DELAWARE ENGINEERING, D.P.C.

MEMO

TO: Comprehensive Plan Update Working Group

From: Adam Yagelski, AICP, Senior Planner

Date: December 10, 2025

Re: Stakeholder Interview Summary: John Naple, President, Friends of the North Chuctanunda Creek

On December 9, 2025, John Naple (JN) and I spoke by videoconference about the Plan Update Topic *iv. Parks, Recreation, and Historic Resources*. Our conversation was structured by the following questions:

1. How would you describe current conditions in the Town and in the County on the Topic? What are some key dynamics – at various scales – presently driving these patterns and conditions?
2. What dynamics will drive future conditions of the Topic as experienced in the Town?
3. What are the greatest strengths for the Topic as experienced within the Town?
4. What are some unmet needs or challenges?
5. Do you have any other thoughts you'd like to share with the Town?

The following is a summary of our discussion.

- JN expressed his and his organization's support for addressing water quality issues in the Chuck. We discussed the work of SUNY Cobleskill, Riverkeeper, and other organizations to document water quality concerns in the creek. JN suggested that we speak with Barbara Brabetz, of SUNY Cobleskill, whose long history of work, together with colleagues, has involved extensive sampling and fieldwork.
- We discussed the work of Friends of the North Chuctanunda Creek ("FNCC"). FNCC advocates for increasing access to the creek corridor, supports efforts aimed at environmental quality, and serves as a kind of umbrella organization for the multiple entities involved in everything from maintenance, capital projects, trail extensions, historic and cultural awareness, and education.

- JN explained that the idea for the trail itself originated in early-2000's planning work carried out by the City of Amsterdam (City), in which a trail along the creek connecting the Mohawk River and the Village of Hagaman was suggested.
- In terms of the trail itself:
    - It stretches 4 miles from Shuttleworth Park, on the boundary of the City and the Town, to the Mohawk River, ending at the gateway pedestrian bridge Mohawk Valley Gateway Overlook Bridge.
    - The trail is mix of on-road sections as well as off-road, greenway-type sections. Among the unique features is that the Chuck plunges 400 ft in the 4 mi length of the trail. The trail is entirely within the City. This descent makes it challenging for use by conventional bicycle.
    - Along its alignment, it connects 7 parks and passes 5 sites on the National Register of Historic Places.
    - Ownership is a mix of City, Amsterdam Industrial Development Agency (AIDA),[1] and private lands. The City's parks department has assumed maintenance responsibility.
    - Along the trail, especially from Harrower to Hagaman, since pond elevation was lowered in the 1980s, kayaking may be possible, though downstream involves running a number of waterfalls and require expert+ skills.
- A unique aspect of the trail is that it tells the history of the area. Amsterdam was known as "Carpet City," for its mills and involvement in the textile industry.[2] The waters of the Chuck provided energy to power this industrial cluster. The alignment also follows in part an early trolley line extending from the City to Hagaman, which was active until ca. the early 1930s. So in addition to providing recreation opportunities and ability of residents to experience nature, the trail affords users with pathway, so to speak, through the area's history.
- Among the strengths we discussed are:
    - There remains an opportunity to extend the trail through the Town and to the Village of Hagaman. Key landowners along that alignment have indicated support for such a project.
    - Although ownership is fragmented, there is a large, diverse group of

[1] https://www.amsterdamny.gov/170/AIDA-Amsterdam-Industrial-Development-Ag
[2] See https://visitmontgomerycountyny.com/blog/urban-exploration-in-the-rug-city/; see also https://visitmontgomerycountyny.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Touring-the-Chuctanunda-Creek.pdf

entities involved in the trail as well as promotion of environmental and historic aspects, in addition to FNCC, including: the City, Montgomery County, AIDA, Montgomery County Soil and Water Conservation Service, and Historic Amsterdam League, as well as SUNY Cobleskill and Riverkeeper.

