area was a significant constraint to recovery immediately after the flood. Lack of electricity after the flood for an extended period needs addressing in the future.
- Access to mental health services represents a significant gap in the Schoharie Valley. There are few resources for regular care of residents and during emergencies the need increases dramatically- not only for residents but also for rescue and recovery workers.

Housing

- Approximately 70 households in Schoharie County are currently in need of replacement housing from the recent flood events. Approximately 26 of these households include someone with special needs.
- Loss of population coupled with the number of homes for sale or still in need of repair is of concern to the villages. The quality of available housing stock is a concern.
- Flood insurance rates have been identified as a critical issue by the public and needs to be addressed.
- Housing needs that should be addressed include: interim and permanent; owner occupied and rental; single family and multifamily; housing for the elderly, special needs populations and supportive housing; and public, HUD-assisted, affordable, and market rate.
- There is a lack of quality rentals to attract the young professional demographic.

Infrastructure

- The Village of Schoharie is the County Seat and hosts Schoharie County facilities including: administrative offices, Department of Public Works office and maintenance shop, court house, jail, sheriff's department, E-911, and emergency management. *Every* Village of Schoharie, Town of Schoharie and Schoharie County facility was inundated in August 2011.
- There is a need to reconstruct, rehabilitate, or improve a number of critical facilities in the Town of Esperance including the fire house, town hall, and the water treatment plant.
- The Village of Middleburgh needs improvements to its stormwater collection and sewer infrastructure.
- Expansion of emergency shelter facilities is needed, as are locations that will be safe for records and archives.

Natural and Cultural Resources

- None of the communities have written an open space plan or comprehensive stormwater management plan, although their comprehensive plans do address objectives to minimize flood damage.
- The communities need to undertake efforts to highlight the Schoharie Creek as a natural resource asset.
- There is need for a community-wide stormwater evaluation and retrofit using green infrastructure techniques. There is a need to evaluate the Schoharie Creek and its tributaries and determine improvements that can be done so the creek and its floodplains function properly.



Preliminary Recommendations

Preliminary recommendations identified through plan review and committee discussions include:

Community Planning & Capacity Building

- Update comprehensive plans to build on the existing goals and objectives of the Plan.
- Incorporate new designs for flood protection into building requirements.
- Study the hydrology of Schoharie Creek and prepare a flood management plan.

Economic Development

- Implement the Village of Schoharie's Long Term Community Recovery Plan (LTCR) recommendations related to economic development.
- Initiate incentives and establish a revolving loan fund to attract appropriate businesses.
- Engage a business development coordinator.

Health and Social Services

- Implement emergency communication systems, including text and email messages to residents as part of an overall alarm system.
- Enhance training of all emergency services personnel and keep them up to date on evacuation and emergency management plans.
- Include provision of mental health services as a component of all emergency management plans.

Housing

- Fund rehabilitation of housing yet to be repaired.
- Implement projects according to the National Flood Insurance Program's Community Rating System to reduce insurance rates.
- Develop a housing needs assessment and plan.

Infrastructure

- Implement stormwater improvements identified for The Village of Schoharie.
- Develop a comprehensive stormwater management plan for each community.
- Implement drinking water intake improvements identified for the Village of Esperance.
- Implement stormwater improvements identified for the Village of Middleburgh.

Natural and Cultural Resources

- Review and amend zoning to protect existing open spaces in the floodplain, especially the floodway. Use tools such as conservation subdivision, transfer of development rights, use of conservation easements, and others to allow for additional development but in the appropriate manner and in the best locations.





Table of Contents

Foreword	iii
Executive Summary	vii
Table of Contents	xi
List of Tables and Figures	xiii
Acronyms, Abbreviations, and Key Terms	xv
1.0 Overview	1
1.1 NYRCR Program Overview	1
1.2 Community Overview.....	2
1.3 Summary of Storm Impacts	5
1.4 Geographic Scope of the Plan.....	6
1.5 Critical Community Issues.....	8
1.6 Community Vision.....	10
1.7 Public Engagement and the Conceptual Plan.....	11
2.0 Asset Inventory	12
2.1 Goal of the Inventory	12
2.2 Methodological Approach.....	13
2.3 Asset Inventory Results	13
3.0 Risk Assessment	19
3.1 Data Collection	19
3.2 Hydraulic Modeling Baseline	19
3.3 Evaluate Mitigation Alternatives	24
4.0 Needs and Opportunities Assessment	24
4.1 Demographic Profile.....	24
4.2 Community Needs and Opportunities.....	27
4.2.1 Community Planning and Capacity Building	27
4.2.2 Economic Development.....	29
4.2.3 Health and Social Services.....	33



4.2.4 Housing	35
4.2.5 Infrastructure	39
4.2.6 Natural and Cultural Resources	41
5.0 Reconstruction Strategies, Projects, Programs and Actions	43
5.1 Existing & Proposed Projects, Strategies, and Programs	43
5.2 Project Prioritization	46
6.0 Implementation Strategy and Schedule	46
6.1 Regional Coordination	46
6.2 Local Coordination	47
6.3 Project Phasing	47
6.4 Funding Resources	47
7.0 Appendices	47
Appendix A: List of CR Planning Committee Members	48
Appendix B: Description of Public Engagement Process	50
Appendix C: Description of Priority Projects and their Costs and Benefits	54
Appendix D: Inventory Assets	55
Appendix E: Prioritized List of Projects.....	59



List of Tables and Figures

Tables

Table 1-1	Proposed Schedule of Committee and Public Meetings.....	11
Table 2-1	Classes and Examples of Community Assets.....	12
Table 4-1	Community Planning & Capacity Building Recommendations and Opportunities	28
Table 4-2	Economic Development Recommendations and Opportunities.....	32
Table 4-3	Vulnerable Populations	34
Table 4-4	Health & Social Services Recommendations and Opportunities	35
Table 4-5	Housing Damage from Hurricane Irene	36
Table 4-7	Infrastructure Recommendations and Opportunities.....	40
Table 4-8	Recommendations and Opportunities.....	43

Figures

Figure 1-1	Project Area Map.....	4
Figure 1-2	Geographic Study Area	7
Figure 2-1	Community Asset Overview Map.....	14
Figure 2-2	Community Asset Series, Frame 1 of 4.....	15
Figure 2-3	Community Asset Series, Frame 2 of 4.....	16
Figure 2-4	Community Asset Series, Frame 3 of 4.....	17
Figure 2-5	Community Asset Series, Frame 4 of 4.....	18
Figure 3-1	Flood Extent Map, Town & Village of Esperance	21
Figure 3-2	Flood Extent Map, Village of Middleburgh.....	22
Figure 3-3	Flood Extent Map, Village of Schoharie.....	23





Acronyms, Abbreviations, and Key Terms

CFA	(NYS Office of Community Renewal) Consolidated Funding Application
Co-Chair	Committee Co-Chair
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
E & E	Ecology and Environment, Inc.
EWP	Emergency Watershed Protection
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GIS	Geographic Information System
HEC-RAS	(U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) Hydrologic Engineering Centers River Analysis System
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
LTCR	Long Term Community Recovery (Plan)
NRCS	(U.S. Department of Agriculture) Natural Resources Conservation Service
NYRCR	New York Rising Communities Reconstruction (Program/Plan)
NYS	New York State
NYSDOS	New York State Department of State
Planning Firm	Consulting Firm Assigned to Each Community
SALT	Schoharie Area Long Term, Inc.
USGS	United States Geologic Survey





1.0 Overview

1.1 NYRCR Program Overview

Governor Andrew M. Cuomo launched the New York Rising Communities Reconstruction (NYRCR) Program, as a means for New York State (NYS) to help give a new beginning to local communities that were heavily impacted by Hurricane Irene, Tropical Storm Lee, and Hurricane Sandy. The intent of the Program is to provide tools for each community so that they can **build back better**, both structurally and societally. In addition, the Program would assist communities in making plans to prepare for potential future damage from extreme weather events which could devastate the local economy and society. This means capitalizing on community-driven plans that weigh current damage and future threats to community assets while planning for a sustainable, more vibrant economic future. Through a successful grounds-up planning effort, communities will be positioned to obtain funding to implement their Plan, and collectively prepare for a more resilient future.

NYRCR Plans: In line with the National Disaster Recovery Framework, the plans will consider the needs, risks, and opportunities related to the following six recovery support functions:

- Community Planning and Capacity Building,
- Economic Development,
- Health and Social Services,
- Housing,
- Infrastructure, and
- Natural and Cultural Resources.

A major objective of the NYRCR Program is to support communities in their effort to become more resilient to future storms. To achieve this means better understanding the associated risks and then learning how to manage them. Through this Program, communities are undertaking a proactive evaluation of what constitutes risk and the chance an asset will be damaged. The factors that contribute to overall risk include hazard, exposure, and vulnerability. The community will assess risk based on these factors and past experiences. These will help to develop

effective reconstruction strategies, to guide future projects and investment decisions, to redirect land use, and to gradually transition at-risk assets from extreme or high risk conditions to an acceptable lower level of risk. The benefits of this risk assessment could be increased economic security and potentially reduced flood insurance premiums.

Each community grouping has an assigned Planning Team composed of two Community Co-Chairs, Committee Members from the community, New York State Department of State (NYSDOS) representatives, and a Regional Lead and Planning Firm. Together the Planning Team will implement the NYRCR Program and develop the community specific NYRCR Plan. Planning Teams will use the planning process to:

- Assess each community's vulnerabilities to natural disasters and extreme natural events and its needs for economic development;
- Identify where funds should be used to repair or reconstruct critical facilities and essential public assets damaged or destroyed by Hurricane Irene, Tropical Storm Lee and Hurricane Sandy; and
- Identify projects and actions that will increase resilience, protect vulnerable populations, and promote sound economic development.

Co-Chairs and Committee Members have been selected by NYS and Community leaders and have agreed to take on the responsibility of overseeing the development of the NYRCR Plan. The Co-Chairs lead the



planning process within the Community. Committee Members will support these Co-Chairs and facilitate their access to both data and individuals with expertise and knowledge, by providing input during the planning process and representing community interest.

1.2 Community Overview

The communities involved in this planning effort (the Town and Village of Esperance, Village of Middleburgh, and Village of Schoharie) each have a distinct history and individuality that will be brought to light during the discussions within this Plan. Significant historic characteristics of each community are summarized in sidebar text throughout Section 1.

The Town of Esperance

The road from Schoharie into Montgomery County had long been used as a footpath by the Native Americans and was also used by the Palatines to visit relatives who settled in the Mohawk Valley.

The Town was first settled in 1729 by Palatine (German) immigrants near the Hamlet of Central Bridge. The building of the Great Western Turnpike in the early 1800's led the settlers to build along it instead of the old roads, where traffic had previously flowed. To avoid the toll gate another trail was started that shunned the pike, leading to its apt name of Shunpike Road. The Hamlet of Sloansville, named after the Postmaster John R. Sloan, grew quickly until the Erie Canal opened and the westward migration began. Most of the early businesses dealt in trade of farm produce or labor for the items purchased. Industries of Sloansville included a grist mill on the Vly/Fly Creek that eventually closed. Sloansville was still a busy intersection, and by 1960, had a major gas station on three of its four corners. The Town of Esperance was established in 1846.



Photo: Historic Middleburgh Sign

Despite the diversity in their origins, the communities do share some common threads, such as the goal of maintaining their unique rural and historic character. They all hope to build an economic base that will grow and sustain their residents and businesses while using appropriate land use strategies and smart growth principles. An overview of some shared recommendations will be discussed. Strategies and projects recommended in this Plan will also be broken down to address individual community needs.

The communities lie in the region of the Schoharie Valley, a fertile flat area that provided rich soils for early settlers. The entire Schoharie Valley hence became known as ‘the Breadbasket of the American Revolution’ due to the importance of the agricultural resources of the area. Agricultural and rural residential land uses continue to dominate the area.

The communities, along with the rest of Schoharie County, are included in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy Metropolitan Statistical Area (defined by the U.S. Census Bureau). Schoharie Valley is easily accessible by car from New York State Routes 30, 30A, 145, and Interstate-88. It is approximately 40 miles south west of Albany. Figure 1-1 shows the project area for these communities which is the focus of this plan.

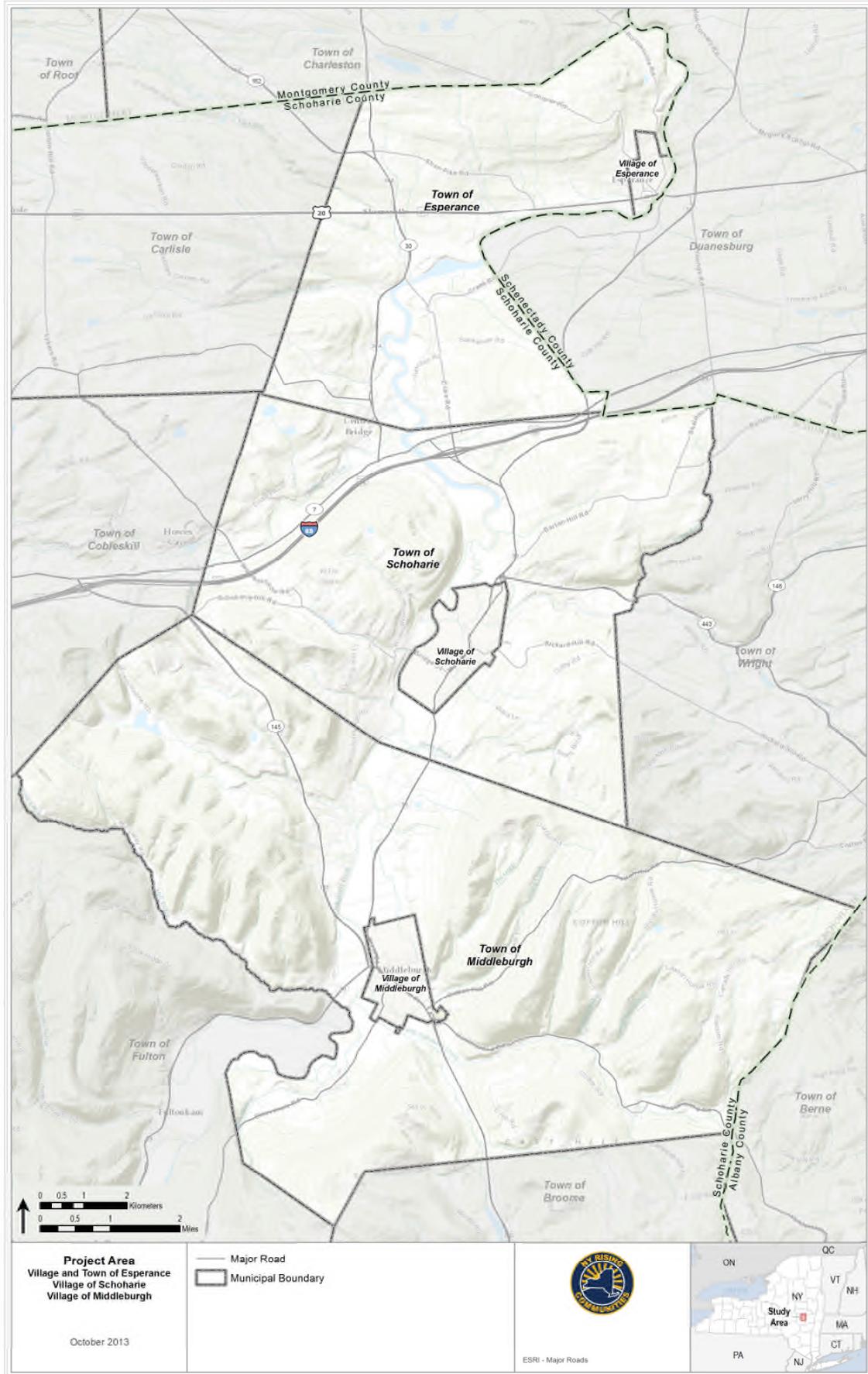


Figure 1-1 Project Area Map



The Village of Esperance

State Bridge, as it was first known, was originally settled in the late 1700s, when it consisted of three cabins surrounded by dense forest. Travel was difficult and General William North persuaded the Legislature to pass the Act of “laying out and cutting a road through Duanesburg to Cherry Valley” and building a bridge over the Schoharie Creek. This bridge, the first bridge built by the State, was completed in 1793. At this time 60 to 70 acres were made into building lots surrounding the bridge, by Hermanus TenEyck.

The Schoharie Creek has played a major role in how the Village evolved with the bridge crossing and mills key to the historic growth of the area. A flood washed the original bridge away six years after being built. The Village of Esperance was incorporated in 1818.

Flooding in the Schoharie Valley has long shaped the area. Schoharie Creek drains north into the Mohawk River and is the major drainage system in Schoharie County. The Creek from which the Valley’s fertile land was carved also causes great difficulties during times of flooding.

1.3 Summary of Storm Impacts

Homes, businesses, and farms were all impacted from the heavy rains of Hurricane Irene that caused Schoharie Creek to rise more than 15 feet in just 12 hours. Together, Hurricane Irene and Tropical Storm Lee have left nearly \$130 million in damages to public infrastructure in Schoharie County. There are roads and bridges that are still closed, and threats to public safety from future flooding still exist because stream projects have not yet been undertaken. In addition to erosion and soil losses, significant impacts to local agricultural lands have occurred due to sediment deposition from floodwaters. This deposition can render an entire crop season lost and cause major economic difficulties for impacted farms. These two storms, however, are just a few of the flooding events that have wreaked havoc in this area. Most recently, the flash floods of June 2013 were a reminder that much work needs to be done in order for the communities to be prepared for the next major event.



Photo: Farmland in the Schoharie Valley near Middleburgh



Photos: Rebuilding of residences in Schoharie County that were damaged from storm events.

The National Climatic Data Center reported that twenty-nine flood events have occurred in Schoharie County from 1996 to 2013. Ten of these events were declared federal emergencies by the President. Seven of the eleven most serious floods on record were influenced by late winter snowmelt in combination with heavy precipitation (Schoharie County Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan, State Review Draft, July 2013).

Based on a review of housing damage performed by Schoharie County Planning and Development in 2012, approximately 47% of homes in the Village of Schoharie were destroyed or sustained severe damage from Hurricane Irene and Tropical Storm Lee. Approximately 18% of homes in the Village of Middleburgh were destroyed for sustained severe damage, and approximately 8% of homes in the Town and Village of Esperance. A significant number of local business located within the three Villages experienced major damage from Hurricane Irene and Tropical Storm Lee, as well as many public buildings (town, village and county offices, police and fire facilities). Businesses in the communities are still facing significant loss of inventory assets, extensive repairs, and loss of a customer base due to population dispersal. Residential areas still face the loss of many affordable, attractive homes. Loss and damage of homes, businesses, and several notable historic buildings has eroded both property values and the property tax base and has damaged prospects to secure investors for needed, new housing and commercial development.

1.4 Geographic Scope of the Plan

The geographic study area of the Plan was determined by the Committee and the public during the first two committee planning meetings and the first public outreach meeting. The preliminary study area presented included the 500-year floodplain of Schoharie Creek and its major tributaries. The study area was revised following Committee Member input to include the nearby Hamlets of Gallupville and Central Bridge, both situated along tributaries of Schoharie Creek (Fox Creek and Caverns Creek, respectively). The Hamlet of Central Bridge is situated at the confluence of Schoharie Creek and Caverns Creek. Input to the study area also resulted in the addition of a ¼ mile buffer along the 500-year floodplain of Schoharie Creek and its tributaries. The geographic study area will also consider essential services (medical/emergency) to the Town of Blenheim, and potential impacts to the communities from the Gilboa Dam.

The final geographic study area includes a ¼-mile buffer along Schoharie Creek and its tributaries that pass through the Town of Esperance, Village of Esperance, Village of Schoharie, Village of Middleburgh, Hamlet of Central Bridge, and Hamlet of Gallupville. It extends south to the Town of Blenheim. Figure 1-2 provides a map of the final geographic study area.