- There have been recent investments in the trail, including as part of the City's Downtown Revitalization Initiative (DRI).[3]
- There remains strong interest among those involved in building out the trail network.
  - AIDA recently submitted a grant application to build a trail from 5 corners in the City to Cranesville, along the former alignment of the Amsterdam, Chuctanunda & Northern Railroad.
  - Montgomery County has consistently applied for funding support to study extending the trail from Shuttleworth Park to the Village of Hagaman.
  - Montgomery County has spearheaded efforts to promote connections between its downtowns and the Empire State Trail.[4] Among the ideas JN and I discussed is the potential for the superstructures at Lock 10 and Lock 11 (Guy Park) as a means to connect bicyclists and pedestrians across the river to the Empire State Trail.
- Another asset is the alignment of the City of Amsterdam's water supply transmission main, which has recently been cleared and may present an opportunity for additional connections.

- JN and I discussed a few challenges:
  - With respect to the Chuctanunda trail, some portions have access challenges, and FNCC doesn't have authority over entire trail – patchwork of ownership; there are lots of entities and supporting the trail, but there is not a single "owner." Some parts of the trail have difficult signage.
  - Disconnection from Mohawk River by the railroad and state highway are challenges.

[3] https://www.ny.gov/sites/default/files/atoms/files/Amsterdam_DRITHREE.pdf
[4] See, e.g., https://www.nystia.org/news/recap-trail-towns-boosting-new-yorks-outdoor-recreation-economy-wednesday-webinar-12

MEMO

TO: Comprehensive Plan Update Working Group

From: Adam Yagelski, AICP, Senior Planner

Date: December 12, 2025

Re: Stakeholder Interview Summary: Mark King, Executive Director, Mohawk Hudson Land Conservancy (MHLC)

On December 12, 2025, Mark King (MK) and I spoke by videoconference about the Plan Update Topics *iii. Environment, Open Space, and Agriculture* and *iv. Parks, Recreation, and Historic Resources*. Our conversation was structured by the following questions:

1. How would you describe current conditions in the Town and in the County on the Topic? What are some key dynamics – at various scales – presently driving these patterns and conditions?
2. What dynamics will drive future conditions of the Topic as experienced in the Town?
3. What are the greatest strengths for the Topic as experienced within the Town?
4. What are some unmet needs or challenges?
5. Do you have any other thoughts you'd like to share with the Town?

The following is a summary of our discussion. Subsequent to our call, I sent a draft summary to MK, including the above 5 questions, and MK contributed additional thoughts via email, which are reflected in the below summary.

- MK provided an overview of MHLC's activities in the region. MHLC is a non-profit land trust with a service area of Albany, Schenectady, and Montgomery Counties. Based in Albany and with Montgomery County at some distance compared to other parts of its service area, MHLC has been looking for opportunities to develop its presence in Montgomery County. In addition to the two preserves in the Town, a significant focus in other parts of the County has been working with farmers to conserve farmland, particularly in partnership with Montgomery County Soil and Water as well as NYSDAM and their funding programs.

- MK explained that MHLC has two preserves in the Town, both of which have public access:
    - The first is Mosher Marsh, off of Manny Corners Rd. Anecdotally, MHLC understands that this preserve is quite popular and visited regularly. It is owned in fee by MHLC and has an NRCS conservation easement. There is a loop trail that historically was connected across the tributary of the Chuck flowing through it by a boardwalk at its westerly end. Recent beaver activity, however, has flooded the boardwalk. MHLC has plans to invest in transforming the former boardwalk portion into a viewing platform in the coming year.
    - Strawberry Fields is the second. It lies off of Cranes Hollow Rd. It is unique in that the land remains in private ownership, with a conservation easement applied to extinguish certain development rights, but the present landowner has granted MHLC a lease allowing for public access. MHLC has trail counters data from that preserve. In the future, MHLC seeks means to afford long-term public access.