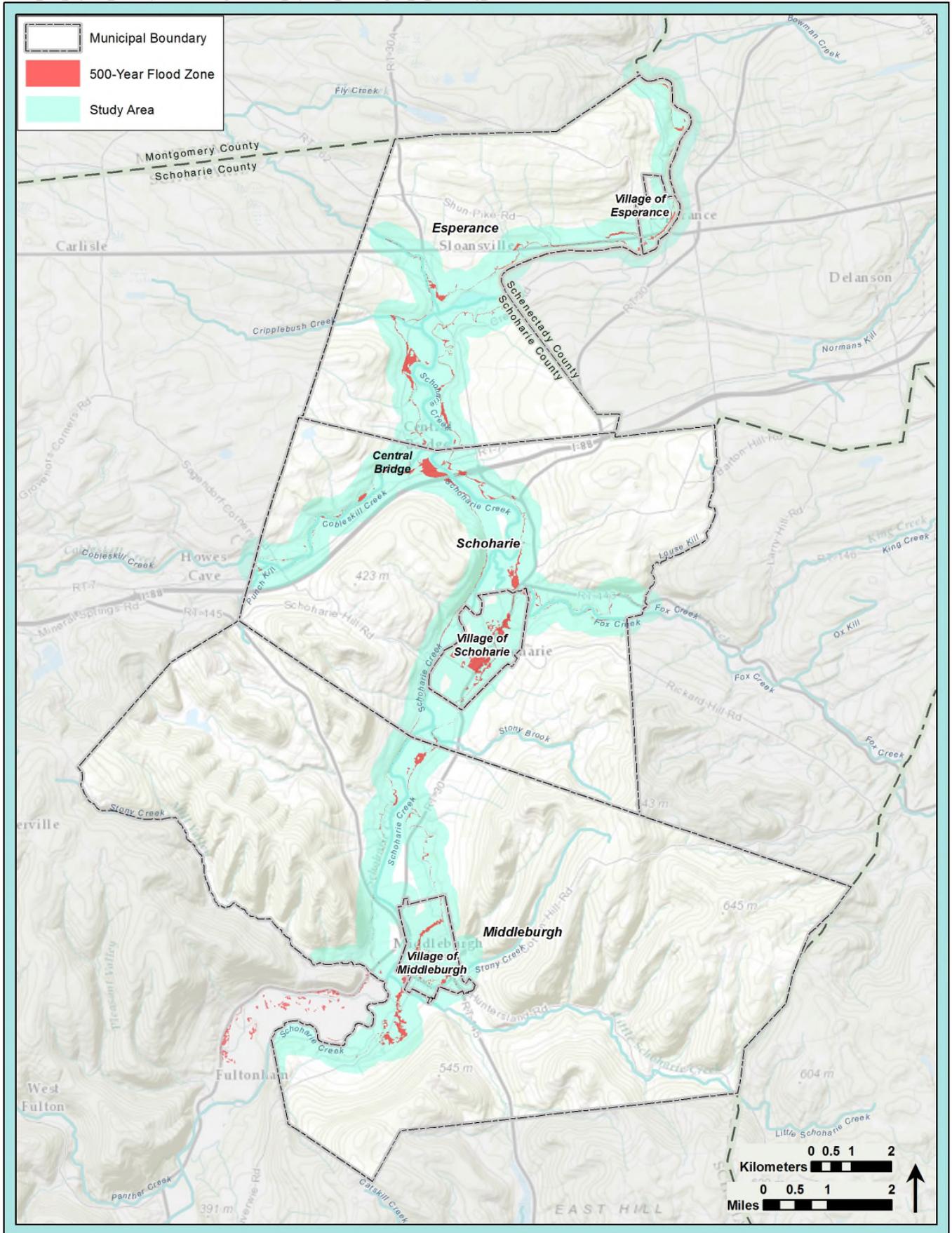


Figure 1-2 Geographic Study Area



The Town and Village of Schoharie

The Town of Schoharie as it stands today was created in 1846, when the Towns of Wright and Esperance were established from the larger Town of Schoharie. But Schoharie had been settled many years before this. The Indians named the area after a large deposit of driftwood that formed near Little Schoharie and Line Creek (Towas-ho-har). It is from that the name Schoharie is derived.

Palatine Germans settled the area beginning in 1711. As crops were sowed, the fertile soils of the Schoharie Valley allowed the early settlers to grow in prosperity. Mills were built on Fox Creek to grind corn and wheat into flour. The Schoharie Valley became known as “The Breadbasket of the Revolution”, since the farmers could send as many as 80,000 bushels of wheat to Washington’s Continental Army when it was encamped at Newburgh.

Churches were built at an early date. The Schoharie Reformed Church congregation was formed in 1721, and in 1772, the Reformed Church congregation built the Old Stone Church. It is an impressive stone building, complete with iron shutters on the first floor. During the Revolution, it was converted into a Fort, and surrounded by a wooden stockade. It now houses the Old Stone Fort Museum, a significant cultural and tourist resource in the Village.

In 1865, the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was constructed, passing through Central Bridge. This hamlet became an important transshipment point for the produce of the Valley farms. At that time, the citizens of Schoharie founded the Schoharie Valley Railroad, which came into service in 1867, and joined Schoharie to the A& S Railroad at Schoharie Junction. By 1870, the Middleburgh and Schoharie Railroad was created, which extended the tracks south to the Village of Middleburgh.

The Schoharie Valley area provided critical agricultural resources to the development of the United States. The Village had many significant historic events, including being home to the world’s first open air movies, which debuted on Thursday, June 7, 1917 and continued every Thursday summer night until 1943.

1.5 Critical Community Issues

Based on discussions with community leaders, background research conducted by the Planning Firm, and early results from the Needs and Opportunities Assessment, the following critical community issues have been identified:

- Natural and Cultural Resources
 - Treat the creek as an asset and not a liability. Improve access to the creek for tourism, and recreational enjoyment.
 - Recognize that the open spaces are an important role in resiliency; wetlands, floodplains, and riparian zones are an important part of long term planning.
- Community Planning and Capacity Building
 - Long range strategic planning is needed for recovery, and this will take significant time and resources.
 - Communication for first responders and municipalities is important, and was lacking during Hurricane Irene. Information was not able to be distributed to the public in a timely manner. In addition many residents, farms, and businesses do not have broadband. such that technology improvements are another communications need.



The Village of Middleburgh

Flooding in the Schoharie Valley has long shaped the area. The name “Schoharie” comes from the Indian word To-Was-Scho-Hor, meaning “driftwood”. Driftwood would pile up in the Schoharie Creek, and one such pile near Middleburgh was so named, and was used by the Indians as a bridge.

Originally settled in 1712 by the Palatine Germans, the Village was originally named Weiser’s Dorf or Weisertown, but now derives its name from the Middle Fort located nearby during the Revolutionary War. It was in the Valley, after the burning of the entire village, that Timothy Murphy defied Major Woolsey, rallied the colonials and successfully defended the fort against British and Indian attacks in 1780.

Route 145 from Athens to Canajoharie was an important route for cattle drives to New York City. Over time, the Village grew to include a blacksmith’s shop, a wool carding and cloth mill, lawyer’s offices, a school, hotels, and general stores were also in the hardscrabble area. In 1813, a covered toll bridge was built to replace an earlier bridge over the Schoharie near where the current bridge is located. After a fire destroyed much of the Village in 1886, the area recovered quickly and remained a hub for commerce. The Village of Middleburgh was incorporated in 1881.

- Infrastructure
 - Emergency services need to function during a storm event. Several departments have not had upgrades to equipment or facilities in a number of years. Much of the area has assets that are located “under water”. Ensuring the ability for these services to continue during an emergency is critical.
 - Although not within geographic study area, impacts from Gilboa Dam need to be considered.
- Housing
 - Flood insurance rates are a significant concern to the public.
 - There is a large population of elderly that will have changing housing needs over the next two decades for whom the area needs to plan.
- Health and Social Services
 - Planning at the county level needs to be streamlined.
 - Provide updated training to emergency services on evacuation and emergency management plans.
- Economic Development
 - Loss of population and economic base is a significant issue. Growing and sustaining the population and supporting local businesses is important



Photo: Main Street in Middleburgh, with some businesses still closed following storm damage

1.6 Community Vision

NYS DOS and the Planning Firm, Ecology and Environment, Inc. (E & E), drafted an initial Community Vision, which was reviewed and revised by Committee Members during the first and second committee meetings, and the public during the first public outreach meeting. Input to the Community Vision included the comments listed below. Some of these comments were worked into the revised Community Vision; others will be noted and retained as more suitable for incorporation into plan strategies and projects.

The final Community Vision statement is:

“We commit to the flood resiliency and sustainable revitalization of our towns and villages.

With this plan, we strive to:

- 1. Support local residents, businesses and farms with storm recovery, technology improvements, and future planning assistance.*
- 2. Increase the vitality of main streets and downtown centers, and their resilience to future storms.*
- 3. Preserve open spaces and their natural ability to provide resiliency. Wetlands, floodplains, and riparian zones are an important part of long term planning.*
- 4. Maintain and upgrade the facilities and assets of first responders to enable continuous services during an emergency. Provide safe evacuation routes for residents and timely communication.*
- 5. Expand the range of housing options by rehabilitating and reinforcing existing housing stock, promoting “green” development, and focusing new construction in strategic areas.*
- 6. Promote historic and cultural assets as a draw for tourism.*
- 7. Adapt housing and service improvements to serve vulnerable populations.*
- 8. Treat Schoharie Creek as an asset. Improve public access for tourism, kayaking, and enjoyment of the Creek.*
- 9. Support ongoing economic development efforts for local businesses and farms, and to grow and sustain the Community’s population.*
- 10. Develop and maintain long range strategic plans to prepare for the future needs of the Community.”*



1.7 Public Engagement and the Conceptual Plan

A public engagement strategy has been developed for this Community in order to inform key stakeholders and members of the public about the NYRCR planning process (Appendix B). The intent of public engagement is to solicit public ideas and concerns, as well as educate the public, regarding severe weather events and flooding and to formalize opportunities for the public to provide input into strategies, programs and actions identified to mitigate the effects of flooding. The committee plans to hold two public meetings prior to November 20, 2013, and two additional public meetings prior to March 31, 2014. Members of the public will also be welcome to attend the scheduled bi-weekly committee meetings and time will be allotted at the end of each meeting for public remarks. Table 1-1 presents the proposed schedule of committee and public meetings.

Table 1-1 Proposed Schedule of Committee and Public Meetings

Meeting	Date	Purpose
First Committee Meeting	8/29/13	Introduce committee to the program, the project team and each other. Discuss goals of the program and schedule.
Second Committee Meeting	9/12/13	Reviewed Geographic Scope, Community Vision, and discussed public meeting dates. Broke into small groups to complete worksheets on Needs & Opportunities, Assets, and Existing Projects.
First Public Meeting	9/26/13	Inform Public of the overall program. Obtain public input to Community Vision, Asset Inventory, Geographic Study area, Existing Projects, and a “Mark the Waterline” activity for recent flood events.
Third Committee Meeting	10/10/13	Working session on project ideas for each community in the grouping.
Fourth Committee Meeting	10/24/13	Review Conceptual Plan. Develop plan strategies and project ideas.
Second Public Meeting	11/7/2013 (Scheduled)	Present Conceptual Plan. Solicit input on plan ideas and strategies.
Fifth Committee Meeting	11/21/13	Continue to refine plan strategies and key projects.
Additional Committee Meetings	12/5/13 and continuing bi-weekly or as needed.	Develop and review reconstruction plan sections and projects.
Third and Fourth Public Meetings	Final Dates to be determined (January 2014, February 2014)	Present reconstruction plan strategies and proposed projects for public review and input.



2.0 Asset Inventory

2.1 Goal of the Inventory

The goal of the Asset Inventory is to assemble a complete description of the assets located within or outside of the NYRRCR Community whose loss or impairment due to flooding and storm events would compromise essential social, economic or environmental functions or critical facilities.

Assets are defined here as facilities or locations where economic, environmental and social functions of communities take place, or are critical infrastructure required to support those functions. Critical assets as defined by FEMA include, but are not limited to, those things which create or extend the useful life of structures or facilities:

- Such as those which produce, use or store highly volatile, flammable, explosive, toxic or water-reactive materials;
- Such as hospitals and nursing homes, and housing for the elderly, which are likely to contain occupants who may not be sufficiently mobile to avoid the loss of life or injury during flood and storm events;
- Such as emergency operation centers, or data storage centers which contain records or services that may become lost or inoperative during flood and storm events; and
- Such as generating plants, and other principal points of utility lines.

However, the assets of a community include much more than just those essential critical assets. Cultural facilities such as museums and historic sites, natural resources such as parks and preserves, and community assets such as schools, churches, libraries, and post offices are just a few of the types of assets that are also crucial to the vibrancy of any community. Examples of these asset classes are shown in Table 2-1 Classes and Examples of Community Assets.

Table 2-1 Classes and Examples of Community Assets

Asset Class	Asset Example
Economic	Office buildings, business and industrial parks, manufacturing, warehouses, storage facilities, grocery, restaurants, banks, lodging, storefronts, downtown center, seasonal/tourism destinations
Health and Social Services	Schools, health care, day care, elder care, emergency operations, government and administrative services, media and communications, police, fire and rescue
Housing	Single-family and multi-family dwellings, supportive housing/group homes, senior housing and affordable housing
Infrastructure Systems	Pedestrian, bicycle and vehicular ways, transit, bridges, airports, rail, ports, ferries, gas stations, water supply, stormwater, wastewater, solid waste and recycling
Natural and Cultural Resources	Natural habitats, wetlands and marshes, recreation facilities, parks, public access, open spaces, agricultural areas, religious establishments, libraries, museums, historic landmarks, performing arts venues
Socially Vulnerable Populations	Assets predominantly providing services for people with disabilities, low and very-low income populations, the elderly, young children, homeless and people at risk of becoming homeless



2.2 Methodological Approach

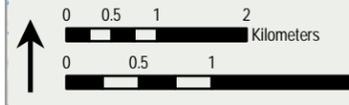
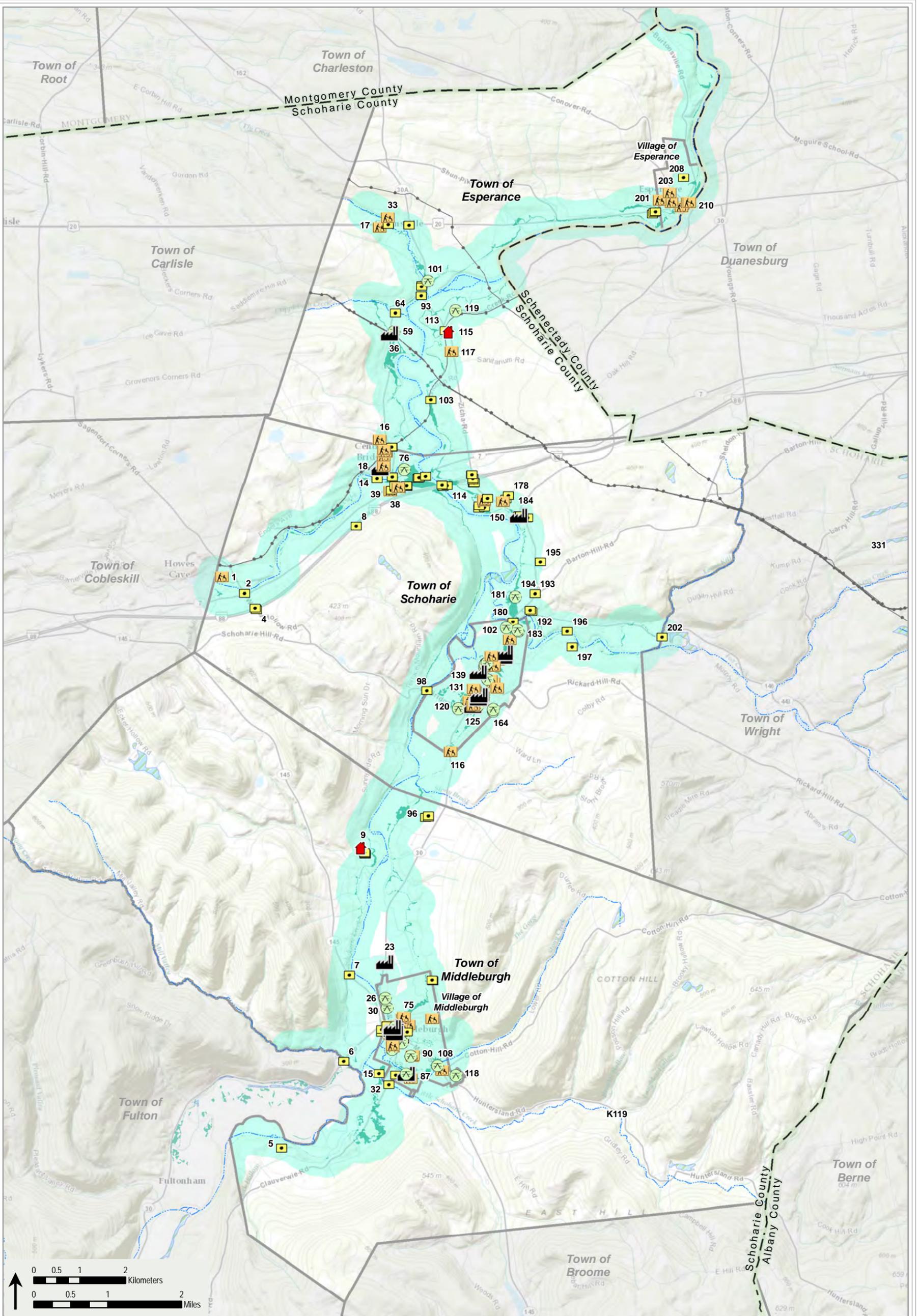
Several data sets used to populate the preliminary asset inventory were received from NYSDOS and consisted of data sets from the Federal Communications Commission, Insurance Services Office, Inc., National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), NYS Department of Health, NYS Department of Transportation, NYS Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Services, NYS Office for People With Developmental Disabilities, NYS Office of General Services, and NYS Office of Mental Health. Additionally, E & E incorporated data sets from NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (2009), ESRI (2010), Federal Communications Commission (2012), National Park Service (2011), National Pipeline Mapping System (2003), NYS Education Department (2000), and meeting comments.

Over two committee meetings and one public meeting, Committee Members and members of the general public were presented with poster sized maps of the project area containing symbols and numbers corresponding to preliminary assets. A legend was provided to correlate numbers on the map to asset names. A thorough review of the map and legend was performed by the Committee, and a cursory review by the public. Comments received have been integrated into the revised asset inventory maps and table. The outcome of the Asset Inventory is summarized in Section 2.3 Asset Inventory Results.

Assets were classified into six categories in accordance with the National Disaster Recovery Framework. The six asset categories are: Economic, Health and Social Services, Housing, Infrastructure Systems, Natural and Cultural Resources, and Socially Vulnerable Populations. Assets were classified by these categories to facilitate the Risk Assessment, the Needs and Opportunities Assessment, creation of Project Ideas, and the Cost-Benefit Analysis.

2.3 Asset Inventory Results

Figure 2-1 provides an overview of the locations of community assets determined by the Asset Inventory. Figures 2-2 through 2-5 show detailed asset maps for each location. Symbols indicate specific types of assets (i.e. Fire Department, Hospital, Dam) as described in the map key. Descriptions of assets presented by number on the map are provided in Appendix D Community Asset Information. Some assets were selected outside of the geographic study area because they either provide an essential service to the population within the study area or can be used as temporary facilities when assets within the study area are inundated or inaccessible during a storm event. It is likely that some assets within the first five classes may also serve Socially Vulnerable Populations. As a result, the inventory spreadsheet found in Appendix D has been formatted so that Socially Vulnerable Populations are identified in a separate column, in addition to their identification in the other five asset classes. An asset is defined as a critical facility if it meets FEMA's definition for a critical facility. If it doesn't meet FEMA's requirements but is still significant as determined by the community then it is classified as a "Significant Facility" rather than a "Critical Facility".