  MK said that, with respect to these two preserves, MHLC is interested in working to conserve adjacent and nearby land to expand the size of these conserved blocks, in accordance with MHLC's conservation policies (see next bullet).
- One unique aspect of the Town is that it is situated within the Catskills to Adirondack (C-to-A) corridor, which is a landscape-scale conservation initiative aimed at providing movement of flora and fauna. We discussed that lands situated in this geography may receive higher priority for conservation in the future.
- MHLC works to conserve land by applying a standard decision tree to potential projects. With respect to agricultural lands in particular, the evaluation process involves the following considerations: presence within the C-to-A corridor; adjacency of conserved or planned conserved lands; reduction of potential farm-non-farm land use conflicts; type of farm operation and history of County Soil and Water Conservation District involvement, including grants; NYSDAM grantmaking criteria, as most ag-related acquisitions involve purchase of development rights as opposed to donation.
- One challenge has been and continues to be solar energy production. There is a tension between conservation and use of land for energy-related uses. For example, solar generation facilities must be enclosed by fencing, which can create barriers to wildlife movements on the

landscape. Embedded within this is the reality that site selection for these energy developments is driven by considerations which do not always include conservation values, resulting in an idiosyncratic pattern of locations with respect to these conservation values.

- Among the opportunities are work with the groups, including Friends of the North Chuctanunda Creek, involved in creating trail connections in the area. MHLC has . MHLC may also be able to provide assistance with other identified trail projects, such as the trail from 5 corners in the City to Cranesville, along the former alignment of the Amsterdam, Chuctanunda & Northern Railroad.
- In its efforts to engage with the County, including the Town, MK explained that MHLC, first, desires to understand in detail what do people want in the area? Big picture, MHLC has a focus on connectivity along the C-to-A corridor, on the one hand, and connecting people and nature through preserves, on the other. In this effort, there is the opportunity to add to spaces open to the public and also to create new spaces open to the public.

From:	Mark King
To:	Adam Yagelski
Cc:	Mary Beth Bianconi
Subject:	Amsterdam map
Date:	Thursday, December 18, 2025 4:41:25 PM
Attachments:	image001.png C2A_TownOfAmsterdam.pdf

Adam

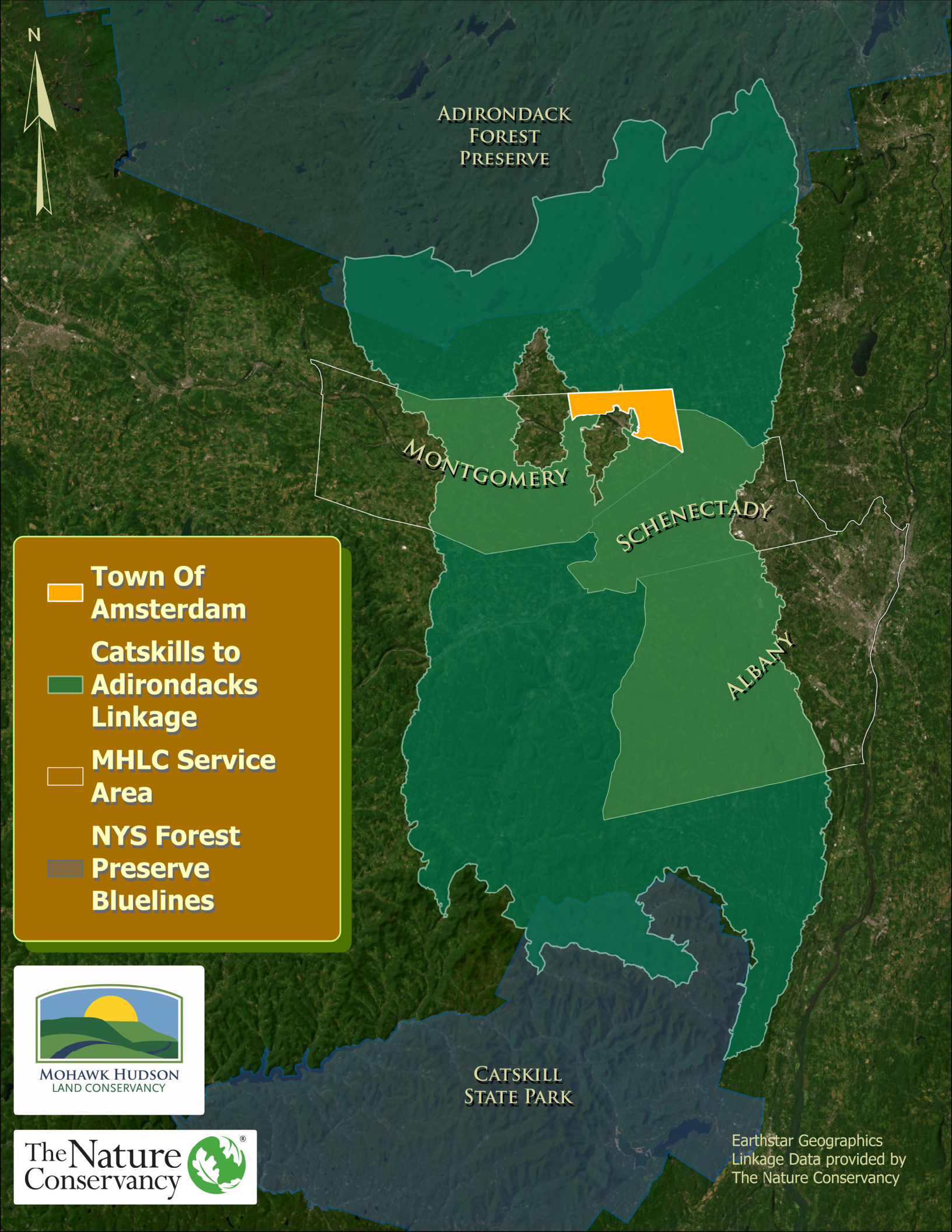
The map showing the ADK corridor and the Town of Amsterdam is attached. We confirmed this is public so you can use it as needed. Also the 2024 visitation for Strawberry Fields was 2,572 visitors. We do not have 2025 yet, nor do we have solid numbers for Mosher as we do not have a counter there.

Mark

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NYS Forest Preserve Bluelines
Mohawk Hudson Land Conservancy
The Nature Conservancy
Earthstar Geographics
Linkage Data provided by
The Nature Conservancy

MEMO

TO: Comprehensive Plan Update Working Group

From: Adam Yagelski, AICP, Senior Planner

Date: December 28, 2025

Re: Stakeholder Interview Summary: Shannon Roback, PhD, Science Director, Riverkeeper