Community Assets Overview
 Village and Town of Esperance
 Village of Schoharie
 Village of Middleburgh

October 2013

Assets Class		Infrastructure Systems	
	Economic		Infrastructure Systems Line
	Health and Social Services		Natural and Cultural Resources Line
	Housing		Natural and Cultural Resources Polygon
	Infrastructure Systems		500-Year Flood Zone
	Natural and Cultural Resources		Study Area

ESRI - World Topo Imagery
 NYS DOS, NYS DEC, FCC, NPS, NYS ED,
 National Pipeline Mapping System - Assets



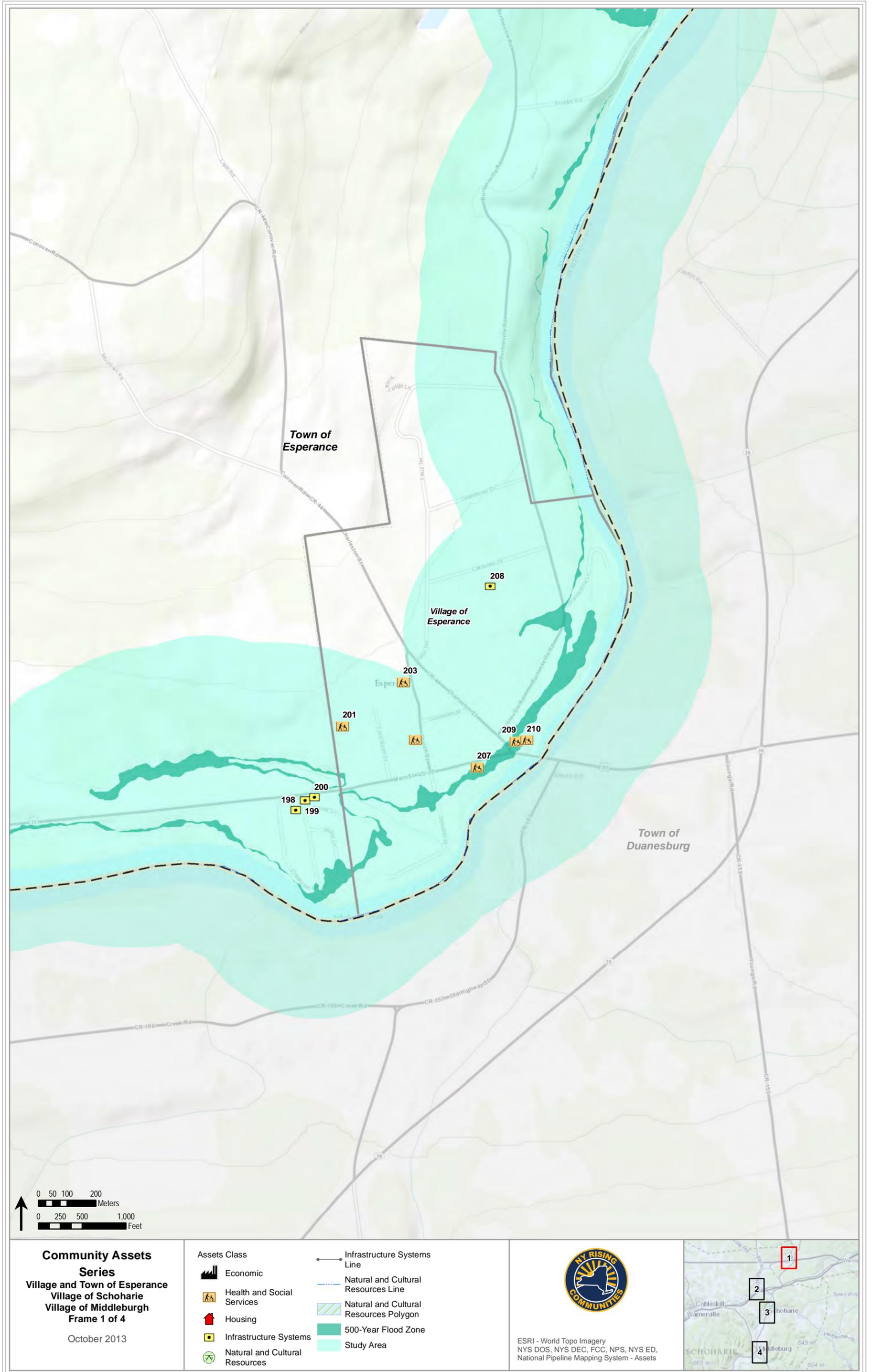


Figure 2-2



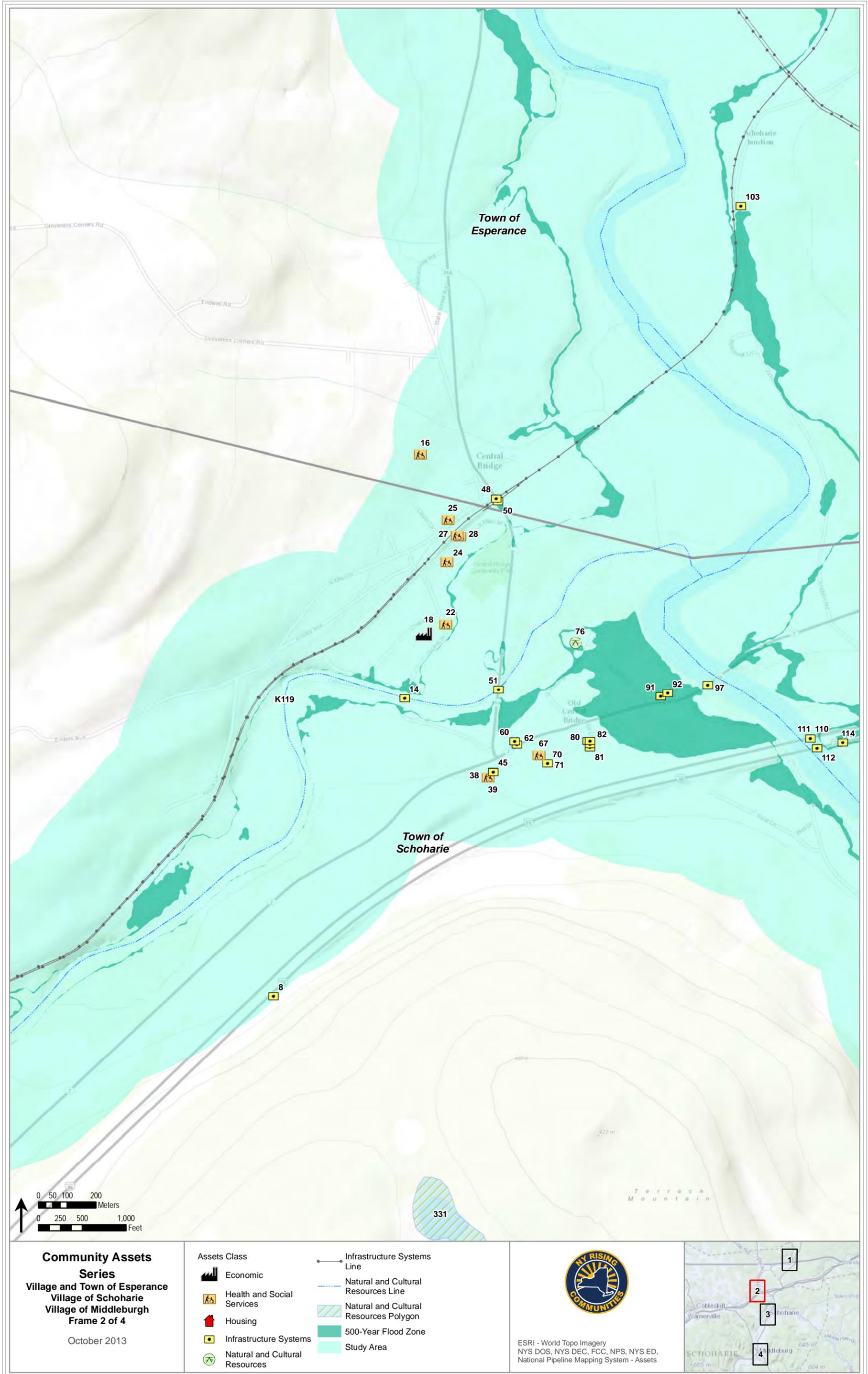


Figure 2-3

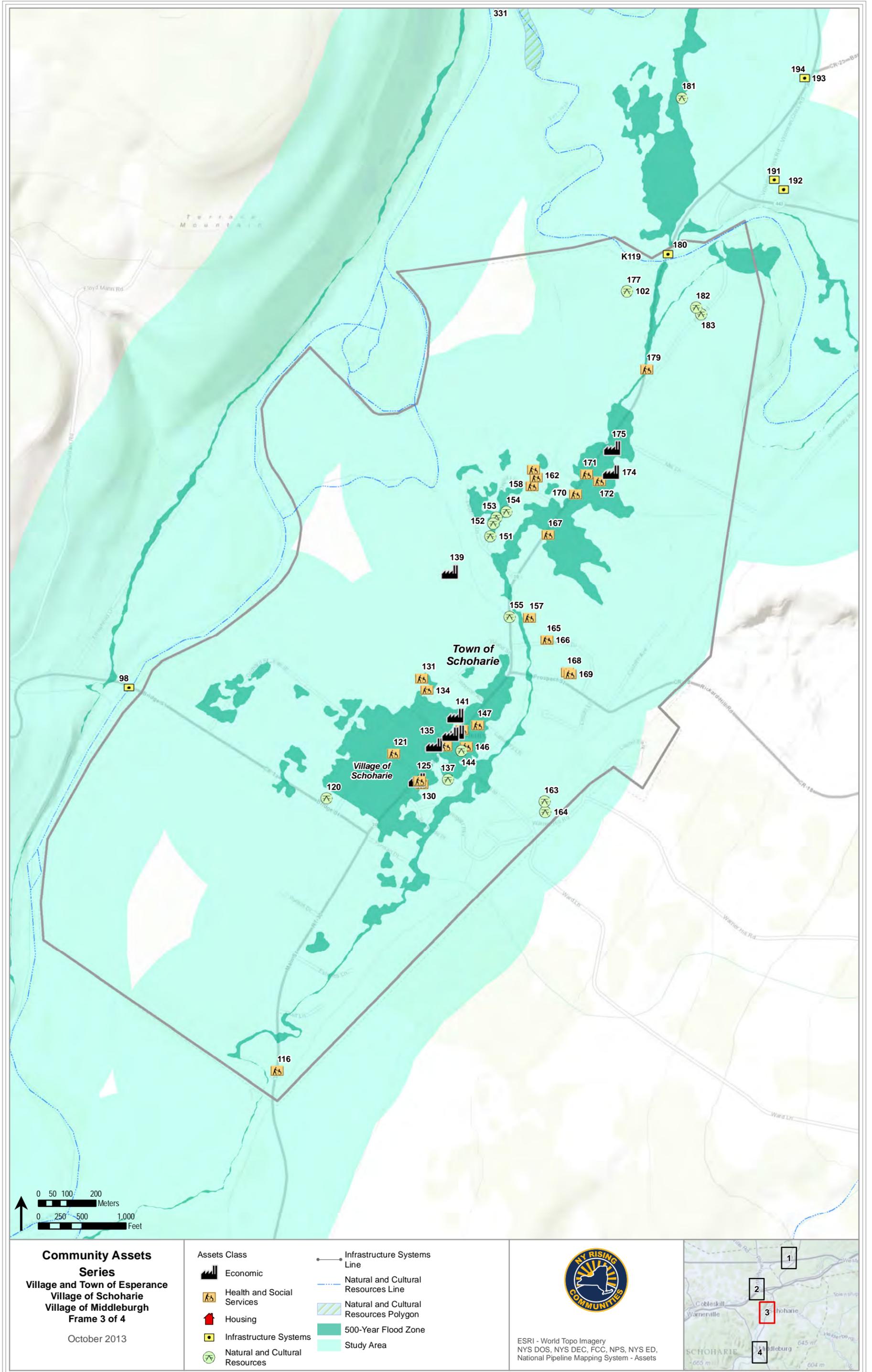


Figure 2-

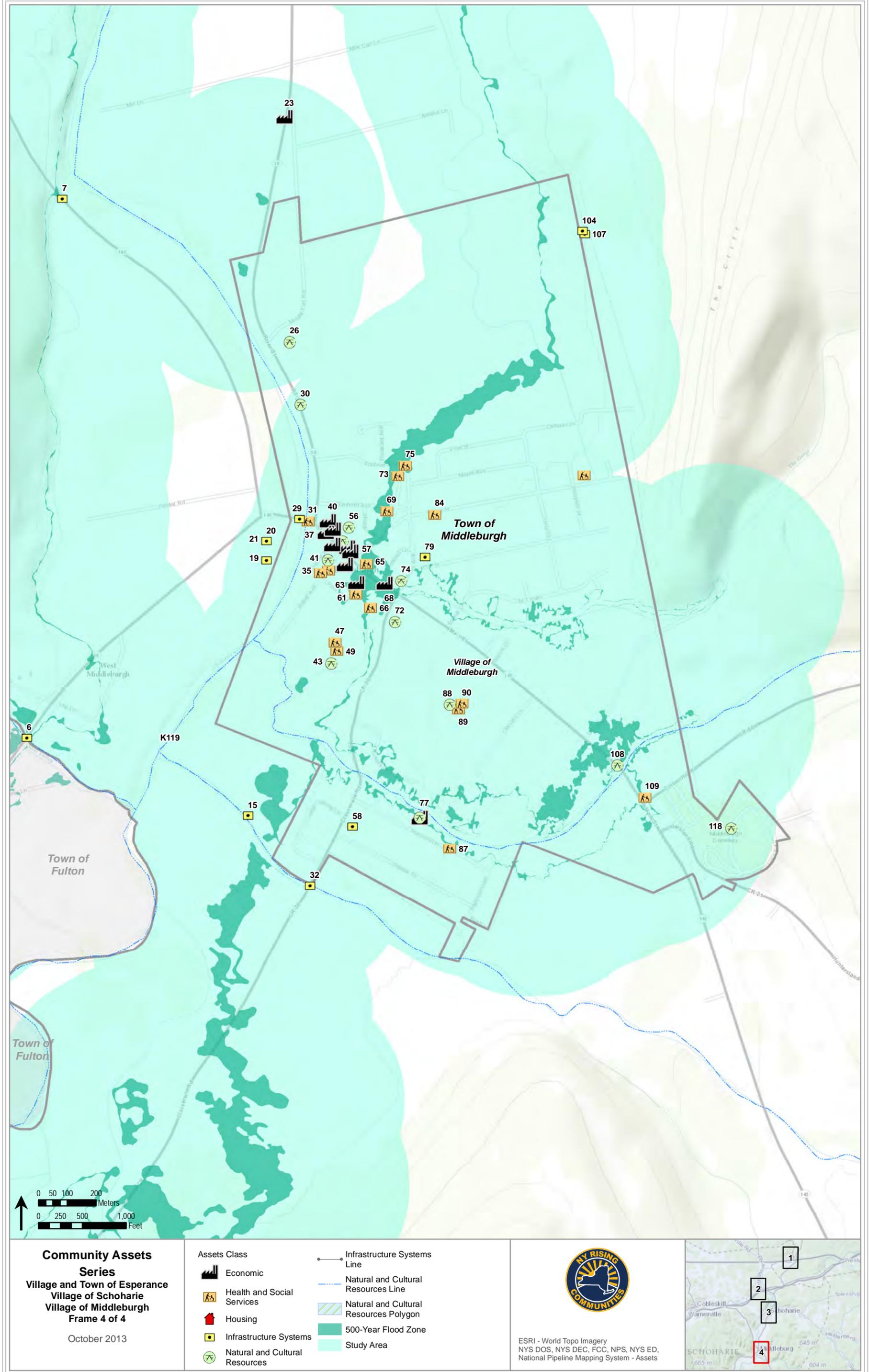


Figure 2-5



3.0 Risk Assessment

There are three primary activities within the prescribed Risk Assessment approach. Risk assessment results will be presented during a public outreach event. The risk assessment process currently described in the NYSDOS working group guidance includes:

- Data Collection and Field Verification,
- Baseline Hydraulic Modeling using HEC-RAS,
- Identifying and Evaluating Flood Mitigation Activities.

Additionally, E & E will review available risk assessment maps prepared and provided by NYSDOS and present them to the Community Committee members. Risk assessment maps will represent the 500 year flood plain and a proposed buffer. This section will evolve further as the planning process progresses.

3.1 Data Collection

Data for the Asset Inventory and Risk Assessment were collected using several methods:

- a. A series of aerial photographs are available for 8/30/11 (post-Hurricane Irene) and have been provided to the Planning Team for consideration.
- b. During a September 2013 public meeting, a station was set up for community members to “mark the waterline” for the recent floods of Hurricane Irene (August 2012) and the June 14, 2013 flash flood (June 2013). This input was digitized to create Flood Extent Maps for the study area. Figures 3-1, 3-2, and 3-3 provide the flood extent estimates as marked by community members.
- c. Input from Committee Members and the public was solicited to supplement the asset inventory with their accounts of assets and infrastructure at risk or damaged in recent storm events.

3.2 Hydraulic Modeling Baseline

a. Summary of Available Hydraulic Model Information

Town & Village of Esperance

For the Town & Village of Esperance U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Hydrologic Engineering Centers River Analysis System (HEC-RAS) models are available from the NYSDEC for Schoharie Creek and Fly Creek. These models were prepared in 2004 and are the best available information to perform the risk assessment for these creeks. Hydraulic studies are not available for any other minor tributaries within this project area.

It is possible that topographic information from 2004 is outdated due to recent large storm events that could have changed the geomorphic and hydrologic conditions of these streams. A review for available LIDAR data is still underway. However, to date the only topographic information identified for the project area is United States Geologic Survey (USGS) 10 meter Digital Elevation Model (DEM) files which will not accurately reflect the stream conditions due to scale. The 2004 models could be used in the risk assessment, but significant limitations will need to be noted.

Village of Schoharie

For the Village of Schoharie, HEC-RAS models are available from the NYSDEC for the Cobleskill Creek and Fox Creek. These models were prepared in 2004 and are the best available information to perform the risk assessment for these creeks. Hydraulic studies are not available for any other minor tributaries within this project area.



It is possible that topographic information from 2004 is outdated due to recent large storm events that could have changed the geomorphic and hydrologic conditions of these streams. A review for available LIDAR data is still underway. The only topographic information identified for the project area is USGS 10 meter DEM files which will not accurately reflect the stream conditions due to the scale. The 2004 models could be used in the risk assessment, but significant limitations will need to be noted.

Village of Middleburgh

For the Village of Middleburgh HEC-RAS models are available from the NYSDEC for the Stoney Creek and Little Schoharie Creek. These models were prepared in 2004 and are the best available information to perform the risk assessment for these creeks. Hydraulic studies are not available for any other minor tributaries within this project area.

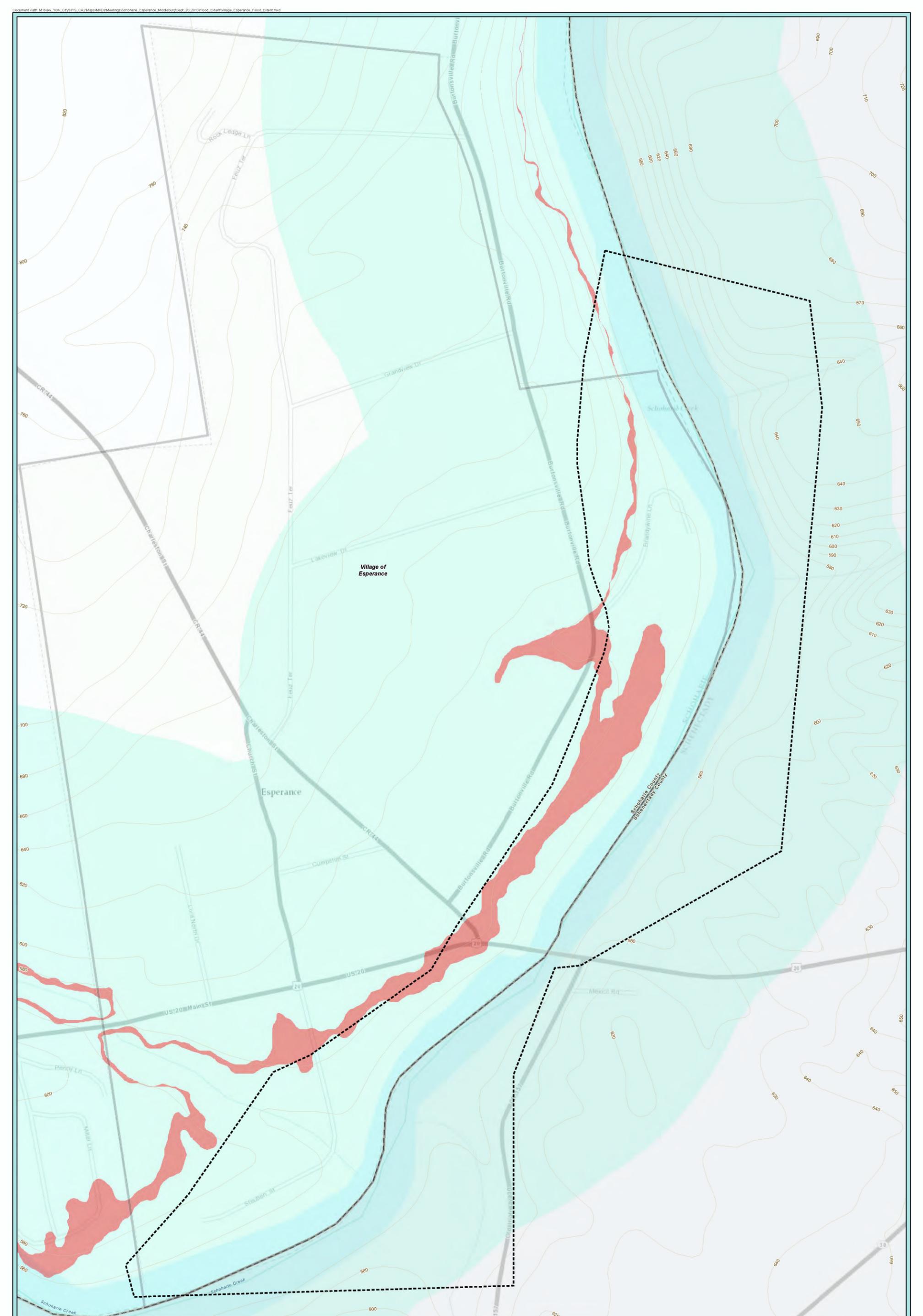
It is possible that topographic information from 2004 is outdated due to recent large storm events that could have changed the geomorphic and hydrologic conditions of these streams. A review for available LIDAR data is still underway. The only topographic information identified for the project area is USGS 10 meter DEM files which will not accurately reflect the stream conditions due to the scale. The 2004 models could be used in the risk assessment, but significant limitations will need to be noted.

b. Proposed approach

E & E is in the process of evaluating the available data and proposing a method for conducting the risk assessment, taking into consideration the limitations of available modeling and associated data. E & E will present the limitations of available modeling and associated data and discuss with the Committee an appropriate approach for conducting the risk assessment.