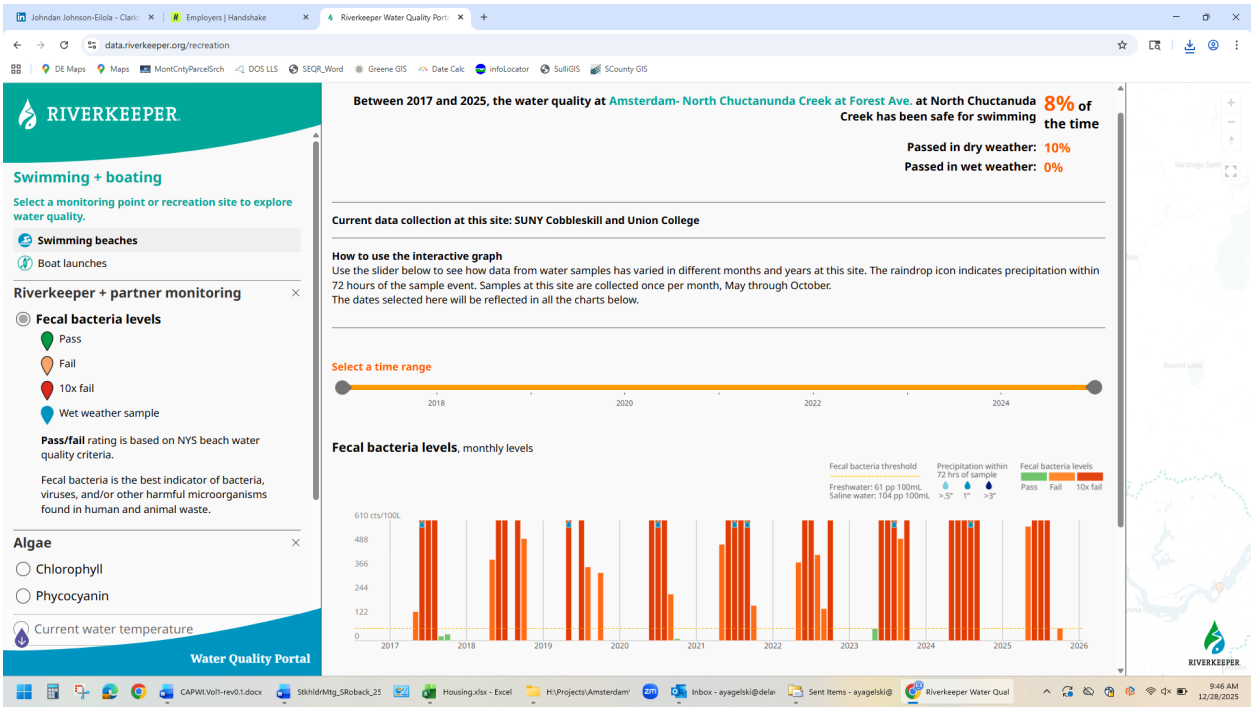
On December 18, 2025, Shannon Roback (SR) and I spoke by videoconference about the Plan Update Topic *iii. Environment, Open Space, and Agriculture*. Our conversation was structured by the following questions:

1. How would you describe current conditions in the Town and in the County on the Topic? What are some key dynamics – at various scales – presently driving these patterns and conditions?
2. What dynamics will drive future conditions of the Topic as experienced in the Town?
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The following is a summary of our discussion.

- SR provided an overview of Riverkeeper's water quality and data collection programs.
    - Riverkeeper has recently developed a web-based platform summarizing, in various ways, data collected for the Hudson River and its tributaries, which include the Mohawk River. The platform is here: https://data.riverkeeper.org/recreation.
    - Water quality sampling data are collected both by Riverkeeper (e.g., the main stems of the Hudson and Mohawk) as well as by partners. Sampling for most sites is once a month, may through October.
    - As an example, SR pointed to data for the North Chuctanunda. The

dataset extends to 2017 and have been collected by academics at SUNY Cobleskill and Union College. The platform allows for viewing the data against various metrics. SR showed how the data in the Chuck look against swimming, for which the samples fail over 90% of the time, with Ecoli consistently high since 2018, with conditions never at a safe level for human contact after a rain, and rarely safe even during dry weather. It's a really impacted portion of the Creek..



We discussed some possible reasons for this. The lack of major sources of pollutants in the watershed, such as CAFOs, WWTPs, and CSOs suggest that conditions are the result of other sources, like failed septic systems and non-CAFO ag operations. Other sources may include wildlife waste. As part of work for the Town to provide sewer service to the Harrower, DE understands that failed septic systems are a primary cause of fecal indicators in the Creek.

We discussed whether regulatory agencies are using these data. For certain substances, NYSDEC requires that the labs carrying out the assessment and producing the data must be certified by NYS (ELAP). For other substances, ELAP protocols don't exist, and the data may be considered as part of regulatory and other activities. In general, NYSDEC only calls for data to update their water quality assessments for surface water bodies every 2 years. Riverkeeper is working to get its lab ELAP certified.

- We discussed other potential challenges. Road salt use and contamination of freshwater systems is another issue. It is mainly a function of impervious surface. Riverkeeper is currently doing advocacy at State level but has worked extensively with municipalities, given their role in maintaining thousands of lane miles of roadways in the State. Ultimately, with respect to problems experienced by people, excessive chlorides in groundwater can cause health issues and, once contamination levels are excessive, it's nearly impossible to lower these levels in an economically feasible manner.

  The issue is mainly down to overuse of road salt – not its use, per se – and there are strategies to mitigate the issue, such as use of brines, special plows, and greater precision of application in order to match material quantity with actual need. SR said that if the Town is interested, Riverkeeper can plug the Town into the road salt management community with which they're presently engaged.

- Other challenges in the Mohawk basin include:

  - PFAS contamination. In a recent study, in collaboration with Union College, sampling found PFAS in all streams and in municipal water system. PFAS contamination appear to be more pronounced in lower Mohawk, downstream of Schenectady. SR has been involved with research aimed at understanding contribution of wastewater flows. This research found PFAS in greywater in homes (i.e., prior to entering the collection and conveyance system) as well as downstream. Thus, domestic wastewater flows represent potentially a primary driver of PFAS in wastewater flows vis a vis industrial sources.

  - Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs). This phenomena is related to excessive nutrients in water bodies and result in a superabundance of organisms – algae – that both produce toxins and also consume dissolved oxygen. HABs are increasing in prevalence, due to climate change. Nutrient control, such as via wastewater treatment processes, are one means to control HABs. Other strategies involve outreach programs, such as to educate homeowners/landowners about proper use and application of lawn fertilizers.

MEMO

TO: Comprehensive Plan Update Working Group

From: Adam Yagelski, AICP, Senior Planner

Date: January 7, 2025

Re: Stakeholder Interview Summary: Corey Nellis and Joseph Slezak, Montgomery County Soil and Water Conservation District

On January 6, 2026, Corey Nellis (CN), Joseph Slezak (JS), and I spoke by videoconference about the Plan Update Topic *iii. Environment, Open Space, and Agriculture*. Our conversation was structured by the following questions:

1. How would you describe current conditions in the Town and in the County on the Topic? What are some key dynamics – at various scales – presently driving these patterns and conditions?
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The following is a summary of our discussion.

- We began by discussing current conditions for ag in the Town.
    - JS asked how many parcels in the Town are in some form of ag, or what percentage. I said we're still compiling these data but that, according to the 2017 County Farmland Protection Plan, priority ag parcels are clustered generally in the NE and NW portions of the Town.
    - CN and JS indicated that while there are ag landowners in the Town, there are only a handful of ag enterprises. Much of the ag land in the NE part of the Town is leased to or otherwise worked by a dairy, Woods Farm, located in the Town of Charlton.
    - In the Town, in general, the situation seems to be that there is an

abundance of lower quality hay but that ag land isn't being worked to its maximum potential yield.

- In other places in Montgomery County, ag use is expanding, especially with members of the Amish community. But it appears in Amsterdam, there has been more of a contraction of ag use, with smaller amounts of land in any form of ag production. As a result, in some parts of the County, ag land is being leased for $100/acre, but it is more likely in Amsterdam that it would be challenging to have someone work your ground for free.
- One aspect of this is that current landowners are holding onto ag land. If it's not profitable for sale or lease to ag enterprises, it may be profitable in the future for other uses, such as for development.

- What are some of the dynamics driving these conditions? Among the biggest drivers are:
  - Commodity prices, which have fluctuated over the past several decades due largely to external factors like federal policy and global commodity markets, have generally created conditions under which ag businesses operate on thin margins and not breaking even is a recurring risk. After several years of exceeding cost of production, dairy prices now are below break-even and corn in 2024 was break even pricing.
  - Yield per acre as a direct result of soils quality. The soils in Amsterdam are of relatively lower quality, due to shallow bedrock, constitution (e.g., higher clay content), and wetness. While elevations in the Town do not generally create challenges, higher elevations, which mean different growing zones and yields, and similar soils quality in adjoining municipalities have combined to put additional downward pressure on viability of dairies in the area.
  - Lower quality soils can result in a decrease of 25% of yield per acre. For example, in other parts of the County, producers are able to generate 200 bushels of corn per acre, where in the Town it may be closer to 150 bushels/acre. Combined with commodity price challenges, the 25% yield adjustment creates unsustainable conditions for many enterprises.
  - Over the past several generations, the intensity of ag production on many farms that have been held by families and passed from each generation has trended down. If each successive generation cannot realize a return on their business, there is even less incentive