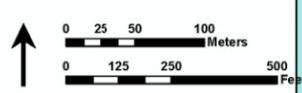
c. Future studies

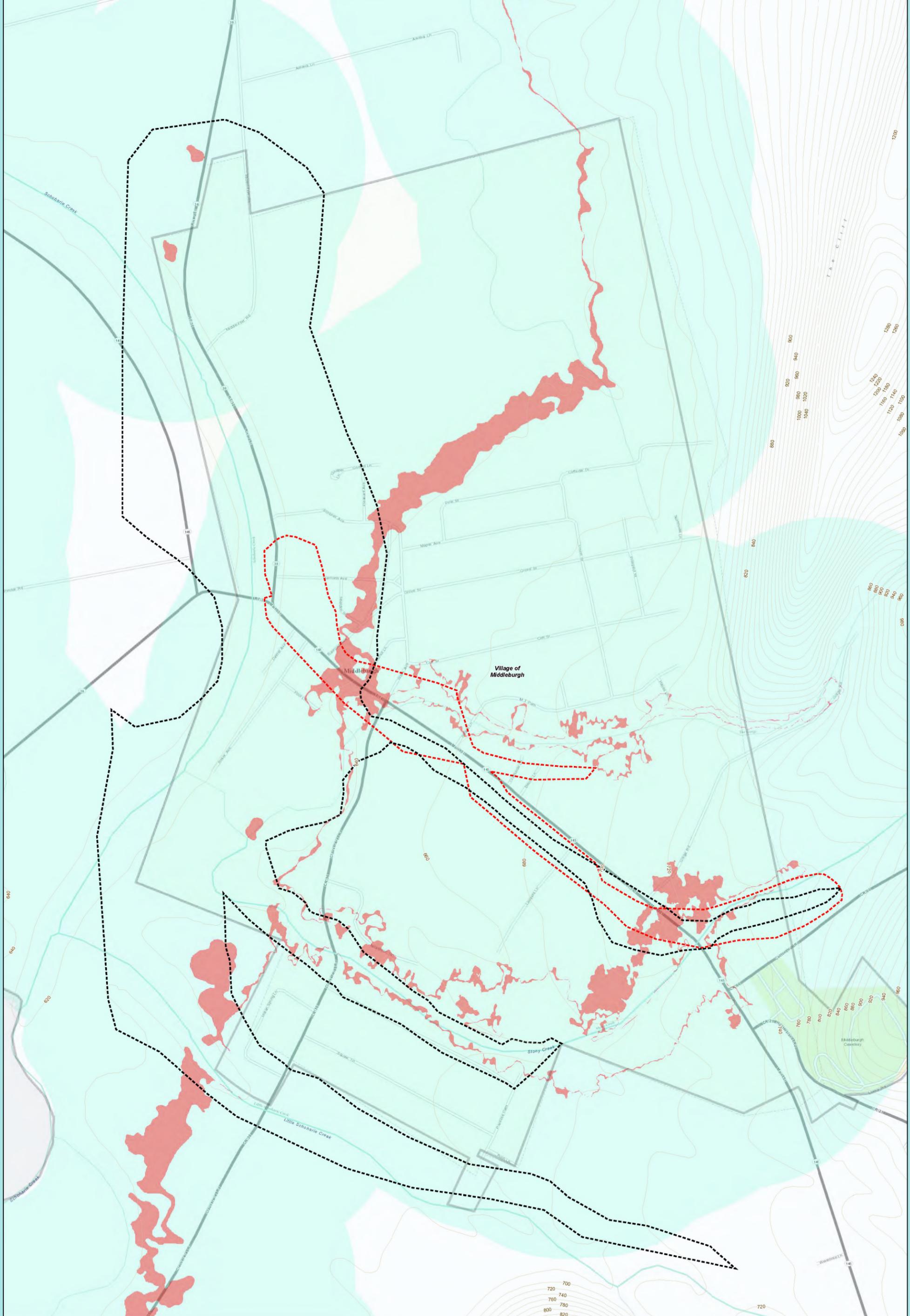
Field stream-surveys are recommended for all water courses within the project study area to verify the existing conditions of the Schoharie Creek and its tributaries.



-  USGS 10-Foot Contour
-  Study Area
-  August 2011 Flood
-  Municipal Boundary
-  June 14 2013 Flash Flood
-  500-Year Flood Zone

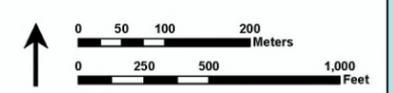
Flood Extent
Village of Esperance, New York

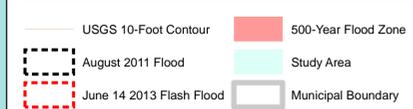
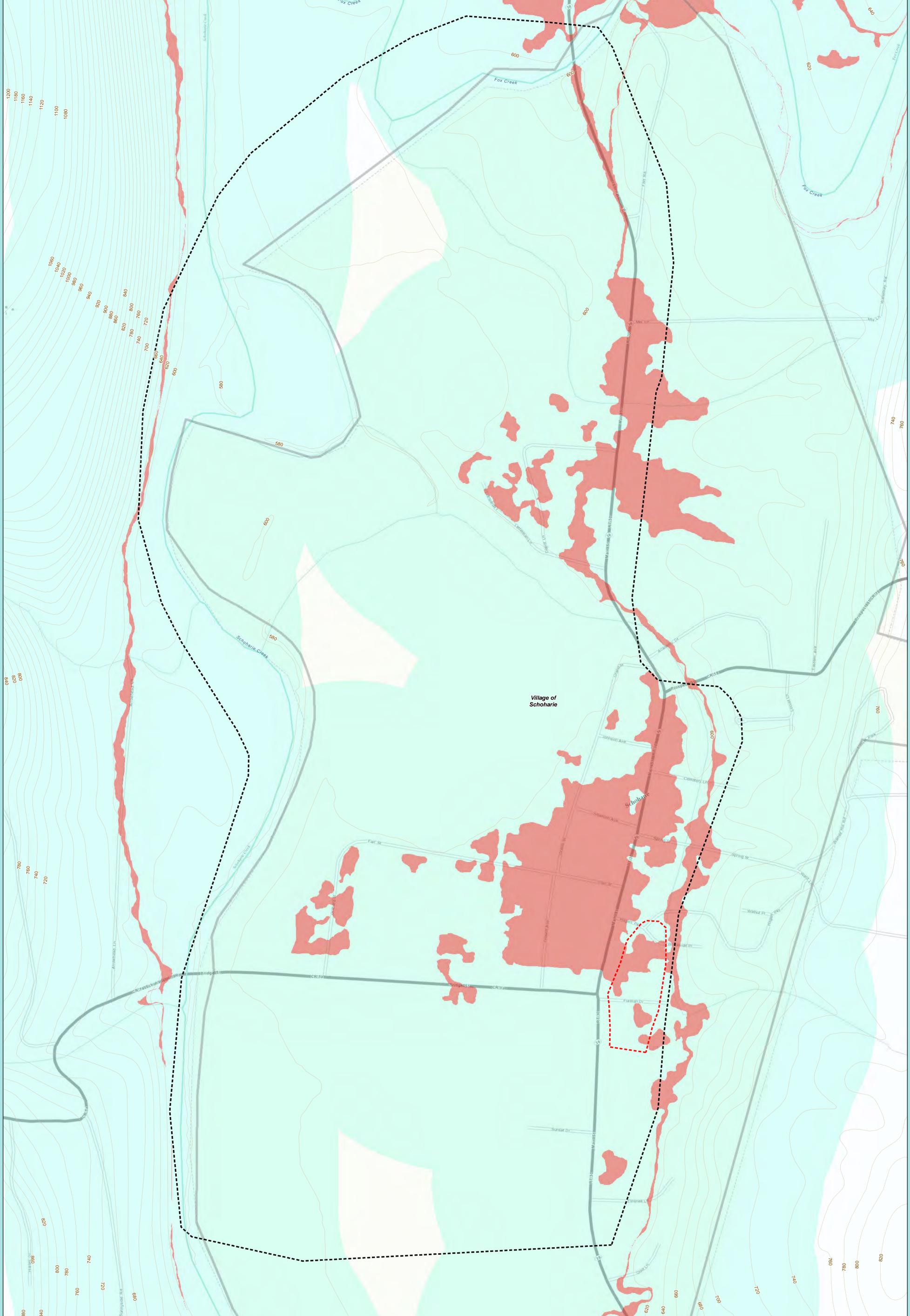




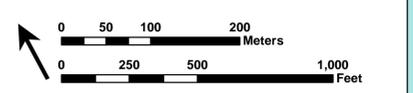
- USGS 10-Foot Contour
- August 2011 Flood
- June 14 2013 Flash Flood
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- Study Area
- Municipal Boundary

Flood Extent Village of Middleburgh, New York





Flood Extent Village of Schoharie, New York





3.3 Evaluate Mitigation Alternatives

E & E will take the following steps to evaluate flood mitigation alternatives during the planning process.

- a. Develop potential flood impact management actions within the program framework for the following categories of flood hazard mitigation:
 - i. Property Protection
 - ii. Flood Damage
 - iii. Natural Resource Protection
 - iv. Structural Projects
 - v. Community Pollution Prevention
 - vi. Public Education
- b. For the types of flood mitigation actions defined, the effectiveness of proposed mitigation actions for the prescribed statistical flood events will be assessed. Alternative evaluation will identify projects that are likely to be successful in reducing flood hazards and that provide mitigation measures. The alternatives analysis will be used to develop written recommendations for the report and to allow for communities to engage in project review and ranking. It is expected that further detailed analysis of alternatives will be completed outside of the planning process.
- c. Evaluate alternatives based on tangible benefits, project goals, impacts, regulatory requirements, and costs associated with design and construction. Implementation strategies will be developed based on community-approved projects and strategies.
- d. Evaluate the effectiveness of successful mitigation from non-structural alternatives that will not try to control flood waters but instead reduce flood damage by utilizing land use measures and appropriate construction techniques to provide safety in the flood prone areas. Evaluation and recommendations may include vegetative protection, elevation, flood proofing, relocation, zoning or other land use regulations or programs, acquisitions (fee or easements), exchange of parcels, and purchase of flood insurance, potentially with “increased cost of compliance” coverage.
- e. Develop preliminary cost estimates for successful mitigation actions.
- f. Identify the need for any future data collection, analysis, and design.

4.0 Needs and Opportunities Assessment

4.1 Demographic Profile

Village of Esperance

Geography

The Village of Esperance is situated in northeastern Schoharie County, about 20 miles west of the City of Albany, New York. Schoharie Creek serves as a natural boundary between the Village of Esperance and the Town of Duanesburg in Schenectady County. The Town of Esperance borders the remainder of the Village. U.S. Route 20 crosses through the Village making it easily accessible via this route or Interstate I-88. The Town and the Village of Esperance, along with the rest of Schoharie County, are included in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy Metropolitan Statistical Area (defined by the U.S. Census Bureau).



The entire Village is relatively flat with 0 to 12% slopes and all of the land drains to Schoharie Creek, a north flowing tributary of the Mohawk River. Elevation ranges from 560 feet above sea level near Schoharie Creek to 740 feet above sea level in the northwest. There are no state designated wetlands in the Village, but there are several small tributaries to the Schoharie Creek. The majority of the Village is developed or open land. Twenty one acres (6.5% of the Village land area) is wooded. Major water bodies consist of Schoharie Creek and two ponds in the Feuz Terrace subdivision. Soils in the Village are generally poorly drained clays and are severely limiting for disposal of septic tank effluent. Soils adjacent to Schoharie Creek are the exception, but a high seasonal water table seriously limits proper septic system functions. There are no active farms in the Village.

The Schoharie Creek floodplain (35.5 acres) has remained largely undeveloped; however, approximately 11 buildings are located within the floodplain. A major flood in January 1996 caused some damage to one home on Steuben Street and flooded Steuben Street for several hours.

Town of Esperance

Geography

The Town of Esperance is made up of approximately 12,459 acres of land located west of the capital district area in the northeastern corner of Schoharie County. Esperance is 25 miles from the cities of Albany and Schenectady, 40 miles east of Utica and 21 miles south of Amsterdam. The Town has one incorporated village, Esperance, and a few small hamlets, the two most prominent being Central Bridge and Sloansville. Nearby towns include Wright, Middleburgh, and Cobleskill in Schoharie County and Duanesburg in Schenectady County. The Town and the Village of Esperance, along with the rest of Schoharie County, are included in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy Metropolitan Statistical Area (defined by the U.S. Census Bureau).

Esperance is easily accessible by car from New York State Routes 20 and 30A, and is just north of I-88. Route 20 is the main transportation corridor through the Town. Schoharie Creek forms the Eastern border of the Northern portion of the Town, and flows through the center of the Southern half of the Town. Schoharie Creek drains north into the Mohawk River and is the major drainage system in Schoharie County. The Schoharie Valley in the Town of Esperance is dominated by agricultural and rural residential land uses. Cripple Bush Creek and Fly Creek are the main tributaries of the Schoharie in the Town and contribute to some flooding problems.

The geographic character of the Town of Esperance is identifiable with the Mohawk Valley. As is true of most of the northern towns of Schoharie County, the Mohawk Valley is characterized by low, flat and rolling terrain as opposed to the high rough mountainous terrain of the lower Catskill Mountains. Esperance's highest elevation is 1,320 feet above sea level and the lowest point is 540 feet above sea level. Esperance is generally flat and rolling with only 7% of the land area considered steep (over 15%).

The Town of Esperance contains the Village of Esperance, and the Hamlets of Sloansville, Schoharie Junction, Dwelley Corners, Rockwell Corners, Burtonsville, and Central Bridge (which is also partially in the Town of Schoharie).



Village of Middleburgh

Geography

The rolling hills of southern Schoharie County represent the northern terminus of the Catskill Mountain escarpment; Middleburgh is roughly flanked by these foothills and to the north and east, the westward reach of the Helderberg Escarpment. The Village of Middleburgh, located in the Schoharie Creek floodplain in the Town of Middleburgh has approximately 1.2 square miles of land. While the Village is in the Valley, the geographic character of the Town of Middleburgh that surrounds it is more identifiable with the Catskill Mountain region, which lies south of the Town.



Photo: Schoharie Creek, Middleburgh, looking north up valley

The Village is located in the central part of the Town, and west of the capital district area in the north central part of Schoharie County.

The Village of Middleburgh is 43 miles from the cities of Albany and Schenectady, 70 miles southeast of Utica and 60 miles northwest of Kingston. There are no other incorporated villages in the Town other than the Village of Middleburgh.

New York State Route 30 (River Street) and New York State Route 145 (Main Street) intersect in the Village at the bridge over Schoharie Creek. South of the Village, the Little Schoharie and Line creeks intersect Route 145. Schoharie Creek is a prominent feature in the Village, with Route 145 following it on one side along its east side.

Village of Schoharie

Geography

The Village and Town of Schoharie are located in the northeastern section of Schoharie County. The Town and Village, along with the rest of Schoharie County, are included in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy Metropolitan Statistical Area (defined by the U.S. Census Bureau). Schoharie is easily accessible by car from New York State Routes 30 and 443, and I-88. It is 39 miles away from Albany, 28 from Schenectady, 36 from Amsterdam, and 12 from Cobleskill. Nearby towns include Wright, Middleburgh, Cobleskill and Esperance in Schoharie County and Duanesburg in Schenectady County. The Town includes the Village of Schoharie and part of the Hamlet of Central Bridge.

Route 30 is the main transportation corridor through the Village. Schoharie Creek and Fox Creek form the borders of the Village, in part, to the north and west. Schoharie Creek drains north into the Mohawk River and is the major drainage system in Schoharie County. Two other major creeks, Fox Creek and the Cobleskill Creek, have had a major influence on the drainage systems and topography in the Town.

Route 30 follows Schoharie Creek which bisects the Town. The Village of Schoharie is situated in the valley with a significant portion being in the Schoharie Creek floodplain. Valley soils are very fertile and well drained. The eastern boundary of the Village is a steep rock escarpment rising from 600 feet to about 780 feet where forested slopes and plateaus are common.



4.2 Community Needs and Opportunities

The Community Needs and Opportunities addressed in this section are based upon an analysis of the following existing plans:

- Town and Village of Schoharie Comprehensive Plan
- Town and Village of Middleburgh Comprehensive Plan
- Town of Esperance Comprehensive Plan
- Village of Esperance Comprehensive Plan
- Schoharie County All Hazards Mitigation Plan
- Schoharie County Emergency Management Plan
- Model Emergency Operation Plan for Schoharie, Middleburgh and Esperance
- US Census Data
- County Business Patterns
- Schoharie County Planning and Development Agency data
- Schoharie Area Long Term, Inc. (SALT) data and communications
- Village of Schoharie Draft LTRC

4.2.1 Community Planning and Capacity Building

Key considerations

- There is a need for public education regarding resiliency and storm preparation in all four communities. There have been several significant floods in the area, albeit none as devastating as Hurricane Irene. Residents were not prepared either for the storm itself, the immediate aftermath, or for short/long term recovery phases. Residents desire and need information on construction methods to make their structures more resilient, and the community as a whole needs to understand its options to reduce flooding events, emergency management, and emergency preparedness.
- Current laws, regulations, and special purpose plans, including the emergency preparedness plans should be updated to better integrate socioeconomic, demographic, risk assessment, and consideration of vulnerable populations. Each community has a comprehensive plan, but all need updating to add details that will establish policies related to land use, development, protection of natural resources, flood management, etc. to more effectively implement resiliency goals. Each community should have a more detailed flood and emergency preparedness plan and hazard mitigation plan that details specific tools needed. All should complete and adopt the model Emergency Operations Plan prepared by the County.
- There is also need to update existing building codes, land use regulations, and design guidelines to reflect current advisory base flood elevation maps or recent experience with the effect of storms on assets in the community. Zoning needs to be updated with development standards related to flood-proofing. Flood protection laws and protection of riparian zones all need to be considered.
- None of the communities have extensively studied the costs and benefits of management or regulatory approaches in extreme and high risk flood areas.
- Stream dumping regulations should be enforced, and evaluated within each municipality to determine if updates are needed.



Identification of gaps, weaknesses, and constraints

- There is a strong need to build capacity at all levels – in terms of plans, regulations, and administration. Updated comprehensive plans, floodplain regulations, and emergency preparedness all need to be in place.
- Local zoning and building codes need to reflect up-to-date methods to address flooding in terms of design, location, and use.
- The Emergency Operations Manual needs to be completed and put into place in each community and then disseminated so that all officials, emergency responders and public are aware of it.
- Communication and collaboration is also a need related to this topic, and especially related to economic development activities. There is an identified need to increase administrative capacity and create more public/private partnerships.
- There are regional groups, such as SALT, working to recover from flooding. There is a need, and potential for working with them as a public/private partnership to spearhead and fund actions. However, there is a need to also provide for more administrative capacity such as grant writing, economic development coordination, and other tasks. A public/private partnership could assist in helping build this leadership and staffing capacity.

Table 4-1 Community Planning & Capacity Building Recommendations and Opportunities

	Village of Esperance	Town of Esperance	Village of Middleburgh	Village of Schoharie
Update the Comprehensive Plan so that new planning can be done to build on the existing goals and objectives of the plan. Additional detailed strategies are needed for full implementation and should be incorporated into an update.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Implement the priority actions identified in the Village of Schoharie LTCR Plan.				✓
Incorporate new designs for flood protection into new building requirements.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Complete and adopt the model EOP prepared by the County. Provide municipality-specific adaptations, and training for emergency responders.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Evaluate existing floodplain laws to determine the need for updates or restrictions.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Study the hydrology of Schoharie Creek and prepare a flood management plan.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Do a shared service study and determine where additional sharing of services between the Town/Village and County could be done to be more efficient and reduce tax burdens.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Develop a five year capital improvement plan that incorporates all capital needs including flood resiliency projects.	✓	✓	✓	✓



Table 4-1 Community Planning & Capacity Building Recommendations and Opportunities

	Village of Esperance	Town of Esperance	Village of Middleburgh	Village of Schoharie
Develop public/private partnerships to build capacity to administer projects and promote collaboration and communication.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Retain a grant writer for all four municipalities to assist with obtaining funding for proposed recovery projects.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Create or enhance municipal websites to enhance communication, sense of community, economic development, etc.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Implement plans to renovate Esperance Town Hall with flood proofing, including establishing facilities at the Town transfer site for records storage and emergency use.		✓		
Research the cost-benefits of installing solar energy systems for municipal buildings.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Enhance cellular and broadband coverage.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Provide community education and outreach to help residents and businesses become aware of information about streams, flooding, emergency plans, etc. as in a welcome packet.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Relocate the Central Bridge Firehouse out of flood area.		✓		
Relocate the Village of Esperance fire house into a new building and out of the flood area.	✓			
Replace fire tankers damaged by the flood.			✓	
Enforce state building codes or establish new property maintenance rules to verify building repairs are being made in accordance with applicable codes.				✓

4.2.2 Economic Development

A Long Range Economic Development Strategy was developed for Schoharie County in 2004 by Moran, Stahl & Boyer. The plan identified target industry sectors, including technology-related manufacturing, traditional manufacturing, information technology, financial services/back office operations, warehousing and distribution, and tourism and recreation. It also provided an action plan to assist the County in increasing employment opportunities and expanding the tax base. Individual comprehensive plans for each municipality exist and they do address economic development.

An overriding theme for economic development is to ensure that new growth is done in a manner consistent with the character of the community.