to continue in ag.

- Challenges for ag in the Town also include the fact that there are fewer animal operations. This in turn results in a lack of return of nutrients, e.g., via spreading of manure on fields, to the ground, further undercutting soil quality. Where there is no ability or will of farmers to invest in ag land, such as by installing drain tile or amending soils, a negative feedback loop is created under which soils quality on lands that remain worked for ag decreases.
- Another significant challenge facing communities in the County, the Town of Amsterdam included, is land use and zoning regulations that create sprawl that fragments larger tracts of viable land. Whether due to minimum road frontages, minimum lot sizes, or lack of willingness of municipalities to take over new roadway infrastructure, the result is generally that subdivisions occur along existing roads and on relatively larger lots, causing both loss of productive ground as well as limiting access.
- The trend in ag in the Town appears to be smaller, more specialized operations, as well as "gentleman" and homesteading-type operations where ag many not be the primary – or indeed any – source of income.
    - There are examples in the Town, including the farm associated with the Strawberry Fields Nature Preserve (Lovin' Mamma Farm) and local apiaries, of these types of ag operations that are more likely the future of ag in Amsterdam as compared to large-scale ag enterprises centered on dairy or corn production. Horse boarding is another example.
    - Among the practices that have contributed to the success of these ag operations is direct marketing, including support from County and other programs designed to get farm products directly to consumers, resulting in higher margins for the farmers themselves.
- Where there is growth and development pressure, an opportunity lies in maximizing the use of land identified for development while retaining a majority of the balance of larger tracts as open space and for potential ag use.
    - One example, is the subdivision in the Town off of Bieniek Dr. This development created about 20 lots in a relatively compact form through the installation of a roughly ¾ mile roadway that was accepted by the Town. This development is not provided centralized water or sewer services but remains a good example of

higher density with potential as a model for reducing loss of ag and open space while still providing for housing development.

  - We discussed the ability of the Town to, through zoning and subdivision regulations, incentivize or create regulations designed to promote more intensity of use of developable land while still retaining a majority of development tracts in open space. Cluster and conservation subdivisions – and attached density bonuses – are tools Towns like Amsterdam can use.
  - Another opportunity lies in using existing public infrastructure to promote extension of existing higher density neighborhoods in an organized way. For example, areas near the City with tighter street grids could be extended. The Town and City could work together to direct future development nearer to existing infrastructure.

- We discussed potential future changes in land use due to climate change and demographic changes. There will always be a tension between use of land for ag and for development, as these uses have an affinity the same types of land – good drainage properties, favorable slopes, large areas, etc. So in terms of preparing for a future involving potentially more development pressure, preserving open space, including for ag, is a good practice regardless.

MEMO

TO: Comprehensive Plan Update Working Group

From: Adam Yagelski, AICP, Senior Planner

Date: January 24, 2025

Re: Stakeholder Interview Summary: Britt Westergard and Andrea Conine, NYSDEC Mohawk River Basin Program

On January 15, 2026, Britt Westergard (BW) and Andrea Conine (AC) and I spoke by videoconference about the Plan Update Topic *iii. Environment, Open Space, and Agriculture*. Our conversation was structured by the following questions:

- How would you describe current conditions in the Town and in the County on the Topic? What are some key dynamics – at various scales – presently driving these patterns and conditions?
- What dynamics will drive future conditions of the Topic as experienced in the Town?
- What are the greatest strengths for the Topic as experienced within the Town?
- What are some unmet needs or challenges?
- Do you have any other thoughts you'd like to share with the Town?