Key considerations

- Nearly every business in Schoharie County was impacted by the floods due to Hurricane Irene in one form or another. The total damage reported to date by 78 businesses is nearly \$6.7 million for structural damage, machinery and equipment that needs to be replaced, and lost inventory. This figure does not include the lost revenue from businesses that were forced to close during the State of Emergency issued by the County. In addition, many farms and farmsteads were devastated by the loss of buildings, animals and crops.
- Although most businesses and farms have reopened, assistance is needed to help them prepare for and mitigate against future storm damage. This should include information on construction methods to make building structures more flood-proof and able to withstand significant flood events, as well as business continuity of operations planning.
- The economic development plan prepared for Schoharie County in 2004 is outdated. There is a need for comprehensive economic development and marketing plan that outlines strategies to promote the villages to the wider region, to entrepreneurs, consumers, and potentially new residents.
- Many small businesses in the Village of Schoharie were already struggling and were significantly weakened by the flood. In addition, commercial buildings on Main Street sustained structural damage, in some cases requiring substantial rehabilitation. Programs are needed to rebuild the Village economy and strengthen its Main Street district.
- Commercial buildings on Main Street in the Village of Middleburgh sustained structural damage, in some cases requiring substantial rehabilitation. Programs are needed to strengthen the Main Street district and improve its resiliency.
- The majority of the properties affected by flooding in the Village of Esperance were single-family homes. However, the Esperance Post Office, a small insurance agency, and two vacant commercial properties sustained moderate to major damage.
- Entrepreneurial and business development skills are needed to help our small businesses succeed. There are some support services available for local businesses and entrepreneurs, both within Schoharie County and in the Capital Region, but many people are not aware of them; business owners are often too busy trying to operate their business to find out about these programs. There is a need for direct outreach to individual businesses to connect people to sources of technical and financial assistance available. This could be the responsibility of an economic development coordinator.
- Businesses need to be encouraged to develop business continuity of operations plans that will help them recover more quickly from storm damage, but they need the support and resources to do so.
- Public investments should be made in economic development planning, marketing, and administrative support (i.e., hiring an economic development coordinator). In addition, Village zoning regulations and comprehensive plans should be reviewed and re-evaluated to determine appropriate locations for business development outside of the flood plain and to create new development standards for commercial structures within the flood plain.
 - **Esperance:** The Village of Esperance has no public water and sewer, which is a significant barrier to economic development. A feasibility study should be conducted to assess the potential costs and benefits associated with public infrastructure. Esperance also needs improved cellular phone and cable service town-wide.
 - **Middleburgh:** Options for flood-proofing buildings in the Main Street business district should be identified and evaluated.



- **Schoharie:** Investing in improvements to Schoharie Creek and Fox Creek Park would address both flood resiliency and recreation, which would contribute to economic development.
- A market study is currently being developed for the Village of Schoharie to identify specific types of businesses that should be developed in or attracted to the Main Street commercial district. The Village of Schoharie recognizes the need to attract retail stores and restaurants and to redevelop the Parrott House, a historic hotel/restaurant, as an anchor business. Other investments that would positively contribute to the character of the community include more recreational access to Schoharie Creek and the development of a hiking/biking trail between the Villages of Schoharie and Middleburgh.
- Specific business and investment strategies have not yet been identified for the Town and Village of Esperance, and the Village of Middleburgh. This represents a potential economic development need for these locations.
- Residents and community leaders recognize that tourism could be enhanced and expanded in the Schoharie Valley based on the area's scenic beauty, agriculture, and historic and natural resources. Opportunities exist for agri-tourism and outdoor recreation with public access to Schoharie Creek. Specific recommendations for expanding and promoting tourism should be identified through a comprehensive economic development and marketing plan.

Identification of gaps, weaknesses, and constraints

- Aside from government, most of the largest employers in Schoharie County are located in the Village of Cobleskill, considered the economic center of the County.
- The percentage of adults age 25 and over with a bachelor's degree or higher in the Village of Schoharie lags the statewide percentage (24.4% versus 32.5%).
- The population of the Village of Schoharie is declining, and its median age is a high 46.7, compared to 38.0 in New York State overall. The aging population impacts labor force availability as well as efforts to attract additional employers.
- The percentage of adults age 25 and over with a bachelor's degree or higher in the Village of Middleburgh is less than half the statewide percentage (14.5% versus 32.5%).
- The population of the Village of Middleburgh is declining, and its median age is 43.0, compared to 38.0 in New York State overall. The aging population impacts labor force availability as well as efforts to attract additional employers.
- The percentage of adults age 25 and over with a bachelor's degree or higher in the Village of Esperance is significantly less than half the statewide percentage (13.1% versus 32.5%).
- The population of the Village of Esperance is declining, and its median age is 40.4, compared to 38.0 in New York State overall. The aging population impacts labor force availability as well as efforts to attract additional employers.
- Many people living in Schoharie County work in neighboring counties where employment opportunities are more plentiful.
- For many of their consumer needs, residents of the community rely on retail centers outside Schoharie County. The County's rural character and relatively sparse population has made it a challenge to attract and sustain retail businesses.



Table 4-2 Economic Development Recommendations and Opportunities

	Village of Esperance	Town of Esperance	Village of Middleburgh	Village of Schoharie
Implement the LTCR recommendations related to economic development.				✓
Engage a regional business development coordinator. Task them with developing a comprehensive marketing and public relations programs – to market to new customers, new entrepreneurs and new residents.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Initiate incentives and establish a revolving loan fund to attract appropriate businesses.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Strengthen the Village of Schoharie Local Development Corporation to play a greater role in economic development activities.				✓
Concentrate business recruitment on a grocery store and lodging.			✓	✓
Use the anchor attractions and businesses, such as the Parrott House in Schoharie, to bring people into the communities. In this case, the Parrot House property is for sale and there are opportunities for creative methods to purchase and re-open this restaurant/inn.				✓
Complete restoration and redevelopment of the Middleburgh Theater as a cultural arts and live entertainment center.			✓	
Develop a valley theme and logo.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Enhance recreational and tourism opportunities, including a bike/hike trail that links the creek in Central Bridge to the Village of Schoharie, and south to Middleburgh; make improvements to the playground, ball field, and recreational site in Central Bridge; a creek side park with a boat launch in Middleburgh; and a bike/hike trail between Middleburgh and Blenheim.		✓	✓	✓
Enhance Main street streetscapes.			✓	✓
In the Village of Schoharie, extend sidewalks so there is pedestrian access to all areas of the Village, provide for additional parking for Main Street businesses in the area behind the structures on the west side of Route 30, and reconnect the northern main street area to the central and the southern areas so that there is a unified theme, signage, and appearance to the entire main street area.				✓



Table 4-2 Economic Development Recommendations and Opportunities

	Village of Esperance	Town of Esperance	Village of Middleburgh	Village of Schoharie
Initiate a way-finding system with informational maps placed strategically around main street and historic and cultural areas to provide visitors information about key locations and landmarks. Include local shops, restaurants, parks, and other amenities.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Utilize GPS and the internet to assist tourism, such as the development of an interactive online map or phone application.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Restart a valley railroad from the I-88 area to Middleburgh			✓	✓

4.2.3 Health and Social Services

Social services in the area include the Schoharie County Department of Health, County Department of Social Services, Office of the Aging, and several non-profits including Catholic Charities, Community Maternity Services, Schoharie County Community Action Program, and SALT. Several churches and the two school districts also offer some additional social services. In general, mental health services are deficient. There are two doctor offices and one chiropractor’s office within the Village of Middleburgh limits. A medical clinic is also located outside the Village of Schoharie in the Town and another in the Hamlet of Central Bridge. The County Department of Health is located in the Village of Schoharie. The nearest hospital is in Cobleskill.

A large issue during the flood resulting from Hurricane Irene was that the County health department had no place to operate from, no computers, and no emergency plan to address setting up emergency shelters. The health department did not have a contingency plan as to where they would operate from in the event of a flood or other disaster.

There are no other relevant plans at the local level specifically related to health and social services in the communities. There is a current emergency preparedness plan at the county level. Further, the County has prepared model Emergency Management Plans for each municipality to use, as mentioned above.

Vulnerable and underserved populations are shown in Table 4-3, for which health and social services are most critical, particularly during emergencies.



Table 4-3 Vulnerable Populations

Jurisdiction	2010 Population ₁	14 years of age and under ₁	65 years of age and over ₁	Families below poverty level	Persons 5 years and older with a disability
Town of Esperance	1,731	326 19%	244 14%	4.8	590 34%
Village of Esperance	345	56 15%	44 13%	3.7	107 31%
Village of Schoharie	922	111 12%	195 21%	5.9	341 37%
Middleburgh, Village	1500	233 15%	263 17%	12.2	547 36%

Source: Draft Schoharie Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2013

Key considerations

- It appears as if basic care can be accessed at a level equal to that which existed prior to the tropical storms and that the level of care is sufficient for all community members. There is an effort underway to bring medical facilities to underserved populations via a new clinic in the Village of Middleburgh.
- Better emergency response and planning is needed to restore the capacity and increase the resilience of essential health and social services to meet ongoing and emerging post-disaster community needs. This is also needed, along with enhanced land use planning and building/site development standards oriented to flood issues to promote the resilience, health and well-being of affected individuals and communities. There is no information related to whether the behavioral health needs of these residents have been met. All four communities, along with Schoharie County, should work closely with Bassett Healthcare, who manages the hospital, and other providers to promote continuity of the health and well-being of affected individuals. There is no further need at this time to address the health of recovery workers.

Identification of gaps, weaknesses, and constraints

- The gaps and weaknesses related to health and social services are lack of planning at the county level and lack of coordination with the village and town governments and local emergency responders. Lack of communication services in the area was a significant constraint to recovery immediately after the flood. Lack of electricity after the flood for an extended period of time was a weakness and points out a gap that needs addressing in the future.



Table 4-4 Health & Social Services Recommendations and Opportunities

	Village of Esperance	Town of Esperance	Village of Middleburgh	Village of Schoharie
Work with the Schoharie County Emergency Management Office to implement emergency communication systems, including text and email messages to residents as part of an overall alarm system.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ensure that all emergency services are trained and up to date on evacuation and emergency management plans.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Update the comprehensive plan and subsequently, local laws to plan for flood events related to health and safety.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Improve cell phone and internet services for improved communication capacity.	✓	✓		
Improve local emergency services to increase their capacity to respond.	✓	✓	✓	✓
New community shelter in Central Bridge and at Landis Arboretum		✓		
Address mental health services for residents, rescue and recovery workers, and vulnerable populations in all emergency plans.	✓	✓	✓	✓

4.2.4 Housing

Schoharie County has damage to over 700 residential housing units, including single-family, multi-family, and renter occupied housing from flooding events that have occurred since 1958. Table 4-5 provides housing damage numbers broken down by municipality for the recent events of Hurricane Irene and Tropical Storm Lee. No damages to public housing have been identified. Schoharie County Planning and Development estimates approximately \$39 million in total housing damages across the County from these two storms. This number is based on structure damage figures from NYSDOS assessments, municipal assessments, and the SALT Coalition door-to-door surveys. Estimated costs of full home repairs are approximately \$75,000 per structure based on estimates from a door to door survey performed by SALT on 147 flood damaged homes in the County. SALT has recently estimated that repair costs can reach \$150,000 for larger, older homes that were damaged.



Table 4-5 Housing Damage from Hurricane Irene

Municipality	Housing Units			Total Housing Units	% of Units Destroyed or Severely Damaged
	Destroyed	Severely Damaged	Moderately Damaged		
Town and Village of Esperance	31	41	22	915	7.9%
Town and Village of Schoharie	21	194	13	455	47.3%
Town and Village of Middleburgh	5	132	61	759	18.2%
Totals	57	367	96	2,129	19.9%

Source: Schoharie County Planning and Development 2012, US Census American Communities Survey 2007-2011

57 homes were destroyed from Hurricane Irene; another 367 sustained severe damage. This represents almost 20% of the total housing stock within the four communities. (Source: Schoharie County Planning and Development 2012, US Census, American Communities Survey 2007-2011)

SALT is working with Schoharie County government and local governments to determine which residents are in need of replacement housing. Currently approximately 70 households within the county are in need of replacement housing; 26 of these households include someone with special needs.

To date, funds that have been requested or received for this housing need include:

- 1) SALT and Schoharie Recovery (private donations) - \$935,760.00
- 2) FEMA Housing Assistance (may be high as figure includes rental assistance) - \$9,088,281.00
- 3) Flood insurance payouts - \$18,849,891.98 (reported from FEMA)

Approximately 55 properties of the damaged residential structures identified in the county have been submitted for acquisition consideration under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). This total grant request is for \$7,200,000.00 of which 25% (\$1,800,000.00) must be a local match. The HMGP is a competitive program and there is no guarantee that these funds will be available for acquisition. If all the acquisitions occur, the structure value of the impacted residences is approximately \$3,640,302.00 and this amount can be used to reduce the potential funding need.

Information from Schoharie County from their Housing Assessment information is as follows:

- Town and Village of Middleburgh: There were 5 homes destroyed, 132 units severely damaged, 61 moderately damaged, for an estimated \$10,136,592 in damage. Some homes have not been rehabilitated yet.
- Town and Village of Esperance: The Town and Village of Esperance had damage to approximately 94 single family and multi-family owner and renter occupied residential homes. Sixty-nine of these units were located in the Town outside the Village.



- Estimated damages totaled \$5,482,803.75
- Thirty-one residences were completely destroyed. Forty-one had severe damage, and 22 received moderate damage from the storm. This represents over 10% of the total residential housing in the Town and Village.
- Village of Schoharie: There were 282 residential structures damaged in the flood. All of commercial structures on Main Street were – many of which have apartments on upper floors. Of those, only one was identified as moderate damage and the rest were classified as major damage.

Housing needs that should be addressed include: interim and permanent; owner occupied and rental; single family and multifamily; housing for the elderly; special needs populations and supportive housing; and public, HUD-assisted, affordable, and market rate.

- A 72-unit affordable senior citizen housing project was just approved in the Village of Schoharie. That project will begin construction in the Fall of 2013. The Village has also identified a need to provide for more upscale apartments, possibly above Main Street commercial buildings, that would attract young professionals to the area. There is a lack of quality rentals to attract that demographic.

Other housing needs identified include:

- The loss of population coupled with the number of homes for sale or still in need of repair is of concern to the villages. There are many affordable opportunities at this time as a result. The issue is not necessarily affordability of the structures, but of finding quality housing.
- Flood insurance rates are a large concern and the public has identified this as a critical issue that needs to be addressed.
- The Village of Schoharie's Comprehensive Plan establishes a goal to develop high quality housing types, to meet affordable housing needs of its residents, and to ensure that all new housing is built in a manner that contributes to and is consistent with the community character.

Key considerations

- There currently are sufficient housing units available for people who want to rent or own based upon community income levels. References to housing in the Village of Esperance's comprehensive plan identify an increase in apartments as a concern. There appears to be concern about single family homes being converted into two-family apartments. The Village of Esperance had the highest percentage of owner-occupied dwellings (74.5%) than any other village in Schoharie County. Nearly seventy-six percent (75.8%) of the structures contain one dwelling unit, the highest of any Village in the County. Housing was not identified as an issue in the Town of Esperance Comprehensive Plan. That plan points out that (using 2000 census data): "The average cost of a home in the Town of Esperance is \$77,600, which is lower than Schoharie County's average of \$82,500 and much lower than that of New York State at \$148,700."
- After Hurricane Irene, short term rental needs were largely met by individual landowners. Several utilized FEMA trailers, but not many. There are structures available for rent and purchase in all locations, including some that have already been rehabilitated. Others are still in need of rehabilitation post flood.
- There is need to incentivize elevating or retrofitting homes in order to be more resilient in future storms. In the Village of Schoharie, there are three homes that have been elevated. Most homes in all locations were rebuilt without that flood-proofing. Some landowners did move utilities and other essential out of basements to upper floors. According to the survey completed for the Village of Schoharie LTCR Plan, there was not a high percentage of retrofitting completed. There are opportunities to retrofit in a more comprehensive manner with those homes still needing rehabilitation.



- It is unknown if building code requirements are sufficient to protect the investments in new and rebuilt homes or buildings. Since there was not wholesale retrofitting, it is likely that the building codes were lax. There was likely a missed opportunity to do flood proofing that would help owners avoid increases in high flood insurance costs. There is a great need to evaluate this and find ways to work with landowners to flood-proof and find other ways to reduce insurance costs.
- How may the loss of historic buildings and resources be minimized?
 - The Village of Schoharie’s historic zoning district by the Old Stone Fort was not impacted by the flood. However, most of the other historic buildings (listed and unlisted) were heavily impacted by the floods. This is a topic that needs more analysis.
 - Although there are no buildings or sites in the Village of Esperance that are on the National Register of Historic Places, their comprehensive plan is full of references to the historic nature of the Village and it’s structures. There is nothing in the plan that establishes or outlines a process for protecting these historic resources from flooding or other natural disasters.
 - There are no buildings or sites in the Town of Esperance that are on the National Register of Historic Places. The comprehensive plan mentions the Esperance Historical Museum which is devoted to the presentation of items, exhibits, and displays intended to illustrate the history of the Esperance School, the history of the Esperance area, and the historical past of rural upstate New York. There is nothing in the plan that establishes or outlines a process for protecting historic resources from flooding or other natural disasters.

Identification of gaps, weaknesses, and constraints

- There is still a large number of housing units in need of repair and this is a constraint to revitalization as well as to meet the housing needs of the community.
- Flood insurance rates that homeowners face are a constraint.
- Lack of land located outside of the floodplain within the three Villages, upon which to build new housing is a constraint.
- There is a lack of upscale or quality apartments that would be attractive to young professionals in the area.
- There is a large population of elderly that will have changing housing needs over the next two decades for which the area needs to plan.

Table 4-6 Housing Recommendations and Opportunities

	Village of Esperance	Town of Esperance	Village of Middleburgh	Village of Schoharie
Fund rehabilitation of housing yet to be repaired, including additional flood-proofing improvements.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Implement projects related to Community Rating System to reduce insurance rates.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Develop a housing needs assessment and plan.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Update land use law to expand housing styles and opportunities.				✓
Expand senior housing opportunities.	✓	✓	✓	
Provide funding incentives for contractors to provide assisted living facilities for those in need.	✓	✓	✓	✓



Table 4-6 Housing Recommendations and Opportunities

	Village of Esperance	Town of Esperance	Village of Middleburgh	Village of Schoharie
Initiate a first time homebuyers program.				✓
Educate homeowners on methods they can use to make their homes more resilient.	✓	✓	✓	✓

4.2.5 Infrastructure

Hurricane Irene and Tropical Storm Lee have left nearly \$130 million in damages to public infrastructure in Schoharie County. There are roads and bridges that are still closed, and threats to public safety from future flooding because stream projects have not yet been undertaken.

Based on information that was taken from Project Worksheets developed with the Office of Emergency Management and FEMA; actual costs, engineering estimates, and Disaster Survey Reports generated by NRCS, Schoharie County has a need of \$32,593,101 identified for over 900 public utility and infrastructure projects. This includes public facilities, privately owned utilities, and meeting match requirements for other Federal programs, such as FEMA and the Emergency Watershed Protection program from the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). The projects represented include water and sewer treatment facilities, flood control mitigation projects, streets, sidewalks, and initial storm cleanup/debris removal.

For some projects, like flood control mitigation projects, it has been difficult for Schoharie County to undertake the needed work without identifying a source for the required matching funds. The disaster damages for any given municipality in many instances exceed their annual operating budgets. The need for financial assistance so that the communities can recover is great.

Town and Village of Esperance Infrastructure Needs:

- The Town of Esperance has begun initial planning for some needed critical infrastructure projects. Development of new fire houses are needed in Central Bridge and in the Village of Esperance. The Central Bridge fire house is located in the floodplain and maintenance of this critical infrastructure is necessary to ensure health and safety of residents. The Town needs to renovate and flood proof its town hall, and this project includes moving records to the municipal transfer site location. Also in Central Bridge, the water treatment facility needs to be upgraded so that when inundated, water quality is not impaired. The Town is currently working on plans with an engineering company to explore options to accomplish this. Further, the Town would like to use the transfer site location for emergency use as well. Various road projects are needed to help ensure road networks hold up under future flood conditions. In Central Bridge, the Town is looking into renovation of a historic old school as an emergency shelter. FEMA buyout programs are moving forward for several properties in the Town and they would eventually be turned into areas for public recreation and access to the creek. Because the Town becomes split into three portions during a flood emergency due to the location of the creek, the Town is exploring expansion of a facility at the Landis Arboretum with bathrooms and kitchen facilities to serve as an emergency shelter for that part of the Town. Water, sewer and sidewalk development are all infrastructure needs in the Village of Esperance. Stream bank assessment of Schoharie Creek and its tributaries and identification of flood mitigation tools is needed. The Town has initiated planning and design for some of these projects, but funding for implementation is a critical need.



Village of Schoharie Infrastructure Needs:

- The Village of Schoharie faces the need to address, comprehensively, the existing and future impacts of severe weather events upon the community. Situated totally within the floodplain of Schoharie Creek, the Village has built its commercial vitality and its fine quality of life upon its extraordinary early-to-mid nineteenth century architectural fabric. The Village of Schoharie is the County Seat and hosts Schoharie County facilities including: administrative offices, Department of Public Works Office and Maintenance shop, Court House, Jail, Sheriff’s Department, E-911 and Emergency Management. *Every* Village of Schoharie, Town of Schoharie and Schoharie County facility was inundated in August 2011.
- A key part of the Village’s built heritage is the community’s infrastructure. It was designed and implemented in simpler times, without a view to the Village’s consequent mixed-use expansion, and employing techniques and materials that are more pertinent to the age of horse use than vehicles. The municipality’s infrastructure has been very vulnerable to the impacts of severe weather events. The issues and their resolutions fall into four areas:
 1. Storm water management (and planning) includes south end drainage improvements, Spring Brook drainage improvement, Hilgert Parkway Stormwater Pumping Station, enhancing the French drains in the Village, easement acquisition for storm water projects, planning for the Community Rating System priorities, and development of an overall master drainage plan.
 2. Water and Wastewater system needs that include unreimbursed Hurricane Irene costs.
 - a. Wastewater: Treatment plant flood protection berm, addressing infiltration and inflow reduction, and a Fair Street lift station emergency generator.
 - b. Water system: Replacement of asbestos cement in water mains, water intake line replacements, pre-treatment improvements, replacement of undersized and aged water mains, and replacement of the 1940’s era water tank.

These repairs are partly covered by FEMA. The Village is looking for potential NYRCR funding to supplement FEMA funding and prevent steep increases in insurance rates to residents and businesses.
 3. Municipal facilities and services needs include replacement of the fire station and one pumper that were both lost during Hurricane Irene. There is a National Flood Insurance Program penalty against FEMA reimbursements in the amount of approximately \$300k for these replacements. The Village is looking for potential NYRCR funding to cover this fee.

Table 4-7 Infrastructure Recommendations and Opportunities

	Village of Esperance	Town of Esperance	Village of Middleburgh	Village of Schoharie
Implement the stormwater actions identified for Village of Schoharie.				✓
Develop a comprehensive stormwater management plan for the Villages.	✓		✓	
Redesign electrical grid to withstand future flooding.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Update the Transfer Site in Esperance to be a location for operations during an emergency and for permanent record storage as it is out of the floodplain.		✓		
Implement water supply improvements for the Town of Esperance.		✓		



Table 4-7 Infrastructure Recommendations and Opportunities

	Village of Esperance	Town of Esperance	Village of Middleburgh	Village of Schoharie
Village of Esperance water and sewer development	✓			
Sidewalk maintenance and extension	✓			✓
Stormwater planning and improvements	✓	✓	✓ (Railroad Ave and Main Street)	✓
Road improvements	✓	✓		
Gorge Creek improvements			✓	
New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) Curb Cut improvements on Main Street			✓	
Drainage and waterline improvements on Railroad Ave and Main Street			✓	
Enlarge bridge over Schoharie Creek.			✓	
Establish rules to prevent dumping of trees and debris in creek.			✓	
Main Street and River Street have only 2 catch basins - they need state attention.			✓	
Establish a location for a helicopter landing pad to both bring supplies in and get people out.	✓	✓	✓	✓

4.2.6 Natural and Cultural Resources

Natural infrastructure has been increasingly recognized and promoted among hazard and climate planners and managers. Wetlands help cleanse urban stormwater of contaminants before it enters waterways, improving overall water quality. Green space provides habitat for wildlife, opportunities for fishing and recreation, and improved quality of life for residents. Many green infrastructure techniques intended to retain and absorb stormwater at the surface have the benefit of reducing the strain on storm sewer capacity by reducing the volume of stormwater that enters the piped system. From an economic standpoint, natural solutions require lower maintenance and management costs when compared to traditional built infrastructure.

Given the ongoing issues related to flooding and stormwater management, there is a recognized importance of natural resources and open spaces in the community. At this time, however, there are no open space or comprehensive stormwater plans. The Village of Schoharie has proposed a comprehensive stormwater management program to address drainage issues. The various comprehensive plans do address resource protection and establish objectives to minimize flood damage.

The Village of Esperance Comprehensive Plan mentions a desire to expand the amount of parkland in the Village, as well as access to Schoharie Creek. While the Village of Esperance has updated its Flood Protection Law with the new flood insurance rate maps issued in 2004, there is no mention in the comprehensive plan about how the Village’s valuable natural and Cultural resources should be protected. In fact, there does not appear to be a complete inventory of assets to evaluate. The few mentioned are obviously the most important to the Village, but there are probably many more that are not being taken full advantage of.



Identification of gaps, weaknesses, and constraints

- One weakness that is common to all four communities is that their plans do not include much data, analysis, policy or actions steps to address flooding, flood mitigation or use of green infrastructure adequately. This is a gap.
- There are many opportunities for looking at Schoharie Creek as an asset in all locations, at the ecological role it and associated wetlands play.
- There is need for a community-wide stormwater evaluation and retrofit using green infrastructure techniques.
- There is a desire and need to evaluate the creeks and determine what improvements can be done to ensure they and their floodplains function properly.
- There is a significant amount of open land within the Village boundaries, but potential use of this land is not adequately discussed in the plan.
- The Village of Middleburgh's Comprehensive Plan does not detail methods to address flooding. There is no discussion of use of green infrastructure or other methods to address drainage and flooding. This is a gap.

Key considerations:

- The Fox Creek Park in the Village of Schoharie was severely damaged. Other open spaces were damaged, but not permanently. Many banks and riparian zones that are important ecologically were damaged, destroyed or changed significantly throughout the area. In the Village of Schoharie, the large area of agricultural land remaining in the floodplain did not have permanent damage.
- There are a variety of ways for the communities to address natural resource assets or services. These include, but are not limited to:
 - Evaluation of the creeks to determine how to restore banks, wetlands and other natural features to mitigate flooding.
 - Updating of comprehensive plans with a more complete inventory of natural resources with special attention on how those resources play a role in flood resiliency of the area.
 - Agriculture is a predominant land use in the area, but there is no plan in place to help protect valuable farmland from future storm induced erosion.
- Damaged public recreational infrastructure can be restored back to full operation for use by residents and tourists through:
 - Better links via trails and sidewalks from the core of the Village of Schoharie to historic sites and cultural facilities. There needs to be access created between the Village and the creek to utilize it for recreation and economic development.
 - Recreational planning of FEMA buyout properties. There is opportunity to use Netherlands-style recreational areas as detention ponds during flooding.
- More emphasis is needed on how natural systems can be restored or expanded to best withstand inundation from future storms and provide greater protection to assets.
 - Stream channel and bank restoration is needed.
 - Wetland development and protection is needed.
 - Enhancement of the riparian zone/vegetation is needed.
 - Changes in land use or stormwater regulations are needed to protect and enhance wetlands or other natural infrastructure.
- There is need for critical hard infrastructure need to be repaired or improved, especially related to the sewer treatment plants.



Table 4-8 Recommendations and Opportunities

	Village of Esperance	Town of Esperance	Village of Middleburgh	Village of Schoharie
Study ways to improve creek channels and banks.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Review and amend zoning to protect existing open spaces in the floodplain, especially the floodway. Use tools such as conservation subdivision, transfer of development rights, use of conservation easements, and others to allow for additional development but in the appropriate manner and in the best locations.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Update comprehensive plan to incorporate more planning for the floodway, floodplain, and flood resiliency options related to the creeks. This should be tied to stormwater and floodplain management studies.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Incorporate green infrastructure designs into zoning and building requirements.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Develop recreational access from village to creeks; develop and implement a healthy street and pedestrian plan that fully links all locations in the village;				✓
Improve the playground, ball field and recreational site.		✓		
Plan for enhancement of buyout properties for public access and recreation.			✓	✓
Historic preservation including possibly creating historic districts			✓	✓
Develop Baker/Dexter Avenue creek side park.			✓	
Improve access to and use of LaSalle Park.				✓
Develop resident-friendly recreational opportunities.				✓

5.0 Reconstruction Strategies, Projects, Programs and Actions

5.1 Existing & Proposed Projects, Strategies, and Programs

During initial committee and public meetings, a list of existing projects and programs was developed to determine where efforts are already underway, and where needs still exist. Additional projects are expected to be developed during this planning process that will become candidates for the strategy and project recommendations resulting from this plan. Ongoing projects include floodplain acquisitions in all four municipalities and regional efforts include: relocation of the Schoharie County Public Safety



building; Schoharie Creek restoration; installation of stream gauges for Schoharie, Fox, and Cobleskill Creeks; and the Schoharie County All Hazards Mitigation Plan update. Ongoing projects in the Village and Town of Esperance include: roadway improvements for flood prone areas; technology infrastructure improvements; the expansion of the Landis Arboretum to include temporary shelter facilities; and several projects in the Hamlet of Central Bridge improvements to the community center, recreational vehicle park, and municipal transfer station. Ongoing projects in the Village of Middleburgh include: Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) plans for the Little Schoharie and Line Creeks; and culvert improvements. Ongoing projects in the Village of Schoharie include: flood gates for the Schoharie County Office Building; a proposed comprehensive recreation plan; and improvements to the Birches senior housing project.

The following is a preliminary list of priority projects that have been identified by the planning committee. Solicitation of project ideas from committee members is currently ongoing, and this list is expected to be expanded for the final plan. Proposed projects in the final plan will be organized by function area. They will be prioritized as discussed in Section 5.2 below, and evaluated for short (0 to 2 years), medium (2 to 5 years), or long term (5+ years) implementation.

Area-wide Projects

- **Provide resources for homeowners:** This should include financial support for a variety of mitigation efforts such as elevations and access, relocating utilities, and filling-in cellars. This funding could be directed to SALT, since the agency has the capacity, infrastructure, and proven track record to manage the money and do the housing mitigation projects in a timely and cost effective manner.
- **Public education campaign:** Start a campaign to educate individuals about their ability and role in protecting their own homes and properties. Many situations exist where individuals could have taken steps prior to an event that would have made a difference in the level of damage incurred. A better understanding of steps that could be taken to prevent or reduce damage is important for faster, less costly recovery, and would increase homeowner retention following an event.
- **Fund a Reconstruction Plan Coordination Agent:** There will be need for an agency to oversee the coordination of the approved NYRCR projects and make sure that the plans developed by the Planning Committee's work moves forward. SALT is well positioned to be this agent due to the partnerships with numerous recovery agencies, the capacity and infrastructure to accomplish the coordination of these projects, and the positive track record of recovery coordination in a fiscally responsible fashion.
- **FEMA buy outs:** Continue buy outs along Schoharie Creek and use the properties to create access to the Creek.
- **Emergency notification system:** Develop an area-wide notification system with texting capabilities.
- **Install bike paths and recreational trails:** Create bike paths along Routes 30 and 145 to promote tourism and community health. Build a multi-use trail from Central Bridge to Middleburgh and Schoharie.
- **Stream monitoring and gauging:** Install creek flow monitoring devices, and gauges, with alarm capabilities.
- **County Health Department contingency operations:** The county health department has no contingency operations plan in the event of a flood or other emergency. This impacts all four communities who are unable to reach out to the county health department for support or services during an event.



- **Flood protection plans:** Develop a flood protection plan for all main streets within the Villages.
- **Setback berms:** Evaluate the installation of setback berms along Schoharie Creek and tributaries. Consider potential of negative impacts such as higher stream velocities.
- **Improve transit options:** Restart the Schoharie Valley Railroad from the I-88 to Middleburgh.
- **Promote area attractions and amenities:** Install location maps on main streets to identify businesses, shops, restaurants, parks, and other amenities.
- **Code enforcement:** Implement stronger building code enforcement for damaged properties. Quality of the housing stock is a concern due to flood-damaged properties.

Town and Village of Esperance

- **Fire house relocations:** Relocate the Village fire house to an elevated location; construct a new rescue facility. Relocate the Central Bridge firehouse to an elevated location.
- **Water and sewer improvements:** Implement water supply improvements for Central Bridge to prevent the intake of floodwaters and impacts to water quality as a result. Install sanitary sewers combined with sidewalk repairs in the Village of Esperance.
- **Town Hall renovations & flood proofing:** Renovate the Village Town Hall with flood proofing measures. Modify upland municipal buildings to accommodate archives and records for protection.
- **Increase temporary shelters:** Modify upland municipal buildings (such as the community center in Central Bridge) to be used as temporary evacuation shelters. Expand facilities at the Landis Arboretum to provide temporary shelter during emergencies.
- **Stream bank assessment:** Perform a stream bank assessment of Schoharie Creek and its tributaries and identification of flood mitigation tools.
- **Research Solar Energy Improvements:** Consider the cost-benefit of solar energy upgrades for the Village fire house for continuity of operations. Consider similar upgrades for other municipal buildings.

Village of Middleburgh

- **Stormwater and drainage evaluation and infrastructure improvements:** Perform a comprehensive stormwater evaluation for storm drainage systems in the Village. Certain areas currently experience significant backups during heavy rainfall. Retrofit with green infrastructure techniques when possible. Include considerations for wetland development and protection, and stream channel and bank restoration.
- **Storefront and curb cut improvements:** Work with NYSDOT on curb cuts to direct water to the creek, and to provide resources and support for storefront and business improvements.
- **Improve emergency communications:** Work with Schoharie County Emergency Management Office to implement emergency communication systems, including text and email messages to residents as part of an overall alarm system. Train emergency services personnel on evacuation and emergency management plans.



Village of Schoharie

- **Parrot House Anchor Attraction:** Find a new owner for the Parrot House, as an anchor attraction, key business and historic building in the Village.
- **Implement recommendations in the Long Term Community Recovery Plan,** including:
 - Establish a warehouse of items commonly needed in the aftermath of a flood.
 - Obtain a rating under the FEMA Community Rating System to reduce Village-wide flood insurance premiums.
 - Develop a flood warning and response plan. Increase flood hazard awareness of residents and businesses.
 - Develop more community events to attract people to the Village, such as revitalizing old traditions like closing down Main Street for street movies.
 - Help impacted businesses pursue grant money for rehabilitation and capital improvements (kitchen equipment, electrical and plumbing repairs, flooring, etc.).
 - Establish a formal public-private partnership between the Village and SALT.
 - Develop a comprehensive marketing plan to attract new businesses and residents to Schoharie.
 - Improve utilities, such as increasing broadband and cellular coverage, installing natural gas, and evaluating renewable energies such as solar installations for the Village.

5.2 Project Prioritization

Identified strategies, projects and programs will be prioritized based on the results of the risk assessment, the cost benefit analysis of projects, and other community-specific factors and concerns to be defined by the Planning Committee. Additionally, zoning and policy changes that would benefit long-term community resiliency will be considered and prioritized.

Housing strategies and projects will include identification of programs available for public and private housing (in addition to Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program funding).

6.0 Implementation Strategy and Schedule

6.1 Regional Coordination

Regional coordination is currently ongoing between several county-level and regional organizations. These include the Mohawk Valley Regional Economic Development Council, which is supported by the recent Cleaner Greener Communities Regional Sustainability Plan. These efforts are working to create a stronger regional economy while integrating environmentally sustainable initiatives that will save money and reduce carbon footprint. County-level planning exists for several entities including the Schoharie County Chamber of Commerce and the Schoharie County Agriculture and Farmland Protection Board. The County has also undertaken an update to its Multi-Jurisdiction All Hazards Mitigation Plan, with a draft published for State review in July 2013.

Strategic actions identified through this plan will be reviewed to determine alignment with other regional efforts for both funding opportunities and to provide support to committees or planning groups already working towards goals in common with the NYRCR Plan. As additional regional initiatives are identified, they will be incorporated into the planning effort.



6.2 Local Coordination

SALT disaster recovery regional coalition is a collaborative, local organization that took shape in the wake of the devastating record flooding from the 2011 storms Irene and Lee. There was a need within the community to develop an “on the ground” resource that could provide immediate support while also creating the framework for long term recovery. SALT continues to coordinate among multiple agencies, and in 2012 initiated a needs assessment across the region. SALT members have played an active role in the Planning Committee for this process and continue to be leaders in the recovery efforts of this community grouping. SALT currently has the administrative and staffing capabilities, and experience to carry out the implementation strategies identified in this plan, and to coordinate on regional efforts that extend beyond the community level.

6.3 Project Phasing

The committee is formulating project ideas that will be aligned with plan strategies for short, medium, and long term goals. Projects will be undertaken as funding sources are identified, aligned and as resources allow. The committee will establish prioritization for projects as this planning process evolves.

6.4 Funding Resources

Through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, CDBG Disaster Recovery Assistance is available to help cities, counties, and States recover from Presidentially declared disasters. This project and planning process will identify additional potential sources of funding in the future, including, but not limited to:

- NYS Office of Community Renewal Consolidated Funding Application (CFA) Opportunities
- FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

7.0 Appendices



Appendix A: List of CR Planning Committee Members



Name	Title	Affiliation	Location
Allen Thesier	Committee Member		Esperance
Ann Schwed	Committee Member		Middleburgh
Cathleen Williams	Committee Member		Esperance
Darlene Patterson	Committee Member		Schoharie
Don Snoop / Jason Becker	Committee Member		Middleburgh
Earl Van Wormer	Committee Member (non-voting)	Supervisor, Town of Esperance	Esperance
Gail Breen	Committee Member		Schoharie
Gail Browning	Committee Member		Esperance
Georgia VanDyke	Committee Co-Chair	Schoharie Chamber of Commerce	Schoharie
Imants Shrederis	Committee Member		Schoharie
Jessica Loden Kirby	Committee Member		Schoharie
Jim Snyder	Committee Member		Middleburgh
John Borst	Committee Member (non-voting)	Mayor, Village of Schoharie	Schoharie
Lillian Bruno	Committee Member		Middleburgh
Pete Nichols	Committee Member		Cobleskill
Rich Benninger	Committee Member		Esperance
Sarah Goodrich	Committee Co-Chair	SALT, Inc.	Schoharie
Shane Nickle	Committee Member	Schoharie County	Schoharie County
Steve Miller	Committee Member (non-voting)	Mayor, Village of Esperance	Esperance



Appendix B: Description of Public Engagement Process



Town & Village of Esperance, Village of Middleburgh, and Village of Schoharie Preliminary Public Engagement Strategy

The following presents strategies identified to date that will be refined as the program proceeds and expanded as needs are identified.

Purpose: The Town & Village of Esperance, Village of Middleburgh, and Village of Schoharie public engagement strategy has been developed to inform key stakeholders about the New York Rising planning process. The intent is to solicit public ideas and concerns, as well as educate the public, regarding severe weather events and flooding and to formalize opportunities for the public to provide input into strategies, programs and actions identified to mitigate the effects of flooding.

Preliminary Stakeholders Identified:

- Town and Village of Esperance residents,
- Village of Schoharie residents,
- Village of Middleburgh residents,
- Town and Village of Esperance businesses,
- Village of Schoharie businesses,
- Village of Middleburgh businesses,
- Community Fire Departments and other Emergency Services,
- Community Public Works Departments,
- Schoharie Area Long Term, Inc. (SALT)
- Schoharie County,
- Schoharie County Soil and Water Conservation District,
- School Districts,

Strategy 1: Public Engagement Subcommittee

Purpose: The public engagement subcommittee will help guide the public engagement strategy and ensure appropriate outreach is undertaken to facilitate stakeholder input. All community Committee Members have agreed to participate in the subcommittee. The subcommittee will be responsible for determining outreach techniques, the date and location of future meetings, distributing flyers, and sending email notifications one to two weeks in advance of public meetings. It will also provide input on the public engagement strategy, and help determine the format for future public meetings and alternate methods to achieve the committee's goals. Each committee meeting will include an agenda item to discuss, advance and implement the subcommittee's activities.

Strategy 2: Public Meetings

Purpose: A minimum of four public meetings will be held throughout the duration of the project. During the first meeting, held September 26, attendees were introduced to the NYRCR planning process and input was obtained from residents, business owners and other stakeholders regarding a community



vision, community needs and opportunities, and potential projects for implementation. A variety of techniques will be used to engage stakeholders and solicit input. For example, meetings use an open forum format with information stations to inform stakeholders on the planning process and obtain input on project ideas. Materials and maps will be provided for stakeholders to mark up with their comments and input. Project ideas will be solicited from committee members and from public stakeholders during outreach meetings.

Venue: Meeting venues and times will be selected based on accessibility to community members.

Notification:

- Announcements for this public meeting were posted on the NYSDOS website, Schoharie Chamber of Commerce and SALT websites; a newspaper ad was placed in the Times Journal; committee members posted flyers in locations including post offices, community bulletin boards, and school PTAs.

Responsible Party: E & E will work with the public engagement subcommittee and the NYS Department of State to organize public meetings. E & E will place announcements in local newspapers and support the development and production of meeting announcement flyers. The subcommittee will send emails through distribution lists and distribute flyers to designated locations.

Schedule:

- 1st Public Meeting – October 10
- 2nd Public Meeting – November 7
- 3rd Public Meeting to solicit input into programs, projects, actions and strategies.
 - TBD
- 4th Public Meeting to present plan
 - TBD

Public Meeting Format:

Public Meeting #1: Landis Arboretum, Esperance

The format was similar to an open house with stations (tables) set up around the room. These tables covered the various aspects of the NY Rising Communities Reconstruction Program and the planning progress accomplished to date. The meeting opened with an introduction to the program followed by instructions on how to navigate the stations. Participants were given comment sheets on which they could document feedback during the event and then were invited to proceed around the room to eight different stations where they had the opportunity to learn about the planning topics and interact with planning Committee Members. A description of each station is provided below.

- Station 1: Welcome table with sign-in sheets, FAQ sheet, and sticky name badges for attendees.
- Station 2: Program Overview. Attendees were provided with a verbal description of the program, planning process, and project timeline. A map showed the study/geographical area.
- Station 3: Community Vision. A poster with a draft community vision was displayed with an opportunity for the public to write additional keywords or phrases.
- Station 4: Geographic Scope. A map was displayed for participants to provide input and their thoughts on the geographic scope of the planning process.
- Station 5: Extent of Flooding Map - Mark the Waterline. The public delineated the distance to which flood waters extended during recent major storms on maps with municipal boundaries.



- Station 6: Existing Plans. Existing plans were identified on a poster for participants to add additional plans by documenting them on their comment sheets.
- Station 7: Community Assets. Two maps were displayed identifying the location of asset categories. Attendees suggested additional assets by documenting them on their comment sheets.
- Station 8: Community Needs and Opportunities. Two posters were available which listed community needs and opportunities identified by the Planning Committee. Attendees used colored stickers to indicate those they felt were of high importance and those of lower importance.

Strategy 3: Social Media

Purpose: As an addition outreach method, the subcommittee initiated construction of a Facebook page where updates on the planning process and public meeting notices could be posted.

Venue: Online.

Notification:

- Emails to distribution lists available to committee members and partner organizations.
- Website URL included on distributed flyers.
- Post link to feedback page on other community based websites.

Responsible Party: The Subcommittee will create and maintain a feedback page and create links to existing pages. The subcommittee will send emails through distribution lists and distribute flyers to designated locations to inform stakeholders of social media tools.

Schedule: Beginning in October 2013 to at least April, 2014.



Appendix C: Description of Priority Projects and their Costs and Benefits

The committee will discuss prioritized projects during its upcoming committee meetings, and the cost-benefit analysis will be conducted for those projects identified as priority projects



Appendix D: Inventory Assets

Assets - Schohare/Esperance/Middleburg
R. Solly - 10/21/2013
Table - M:\New_York_City\NYS_CRZ\Data\Analysis\Assets\Master\101713\table
Data - M:\New_York_City\NYS_CRZ\Data\Assets\Assets_Master.gdb
Query: "Community" = 'Schoharie/Esperance/Middleburg' AND "Include" = 'Y'

Map ID	Asset Name	Address	Lat	Long	Risk Area	Asset Class	Subcategory	Social	Critica	Comm	Source	Source Additional	UID (GIS Use Only)
1	School Number 5 (historical)	Town of Schoharie	42.68785302330	-74.38041323000		Health and Social Services	Schools				ESRI, 2010		2083
2	Bridge - Cobleskill Creek	Town of Schoharie	42.68469601160	-74.37446903780		Infrastructure Systems	Transportation				DOT_NY_BRIDGES	NYS DOS Transportation, NYS Department of	281
3	Bridge - Wetsel Hollw Road	Town of Schoharie	42.68183298750	-74.37167601230		Infrastructure Systems	Transportation				DOT_NY_BRIDGES	NYS DOS Transportation, NYS Department of	279
4	Bridge - Wetsel Hollw Road	Town of Schoharie	42.68152900460	-74.37135500980		Infrastructure Systems	Transportation				DOT_NY_BRIDGES	NYS DOS Transportation, NYS Department of	277
5	DEC Mine - Carver Sand & Gravel Llc	Town of Middleburgh	42.57559999980	-74.36490000030		Infrastructure Systems	Hazardous Materials, Solid Waste, and Recycling				DEC_MINES	NYS DOS Environmental Conservation, NYS Department of	148
6	Bridge - Line Creek	Town of Middleburgh	42.59264997320	-74.34835804420		Infrastructure Systems	Transportation				DOT_NY_BRIDGES	NYS DOS Transportation, NYS Department of	162
7	Bridge - Brn Schoharie Crk	Town of Middleburgh	42.60954097180	-74.34681896210		Infrastructure Systems	Transportation				DOT_NY_BRIDGES	NYS DOS Transportation, NYS Department of	190
8	NY DOT Scour Critical Culvert - C960085	Town of Schoharie	42.69781496870	-74.34475328550		Infrastructure Systems	Wastewater				DOT_SCOURCRITCULVERT	NYS DOS Transportation, NYS Department of	289
9	Middleburgh Mobile Home Park	Town of Middleburgh	42.63453000010	-74.34368999940		Housing	Single Family Residence				Meeting Comment		2739
10	DOH Drinking Water Well - Valley Mobile Home Court	Town of Middleburgh	42.63360001720	-74.34269998500		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_WELLS	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	203
11	DOH Drinking Water Well - Valley Mobile Home Court	Town of Middleburgh	42.63340000960	-74.34260001240		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_WELLS	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	202
12	DOH Drinking Water Treatment Plant - Valley Mobile Home Court	Town of Middleburgh	42.63329997670	-74.34259995900		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_TREAT_PLANT	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	200
13	DOH Drinking Water Well - Valley Mobile Home Court	Town of Middleburgh	42.63330003340	-74.34249999240		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_WELLS	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	201
14	Bridge - Cobleskill Creek	Town of Schoharie	42.70715099270	-74.33916702780		Infrastructure Systems	Transportation				DOT_NY_BRIDGES	NYS DOS Transportation, NYS Department of	323
15	DEC Mine - Van Aller, Larry	Town of Middleburgh	42.59020000030	-74.33899999950		Infrastructure Systems	Hazardous Materials, Solid Waste, and Recycling				DEC_MINES	NYS DOS Environmental Conservation, NYS Department of	160
16	School Number 5 (historical)	Town of Esperance	42.71479736260	-74.33846647630		Health and Social Services	Schools				ESRI, 2010		2095
17	Post Office - Sloansville	Town of Esperance	42.75653053830	-74.33833418340		Health and Social Services	Government and Administrative Services				CSCIC_POST_OfficeS	NYS DOS Homeland Security & Emergency Services, NYS Division of	363
18	EPlan Facility - Verizon Co (Ny50235)	Town of Schoharie	42.70916667030	-74.33833332950		Economic	Industrial, Warehousing and Manufacturing				EPA_EPLAN_FACILITIES	NYS DOS	333
19	DOH Drinking Water Well - Middleburgh Village	Town of Middleburgh	42.59820001860	-74.33820003520		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_WELLS	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	172
20	DOH Drinking Water Well - Middleburgh Village	Town of Middleburgh	42.59880003400	-74.33820001800		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_WELLS	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	173
21	DOH Drinking Water Treatment Plant - Middleburgh Village	Town of Middleburgh	42.59880003400	-74.33820001800		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_TREAT_PLANT	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	174
22	Shelter - Bethany Lutheran Church	Town of Schoharie	42.70947265620	-74.33740234390		Health and Social Services	Emergency Operations / Response				ARC_SHELTERS	NYS DOS	334
23	Berkshire Bank	Town of Middleburgh	42.61208700010	-74.33739500000		Economic	Banks and Financial Services				Meeting Comment		2694
24	Post Office - Central Bridge	Town of Schoharie	42.71143184880	-74.33735059950		Health and Social Services	Government and Administrative Services				CSCIC_POST_OfficeS	NYS DOS Homeland Security & Emergency Services, NYS Division of	338
25	Central Bridge Fire Department	Town of Schoharie	42.71275000040	-74.33729999960		Health and Social Services	Emergency Operations / Response				Meeting Comment		2742
26	Middleburgh Reformed Church	Village of Middleburgh	42.60503800040	-74.33718900040		Natural and Cultural Resources	Cultural or Religious Establishments				Meeting Comment		2704
27	Ambulance - Central Bridge Fire District	Town of Schoharie	42.71225155220	-74.33691733150		Health and Social Services	Government and Administrative Services				DOH_AMBULANCE	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	343
28	Central Bridge Fire Station	Town of Schoharie	42.71222000020	-74.33679999960		Health and Social Services	Government and Administrative Services				DOS_FIRE_STATIONS	NYS DOS Insurance Services Office, Inc.	339
29	Bridge - Schoharie Creek	Village of Middleburgh	42.59949296260	-74.33679596620		Infrastructure Systems	Transportation				DOT_NY_BRIDGES	NYS DOS Transportation, NYS Department of	176
30	Bellinger--Dutton House	Village of Middleburgh	42.60307311960	-74.33673858570		Natural and Cultural Resources	Historic Landmarks and Facilities				National Park Service, 2011		2048
31	NYS Office for People With Developmental Disabilities - 377 Main Street #2	Village of Middleburgh	42.59940999970	-74.33643000000		Health and Social Services	Disabled	Y			OMRDD_VOLUNTEER_LOC	NYS DOS People With Developmental Disabilities, NYS Office for	175
32	Bridge - Lit Schoharie Crk	Town of Middleburgh	42.58799903690	-74.33637999020		Infrastructure Systems	Transportation				DOT_NY_BRIDGES	NYS DOS Transportation, NYS Department of	156
33	Shelter - Schoharie Valley Gospel Church	Town of Esperance	42.75848388660	-74.33618164090		Health and Social Services	Emergency Operations / Response				ARC_SHELTERS	NYS DOS	367
34	Bridge - Fly Creek	Town of Esperance	42.75714398020	-74.33604602120		Infrastructure Systems	Transportation				DOT_NY_BRIDGES	NYS DOS Transportation, NYS Department of	366
35	Bassett Healthcare Middleburgh	Village of Middleburgh	42.59779400040	-74.33591499960		Health and Social Services	Healthcare Facilities				Meeting Comment		2696
36	Livestock Auction Barn	Town of Esperance	42.73580655590	-74.33584345000		Economic	Agricultural Areas				Meeting Comment		2728
37	The Conglomerate - Gifts and specialty Items	Village of Middleburgh	42.59906469030	-74.33568704970		Economic	Small Business				Meeting Comment		2734
38	State Owned Property - Hwy Maint Patrol Hq- Central Bridge	Town of Schoharie	42.70466896460	-74.33562694980		Health and Social Services	Government and Administrative Services				OGS_SITE	NYS DOS General Services, NYS Office of	305
39	OGS Building - Hwy Maint Patrol Hq- Central Bridge	Town of Schoharie	42.70466896460	-74.33562694980		Health and Social Services	Government and Administrative Services				OGS_BUILDINGS	NYS DOS General Services, NYS Office of	306
40	Apple Food & Grocery Store	Village of Middleburgh	42.59943000020	-74.33559400050		Economic	Grocery / Food Suppliers				Meeting Comment		2699
41	Middleburgh Library	Village of Middleburgh	42.59820899980	-74.33558699970		Natural and Cultural Resources	Libraries				Meeting Comment		2706
42	DOH Extension Clinic - Bassett Healthcare Middleburgh	Village of Middleburgh	42.59787798890	-74.33556198510		Health and Social Services	Healthcare Facilities				DOH_EXTENSION_CLINICS	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	169
43	Middleburgh High School Athletic Field	Village of Middleburgh	42.59496172450	-74.33546128720		Natural and Cultural Resources	Parks and Recreation				Meeting Comment		2731
44	Hubies Restaurant and Pizzeria	Village of Middleburgh	42.59868523510	-74.33541005010		Economic	Restaurants				Meeting Comment		2736
45	NYS DOT Facility - Central Bridge	Town of Schoharie	42.70484248660	-74.33540982400		Infrastructure Systems	Transportation				DOT_FACILITIES	NYS DOS Transportation, NYS Department of	307
46	Middle Village Pasta and Grill	Village of Middleburgh	42.59916999990	-74.33539000040		Economic	Restaurants				Meeting Comment		2767
47	Middleburgh High School	Village of Middleburgh	42.59559999990	-74.33530000020		Health and Social Services	Schools				Meeting Comment		2748
48	Bridge - 30A 30A95011027	Town of Esperance	42.71341399550	-74.33526796910		Infrastructure Systems	Transportation				DOT_NY_BRIDGES	NYS DOS Transportation, NYS Department of	350
49	Middleburgh Middle School	Village of Middleburgh	42.59534100020	-74.33521999940		Health and Social Services	Schools				Meeting Comment		2698
50	Bridge - 30A 30A95011027	Town of Esperance	42.71333034810	-74.33519118010		Infrastructure Systems	Transportation				DOT_NY_BRIDGES	NYS DOS Transportation, NYS Department of	345
51	Bridge - Cobleskill Creek	Town of Schoharie	42.70742103040	-74.33517695740		Infrastructure Systems	Transportation				DOT_NY_BRIDGES	NYS DOS Transportation, NYS Department of	327
52	St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church	Village of Middleburgh	42.59878451780	-74.33496828730		Natural and Cultural Resources	Historic Landmarks and Facilities				National Park Service, 2011		2047
53	Kelley's Grill	Village of Middleburgh	42.59807469010	-74.33488704910		Economic	Restaurants				Meeting Comment		2737
54	Municipal Hall - MuniHl-1488	Village of Middleburgh	42.59798480590	-74.33480984890		Health and Social Services	Government and Administrative Services				CSCIC_MUNI_HALLS	NYS DOS Homeland Security & Emergency Services, NYS Division of	170
55	Mr. K's Kitchen	Village of Middleburgh	42.59860476490	-74.33477994970		Economic	Restaurants				Meeting Comment		2733
56	St Mark's Lutheran Church	Village of Middleburgh	42.59922399980	-74.33470199960		Natural and Cultural Resources	Cultural or Religious Establishments				Meeting Comment		2705
57	M&J's Cafe	Village of Middleburgh	42.59847562950	-74.33464725200		Economic	Restaurants				Meeting Comment		2735
58	Oil Well - Bevins W H	Village of Middleburgh	42.58985139640	-74.33457832490		Infrastructure Systems	Liquid Fuels	Y			NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, 2011		2042
59	Olde Tater Barn	Town of Esperance	42.73617200040	-74.33457200040		Natural and Cultural Resources	Agricultural Areas				Meeting Comment		2724
60	DOH Drinking Water Treatment Plant - Apple Food & Grocery Cb	Town of Schoharie	42.70580003650	-74.33449999100		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_TREAT_PLANT	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	314
61	Shelter - Middleburgh High & Middle School	Village of Middleburgh	42.59710693360	-74.33441162080		Health and Social Services	Emergency Operations / Response				ARC_SHELTERS	NYS DOS	168
62	DOH Drinking Water Well - Apple Food & Grocery Cb	Town of Schoharie	42.70569996520	-74.33439997170		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_WELLS	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	312
63	NBT Bank	Village of Middleburgh	42.59749600010	-74.33439600050		Economic	Banks and Financial Services				Meeting Comment		2695
64	Bridge - Cripplebush Creek	Town of Esperance	42.73974998440	-74.33426295730		Infrastructure Systems	Transportation				DOT_NY_BRIDGES	NYS DOS Transportation, NYS Department of	359
65	Post Office - Middleburgh	Village of Middleburgh	42.59807775830	-74.33396693770		Health and Social Services	Government and Administrative Services				CSCIC_POST_OfficeS	NYS DOS Homeland Security & Emergency Services, NYS Division of	171
66	Middleburgh Central School	Village of Middleburgh	42.59669992460	-74.33380006830		Health and Social Services	Schools				ESRI, 2010		2046
67	School Number 6 (historical)	Town of Schoharie	42.70535292220	-74.33346661810		Health and Social Services	Schools				ESRI, 2010		2086
68	Stewart's Shop	Village of Middleburgh	42.59746900040	-74.33319899980		Economic	Grocery / Food Suppliers				Meeting Comment		2700
69	Middleburgh Fire Station	Village of Middleburgh	42.59972000030	-74.33309999940		Health and Social Services	Government and Administrative Services				DOS_FIRE_STATIONS	NYS DOS Insurance Services Office, Inc.	181
70	DOH Drinking Water Well - Priscilla Court	Town of Schoharie	42.70509996180	-74.33309999540		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_WELLS	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	308
71	DOH Drinking Water Treatment Plant - Priscilla Court	Town of Schoharie	42.70509996180	-74.33309999540		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_TREAT_PLANT	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	309
72	Best House Medical Exhibit	Village of Middleburgh	42.59626399970	-74.33275600050		Natural and Cultural Resources	Museums, Performing Arts Centers, and Stadiums				Meeting Comment		2719
73	Municipal Hall - MuniHl-830	Village of Middleburgh	42.60082371810	-74.33263370040		Health and Social Services	Government and Administrative Services				CSCIC_MUNI_HALLS	NYS DOS Homeland Security & Emergency Services, NYS Division of	183
74	St Catherine's Church	Village of Middleburgh	42.59754200000	-74.33249700000		Natural and Cultural Resources	Cultural or Religious Establishments				Meeting Comment		2703
75	Middleburgh Fire Department 96	Village of Middleburgh	42.60115099980	-74.33230599970		Health and Social Services	Emergency Operations / Response				Meeting Comment		2718
76	Westinghouse, George, Jr., Birthplace and Boyhood Home	Town of Schoharie	42.70888707420	-74.33190138420		Natural and Cultural Resources	Historic Landmarks and Facilities				National Park Service, 2011		2089
77	Middleburgh Lazer Entertainment	Village of Middleburgh	42.59013000010	-74.33173999950		Economic	Small Business				Meeting Comment		2740
78	Esperance Cemetery	Village of Middleburgh	42.59013000010	-74.33173999950		Natural and Cultural Resources	Cultural or Religious Establishments				Meeting Comment		2741
79	Middleburgh Telephone Company	Village of Middleburgh	42.59829515950	-74.33148715170		Infrastructure Systems	Telecommunications				Meeting Comment		2732

Map ID	Asset Name	Address	Lat	Long	Risk Area	Asset Class	Subcategory	Social	Critica	Comm	Source	Source Additional	UID (GIS Use Only)
80	DOH Drinking Water Well - Locust Park Campground	Town of Schoharie	42.70579998990	-74.33139996920		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_WELLS	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	315
81	DOH Drinking Water Well - Locust Park Campground	Town of Schoharie	42.70559997500	-74.33130002020		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_WELLS	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	310
82	DOH Drinking Water Treatment Plant - Locust Park Campground	Town of Schoharie	42.70580003660	-74.33129998770		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_TREAT_PLANT	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	316
83	DOH Drinking Water Treatment Plant - Locust Park Campground	Town of Schoharie	42.70570000600	-74.33129995390		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_TREAT_PLANT	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	313
84	NYS Office for People With Developmental Disabilities - 126 Grove Street	Village of Middleburgh	42.59961200000	-74.33106800030		Health and Social Services	Disabled	Y			OMRDD_VOLUNTEER_LOC	NYS DOS People With Developmental Disabilities, NYS Office for	180
85	DOH Drinking Water Well - Countryside Food Mart 4	Town of Esperance	42.75699996380	-74.33059997920		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_WELLS	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	364
86	DOH Drinking Water Well - Countryside Food Mart 4	Town of Esperance	42.75700000990	-74.33050001570		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_TREAT_PLANT	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	365
87	NYS Office for People With Developmental Disabilities - Moltzen, Kathleen	Village of Middleburgh	42.58914600010	-74.33046399950		Health and Social Services	Disabled	Y			OMRDD_VOLUNTEER_LOC	NYS DOS People With Developmental Disabilities, NYS Office for	159
88	Middleburgh Elementary School Athletic Field	Village of Middleburgh	42.59365330910	-74.33045044910		Natural and Cultural Resources	Parks and Recreation				Meeting Comment		2730
89	Shelter - Middleburgh Elementary School	Village of Middleburgh	42.59350585960	-74.33007812500		Health and Social Services	Emergency Operations / Response				ARC_SHELTERS	NYS DOS	163
90	Middleburgh Elementary School	Village of Middleburgh	42.59367800010	-74.32993300040		Health and Social Services	Schools				Meeting Comment		2697
91	DOH Drinking Water Well - Central Park	Town of Schoharie	42.70720002070	-74.32829995560		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_WELLS	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	324
92	DOH Drinking Water Treatment Plant - Central Park	Town of Schoharie	42.70730000290	-74.32800003380		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_TREAT_PLANT	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	326
93	Bridge - Schoharie Creek	Town of Esperance	42.74306695470	-74.32738902370		Infrastructure Systems	Transportation				DOT_NY_BRIDGES	NYS DOS Transportation, NYS Department of	361
94	Transfer Site	Town of Esperance	42.74494899980	-74.32727800050		Infrastructure Systems	Hazardous Materials, Solid Waste, and Recycling				Meeting Comment		2722
95	Bridge - Fly Creek	Town of Esperance	42.74522802330	-74.32714903720		Infrastructure Systems	Transportation				DOT_NY_BRIDGES	NYS DOS Transportation, NYS Department of	362
96	DOH Drinking Water Well - Arc Day Treatment Center	Town of Middleburgh	42.64049996780	-74.32649995350		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_WELLS	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	207
97	Bridge - Schoharie Creek	Town of Schoharie	42.70755302320	-74.32629398830		Infrastructure Systems	Transportation				DOT_NY_BRIDGES	NYS DOS Transportation, NYS Department of	328
98	Bridge - Schoharie Creek	Town of Schoharie	42.66540698050	-74.32604006100		Infrastructure Systems	Transportation				DOT_NY_BRIDGES	NYS DOS Transportation, NYS Department of	250
99	DOH Drinking Water Treatment Plant - Arc Day Treatment Center	Town of Middleburgh	42.64080003960	-74.32570001420		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_TREAT_PLANT	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	214
100	DOH Drinking Water Well - Arc Day Treatment Center	Town of Middleburgh	42.64059997530	-74.32569996200		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_WELLS	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	211
101	Sloansville Cemetery	Town of Esperance	42.74605662440	-74.32555124560		Natural and Cultural Resources	Cultural or Religious Establishments				Meeting Comment		2729
102	Boat Launch	Town of Schoharie	42.70789000030	-74.32522599970		Natural and Cultural Resources	Parks and Recreation				Meeting Comment		2711
103	Rail Point - Schoharie Junction	Town of Esperance	42.72275509990	-74.32485450010		Infrastructure Systems	Transportation				DOT_NYRAIL_POINT	NYS DOS Transportation, NYS Department of	355
104	DOH Drinking Water Treatment Plant - Middleburgh Rod & Gun Club	Town of Middleburgh	42.60850000780	-74.32480004790		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_TREAT_PLANT	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	187
105	State Owned Property - Middleburgh Hostel #2212	Village of Middleburgh	42.60833549330	-74.32474422090		Health and Social Services	Government and Administrative Services				OGS_SITE	NYS DOS General Services, NYS Office of	184
106	NYS Office for People With Developmental Disabilities - 195 Grove Street	Village of Middleburgh	42.60834000110	-74.32474400020		Health and Social Services	Disabled	Y			OMRDD_PROGRAM_LOCATIONS	NYS DOS People With Developmental Disabilities, NYS Office for	185
107	DOH Drinking Water Well - Middleburgh Rod & Gun Club	Town of Middleburgh	42.60840001640	-74.32469999470		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_WELLS	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	186
108	US Post Office--Middleburgh	Village of Middleburgh	42.59175109930	-74.32335662770		Natural and Cultural Resources	Historic Landmarks and Facilities				National Park Service, 2011		2043
109	Ambulance - Middleburgh Emergency Volunteer Ambulance Corps, Inc.	Village of Middleburgh	42.59072700230	-74.32219699920		Health and Social Services	Government and Administrative Services				DOH_AMBULANCE	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	161
110	Bridge - Smith Road	Town of Schoharie	42.70587503950	-74.32194698240		Infrastructure Systems	Transportation				DOT_NY_BRIDGES	NYS DOS Transportation, NYS Department of	318
111	NY DOT Scour Critical Bridge - Smith Road	Town of Schoharie	42.70587503950	-74.32194698240		Infrastructure Systems	Transportation				DOT_SCOURCRITBRIDGE	NYS DOS Transportation, NYS Department of	319
112	Bridge - Smith Road	Town of Schoharie	42.70556298660	-74.32167100060		Infrastructure Systems	Transportation				DOT_NY_BRIDGES	NYS DOS Transportation, NYS Department of	311
113	Bridge - Cr 27-Junction Rd	Town of Esperance	42.73633195510	-74.32102397470		Infrastructure Systems	Transportation				DOT_NY_BRIDGES	NYS DOS Transportation, NYS Department of	357
114	Highway Interchange - 420814	Town of Schoharie	42.70574202010	-74.32057804630		Infrastructure Systems	Transportation				CSCIC_NYINTCH	NYS DOS Homeland Security & Emergency Services, NYS Division of	317
115	Mobile Home Park (D. Bellanger)	Town of Esperance	42.73448200000	-74.32006799970		Housing	Single Family Residence				Meeting Comment		2726
116	NYS Office for People With Developmental Disabilities - Schoharie Co Nysarc_Pv_0233	Village of Schoharie	42.65334600000	-74.31977399990		Health and Social Services	Disabled	Y			OMRDD_VOLUNTEER_LOC	NYS DOS People With Developmental Disabilities, NYS Office for	225
117	Schoharie Junction School (historical)	Town of Esperance	42.73201946590	-74.31929822360		Health and Social Services	Schools				ESRI, 2010		2098
118	Upper Middleburgh Cemetery	Village of Middleburgh	42.58977241090	-74.31854956320		Natural and Cultural Resources	Historic Landmarks and Facilities				National Park Service, 2011		2041
119	"Pick a Pumpkin" Pumpkin Patch	Town of Esperance	42.74023400000	-74.31815300050		Natural and Cultural Resources	Agricultural Areas				Meeting Comment		2725
120	Schoharie Library	Village of Schoharie	42.66191500030	-74.31764999990		Natural and Cultural Resources	Libraries				Meeting Comment		2707
121	NYS Office for People With Developmental Disabilities - 114 Fair St	Village of Schoharie	42.66330199980	-74.31480699980		Health and Social Services	Disabled	Y			OMRDD_VOLUNTEER_LOC	NYS DOS People With Developmental Disabilities, NYS Office for	237
122	Highway Interchange - 60113838	Town of Schoharie	42.70783001720	-74.31409301510		Infrastructure Systems	Transportation				CSCIC_NYINTCH	NYS DOS Homeland Security & Emergency Services, NYS Division of	329
123	Highway Interchange - 60113843	Town of Schoharie	42.70784297480	-74.31398602690		Infrastructure Systems	Transportation				CSCIC_NYINTCH	NYS DOS Homeland Security & Emergency Services, NYS Division of	330
124	Highway Interchange - 60113839	Town of Schoharie	42.70784297480	-74.31398602690		Infrastructure Systems	Transportation				CSCIC_NYINTCH	NYS DOS Homeland Security & Emergency Services, NYS Division of	331
125	Harva	Village of Schoharie	42.66248699990	-74.31382000020		Economic	Industrial, Warehousing and Manufacturing				Meeting Comment		2712
126	Bridge - 881 88195071179	Town of Schoharie	42.70686604050	-74.31374194320		Infrastructure Systems	Transportation				DOT_NY_BRIDGES	NYS DOS Transportation, NYS Department of	322
127	Highway Interchange - 867	Town of Schoharie	42.70711909910	-74.31372820010		Infrastructure Systems	Transportation				CSCIC_NYINTCH	NYS DOS Homeland Security & Emergency Services, NYS Division of	325
128	SALT - Schoharie Office	Village of Schoharie	42.66245000000	-74.31369999990		Health and Social Services	Emergency Operations / Response				Meeting Comment		2749
129	Reformed Church of Schoharie	Village of Schoharie	42.66246399980	-74.31366700040		Natural and Cultural Resources	Cultural or Religious Establishments				Meeting Comment		2702
130	Municipal Hall - Munihi-824	Village of Schoharie	42.66235129060	-74.31360445790		Health and Social Services	Government and Administrative Services				CSCIC_MUNI_HALLS	NYS DOS Homeland Security & Emergency Services, NYS Division of	232
131	Schoharie Fire Department	Village of Schoharie	42.66566999990	-74.31360000010		Health and Social Services	Emergency Operations / Response				Meeting Comment		2743
132	Highway Interchange - 60113835	Town of Schoharie	42.70626901670	-74.31353898930		Infrastructure Systems	Transportation				CSCIC_NYINTCH	NYS DOS Homeland Security & Emergency Services, NYS Division of	320
133	Highway Interchange - 60113836	Town of Schoharie	42.70630301670	-74.31342700970		Infrastructure Systems	Transportation				CSCIC_NYINTCH	NYS DOS Homeland Security & Emergency Services, NYS Division of	321
134	Niagara Fire Station 6	Village of Schoharie	42.66530000000	-74.31338000050		Health and Social Services	Government and Administrative Services				DOS_FIRE_STATIONS	NYS DOS Insurance Services Office, Inc.	246
135	NBT Bank	Village of Schoharie	42.66358199960	-74.31308699960		Economic	Banks and Financial Services				Meeting Comment		2691
136	NYS Office for People With Developmental Disabilities - Schoharie County Recreation	Village of Schoharie	42.66352463020	-74.31258391980		Health and Social Services	Disabled	Y			OMRDD_PROGRAM_LOCATIONS	NYS DOS People With Developmental Disabilities, NYS Office for	240
137	Dar Lasell Hall	Village of Schoharie	42.66249800020	-74.31249999950		Natural and Cultural Resources	Historic Landmarks and Facilities				Meeting Comment		2717
138	The Little Posy Place (Florist and Gift Shop) and Magical Printing & Designs	Village of Schoharie	42.66392000020	-74.31240000060		Economic	Small Business				Meeting Comment		2755
139	Little Italy Pizza and Pasta	Village of Schoharie	42.66901999990	-74.31239999990		Economic	Restaurants				Meeting Comment		2756
140	DOH Drinking Water Well - Schoharie Park Water Company, Inc.	Town of Schoharie	42.70129998350	-74.31219999130		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_WELLS	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	298
141	The Country Cafè	Village of Schoharie	42.66448999960	-74.31217999970		Economic	Restaurants				Meeting Comment		2765
142	Bank of America	Village of Schoharie	42.66398200030	-74.31215699960		Economic	Banks and Financial Services				Meeting Comment		2692
143	DOH Drinking Water Well - Schoharie Park Water Company, Inc.	Town of Schoharie	42.70179998770	-74.31210003470		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_WELLS	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	300
144	Schoharie County Courthouse Complex	Village of Schoharie	42.66339889960	-74.31192553940		Natural and Cultural Resources	Historic Landmarks and Facilities				National Park Service, 2011		2073
145	Schoharie County Community Mental Health Service	Village of Schoharie	42.66404515480	-74.31189606080		Health and Social Services	Healthcare Facilities	Y			OMH_COUNTY_MENTAL_HEALTH	NYS DOS Mental Health, NYS Office of	244
146	Public Health Office - Carl J. Stefanik	Village of Schoharie	42.66351428840	-74.31171634630		Health and Social Services	Healthcare Facilities				DOH_PUBLIC_HEALTH_OFFICES	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	239
147	Municipal Hall - Munihi-823	Village of Schoharie	42.66419322460	-74.31122944760		Health and Social Services	Government and Administrative Services				CSCIC_MUNI_HALLS	NYS DOS Homeland Security & Emergency Services, NYS Division of	245
148	Shelter - Schoharie County Office For The Aging	Town of Schoharie	42.70288085920	-74.31072997990		Health and Social Services	Emergency Operations / Response				ARC_SHELTERS	NYS DOS	302
149	Chemical Dependence Treatment Program - Schoharie Co. Community Services Board	Town of Schoharie	42.70272144140	-74.31071837240		Health and Social Services	Healthcare Facilities	Y			OASAS_CHEM_DEP_TRT_SITES	NYS DOS	301
150	DOH Drinking Water Treatment Plant - Schoharie Park Water Company, Inc.	Town of Schoharie	42.70150003180	-74.31069998120		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_TREAT_PLANT	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	299
151	Schoharie Valley Railroad Complex	Village of Schoharie	42.67013658210	-74.31067968400		Natural and Cultural Resources	Historic Landmarks and Facilities				National Park Service, 2011		2078
152	Schoharie Colonial Heritage	Village of Schoharie	42.67053999990	-74.31054699960		Natural and Cultural Resources	Historic Landmarks and Facilities				Meeting Comment		2721
153	Depot Ln (Railroad Museum)	Village of Schoharie	42.67073100030	-74.31040999980		Natural and Cultural Resources	Museums, Performing Arts Centers, and Stadiums				Meeting Comment		2710
154	Schoharie Valley Railroad Museum	Village of Schoharie	42.67091000010	-74.31000000010		Natural and Cultural Resources	Museums, Performing Arts Centers, and Stadiums				Meeting Comment		2745
155	Lasell Hall	Village of Schoharie	42.66761016780	-74.30986785940		Natural and Cultural Resources	Historic Landmarks and Facilities				National Park Service, 2011		2077
156	Mobil	Town of Schoharie	42.70326200010	-74.30985299960		Infrastructure Systems	Liquid Fuels	Y			Meeting Comment		2701
157	Schoharie County High School	Village of Schoharie	42.66757547790	-74.30902307610		Health and Social Services	Schools				ESRI, 2010		2076
158	Schoharie County Critical Care Team	Village of Schoharie	42.67169999990	-74.30890000030		Health and Social Services	Government and Administrative Services				DOH_FIRST_RESPONDERS	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	257
159	Fire Resource - Schoharie Cnty Fire Coord	Village of Schoharie	42.67222000040	-74.30883999960		Health and Social Services	Emergency Operations / Response				DOS_FIRE_RESOURCE_VEHICLES	NYS DOS Homeland Security & Emergency Services, NYS Division of - Combined	2815
160	Fire Resource Vehicles - County Of Schoharie												

Map ID	Asset Name	Address	Lat	Long	Risk Area	Asset Class	Subcategory	Social	Critical	Comm	Source	Source Additional	UID (GIS Use Only)
166	Shelter - Schoharie High School	Village of Schoharie	42.66687011730	-74.30828857390		Health and Social Services	Emergency Operations / Response				ARC_SHELTERS	NYS DOS	254
167	Scho Wright Ambulance	Village of Schoharie	42.67017000030	-74.30821999970		Health and Social Services	Emergency Operations / Response				Meeting Comment		2714
168	Schoharie Junior and Senior High School	Village of Schoharie	42.66584799960	-74.30741900040		Health and Social Services	Schools				Meeting Comment		2716
169	Schoharie Elementary School	Village of Schoharie	42.66579400030	-74.30730400040		Health and Social Services	Schools				Meeting Comment		2738
170	Ambulance - Scho-Wright Ambulance Service, Inc.	Village of Schoharie	42.67143503140	-74.30705398720		Health and Social Services	Government and Administrative Services				DOH_AMBULANCE	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	256
171	NYS Office for People With Developmental Disabilities - Respite Reimbursement	Village of Schoharie	42.67207000030	-74.30657999940		Health and Social Services	Disabled	Y			OMRDD_VOLUNTEER_LOC	NYS DOS People With Developmental Disabilities, NYS Office for	260
172	Post Office - Schoharie	Village of Schoharie	42.67185009170	-74.30603391710		Health and Social Services	Government and Administrative Services				CSCIC_POST_OfficeS	NYS DOS Homeland Security & Emergency Services, NYS Division of	258
173	Schoharie Occupational Education Center	Town of Schoharie	42.70257527590	-74.30568794500		Health and Social Services	Schools				ESRI, 2010		2085
174	Bank of Richmondville	Village of Schoharie	42.67214199960	-74.30555699940		Economic	Banks and Financial Services				Meeting Comment		2693
175	Bluestar Caf@	Village of Schoharie	42.67288999980	-74.30549999980		Economic	Restaurants				Meeting Comment		2766
176	DOH Drinking Water Treatment Plant - Capital Region Career & Tech Center	Town of Schoharie	42.70310002450	-74.30500001050		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_TREAT_PLANT	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	303
177	Fox Creek Park	Village of Schoharie	42.67782599960	-74.30485500000		Natural and Cultural Resources	Parks and Recreation				Meeting Comment		2709
178	DOH Drinking Water Well - Capital Region Career & Tech Center	Town of Schoharie	42.70380004220	-74.30430000790		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_WELLS	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	304
179	NYS Office for People With Developmental Disabilities - Oppor.Dr.Dh-Youth Trans.	Village of Schoharie	42.67536544980	-74.30401610950		Health and Social Services	Disabled	Y			OMRDD_VOLUNTEER_LOC	NYS DOS People With Developmental Disabilities, NYS Office for	271
180	Bridge - Fox Creek	Village of Schoharie	42.67899198630	-74.30311005830		Infrastructure Systems	Transportation				DOT_NY_BRIDGES	NYS DOS Transportation, NYS Department of	275
181	Schoharie Valley Farms	Town of Schoharie	42.68389999960	-74.30250000040		Natural and Cultural Resources	Agricultural Areas				Meeting Comment		2750
182	Old Stone Fort Museum	Village of Schoharie	42.67731499960	-74.30191800010		Natural and Cultural Resources	Museums, Performing Arts Centers, and Stadiums				Meeting Comment		2708
183	Old Stone Fort	Village of Schoharie	42.67710876540	-74.30170440640		Natural and Cultural Resources	Historic Landmarks and Facilities				National Park Service, 2011		2082
184	Schoharie Apple Barrel	Town of Schoharie	42.69978999980	-74.30161999970		Economic	Grocery / Food Suppliers				Meeting Comment		2751
185	DOH Drinking Water Treatment Plant - Apple Barrel Cafe	Town of Schoharie	42.69980004520	-74.30149995770		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_TREAT_PLANT	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	296
186	DOH Drinking Water Well - Apple Barrel Cafe	Town of Schoharie	42.69980003580	-74.30109997140		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_WELLS	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	297
187	DOH Drinking Water Well - Valley Apts Trailer Park	Town of Schoharie	42.69949999200	-74.30040001500		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_WELLS	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	294
188	DOH Drinking Water Treatment Plant - Valley Apts Trailer Park	Town of Schoharie	42.69949999200	-74.30040001500		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_TREAT_PLANT	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	295
189	DOH Drinking Water Well - Hillside	Town of Schoharie	42.69930001190	-74.29950000730		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_WELLS	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	292
190	DOH Drinking Water Treatment Plant - Hillside	Town of Schoharie	42.69940000820	-74.29919997740		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_TREAT_PLANT	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	293
191	DOH Drinking Water Well - George Mann Tory Tavern	Town of Schoharie	42.68129999650	-74.29859997680		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_WELLS	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	278
192	DOH Drinking Water Treatment Plant - George Mann Tory Tavern	Town of Schoharie	42.68099997460	-74.29819996210		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_TREAT_PLANT	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	276
193	DOH Drinking Water Well - Schoharie Valley Farms	Town of Schoharie	42.68449995810	-74.29729999670		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_WELLS	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	283
194	DOH Drinking Water Treatment Plant - Schoharie Valley Farms	Town of Schoharie	42.68449995810	-74.29729999670		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_TREAT_PLANT	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	284
195	DEC Mine - Barry, Bette & Led Duke Inc	Town of Schoharie	42.69069999990	-74.29579999950		Infrastructure Systems	Hazardous Materials, Solid Waste, and Recycling				DEC_MINES	NYS DOS Environmental Conservation, NYS Department of	288
196	DOH Drinking Water Intake - Schoharie Village	Town of Schoharie	42.67704302500	-74.28874100210		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_INTAKES	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	273
197	DOH Drinking Water Treatment Plant - Schoharie Village	Town of Schoharie	42.67399998060	-74.28749996120		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_TREAT_PLANT	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	270
198	DOH Drinking Water Well - Creekside Village Mhp	Town of Esperance	42.75910000730	-74.26579996840		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_WELLS	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	368
199	DOH Drinking Water Treatment Plant - Creekside Village Mhp	Town of Esperance	42.75939996290	-74.26539998660		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_TREAT_PLANT	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	369
200	DOH Drinking Water Well - Creekside Village Mhp	Town of Esperance	42.75950003680	-74.26500004630		Infrastructure Systems	Water Supply				DOH_DRINKING_WATER_WELLS	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	370
201	Shelter - Esperance Elks Lodge #2507	Village of Esperance	42.76171875000	-74.26379394590		Health and Social Services	Emergency Operations / Response				ARC_SHELTERS	NYS DOS	379
202	Bridge - Louse Kill Creek	Town of Schoharie	42.67583803040	-74.26355101130		Infrastructure Systems	Transportation				DOT_NY_BRIDGES	NYS DOS Transportation, NYS Department of	272
203	Esperance Fire Department	Village of Esperance	42.76309999970	-74.26120000010		Health and Social Services	Emergency Operations / Response				Meeting Comment		2744
204	Esperance Fire Station	Village of Esperance	42.76128999990	-74.26070000020		Health and Social Services	Government and Administrative Services				DOS_FIRE_STATIONS	NYS DOS Insurance Services Office, Inc.	377
205	Ambulance - Esperance Volunteer Fire Department Rescue Squad	Village of Esperance	42.76129313630	-74.26069899010		Health and Social Services	Government and Administrative Services				DOH_AMBULANCE	NYS DOS Health, NYS Department of	378
206	Municipal Hall - Munihl-1474	Village of Esperance	42.76127932010	-74.26069116770		Health and Social Services	Government and Administrative Services				CSCIC_MUNI_HALLS	NYS DOS Homeland Security & Emergency Services, NYS Division of	376
207	Post Office - Esperance	Village of Esperance	42.76041528730	-74.25806996200		Health and Social Services	Government and Administrative Services				CSCIC_POST_OfficeS	NYS DOS Homeland Security & Emergency Services, NYS Division of	371
208	Feuz Recreational Pond Dam	Village of Esperance	42.76611100050	-74.25749999940		Infrastructure Systems	Navigable Waterway Facilities				NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, 2009		2106
209	Municipal Hall - Munihl-821	Village of Esperance	42.76122725960	-74.25641443960		Health and Social Services	Government and Administrative Services				CSCIC_MUNI_HALLS	NYS DOS Homeland Security & Emergency Services, NYS Division of	372
210	Town of Esperance Offices	Village of Esperance	42.76126900000	-74.25595900030		Health and Social Services	Government and Administrative Services				Meeting Comment		2727
211	Pipeline - Iroquois Gas Corp	Town of Esperance, Town of Schoharie, Town of Wright				Infrastructure Systems	Liquid Fuels				National Pipeline Mapping System, 2003		2787
212	Pipeline - Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co	Town of Esperance, Town of Schoharie, Town of Wright				Infrastructure Systems	Liquid Fuels				National Pipeline Mapping System, 2003		2786
213	NY Rail Line	City of Amsterdam, City of Schenectady, Town of Amsterdam, Town of Esperance, Town of Wright				Infrastructure Systems	Transportation				DOT_NYRAIL_LINE	NYS DOS Railroads (Line) - DOT_NYRAIL_LINE	2775
214	Pipeline - TE Products Pipeline Co., LP	Town of Blenheim				Infrastructure Systems	Liquid Fuels				National Pipeline Mapping System, 2003		2788
215	DEC Rivers and Streams	Statewide				Natural and Cultural Resources	Water Bodies				DEC_HYDRO_ROUTE	NYS DOS DEC Rivers and Streams - DEC_HYDRO_ROUTE	2778
216	DEC Wetland	Statewide				Natural and Cultural Resources	Wetlands and Marshes				DEC_WETLANDS	NYS DOS DEC_Wetlands	2808



Appendix E: Prioritized List of Projects

The committee began project prioritization during its meeting on October 24 by ranking each on a list as high, medium, or low priority. The list of projects and prioritization will be reviewed by the committee and refined for the final plan.