The following is a summary of our discussion.

- We discussed a bit about BW's and AC's roles and the Mohawk River Basin Program (MRBP) itself:
    - BW is Watershed Coordinator and Research Scientist and handles overall program coordination and management.
    - AC is a Research Scientist focusing on water quality, research, and developing and implementing clean water plans.
    - The MRBP is driven by the Mohawk River Action Agenda. It is wide ranging, addressing topics from land use to fishing and recreation, in addition to water quality. The three cornerstones of the MRBP are: conserving, preserving, restoring those aspects relating to

environmental quality in the Basin.

- Among the areas of focus is making sure that connections are visible and available, making sure that there are conduits to get the actions identified in the Agenda done. The MRBP emphasizes partnerships within NYSDEC programs and among other stakeholders. In this way, it serves as a clearinghouse for the multidisciplinary work needed to achieve the Agenda.
- The current Agenda covers the period, 2021-2026,[1] and NYSDEC is now, working with stakeholders and work groups, in process of updating the current action agenda for 2027 and beyond.

  To update the Agenda, a series of Working Groups have been established for each goal area – Water Quality, Fisheries and Habitats, Flooding and Resilience, and Recreation and Stewardship

  The MRBP works with and considers recommendations from a Steering Committee comprised of many of the same people and organizations involved in the Working Group, which meets about 3-4 times per year.
- With respect to engaging municipalities, the MRBP works mainly at the County level, especially for community planning aspects. The MRBP funds the Mohawk River Watershed Coalition consisting of all SWCD within watershed. The MRBP also provides a forum for interaction with NGOs, Universities – Trout Unlimited, MHLC, TNC, Riverkeeper, USFWS, etc.
- The MRBP provides small grant programs ($50,000 and under per project) supporting goals and research initiatives.

- In terms of existing conditions, there are several water quality concerns:
  - Several watercourses have been classified as stressed[2] with respect to for use for fishing, due to phosphorous, insufficient DO, sedimentation. As compared to "impaired," which means a water quality standard has been documented as having been violated, stressed means that data or information indicate a potential impact.
  - Fecal coliform detected in streams, with sampling completed in partnership with Riverkeeper. Sampling is carried out by

[1] https://extapps.dec.ny.gov/docs/water_pdf/mohawkrbaa2021.pdf
[2] Stressed streams are those for which data or information indicate a potential impact to the Best Use(s). See p. 9 of https://extapps.dec.ny.gov/docs/water_pdf/calm.pdf

Riverkeeper, colleges and supported by NYSDEC and NYSDOH.

Some samples for fecal coliform have been detected at levels in excess of water quality standards in Bunn Creek, Kayadeross, North Chuctanunda, and Cranes Hollow. The data from these streams will, be assessed for impairments and if confirmed, included in next 303d list of impaired waterbodies. Source of these pollutants is thought to be: Non-point; animal waste; septics; wildlife, and potentially some ag operations farther up north in the watershed.

Although Riverkeeper sampling has detected Enterococcus bacteria in the watershed, there is not currently a water quality standard for Enterococcus in freshwater streams.

- A total maximum daily load (TMDL)[3] plan for the watershed is currently in process, with phosphorous the pollutant of concern. The TMDL will determine if additional phosphorus regulations will be needed for any "point" sources (i.e., those needing a permit from NYSDEC) in the watershed. For "nonpoint," or those without a permit, best management practices will be recommended.

  The TMDL process involves modeling entire watershed dynamics. Preliminary modeling demonstrates that in the Mohawk River Basin, phosphorous is likely originating from point sources, e.g., wastewater, and nonpoint sources, e.g. agriculture, streambank erosion, septic systems, runoff from urbanized areas (including: fertilizers, erosion, animal waste, etc.).

- We discussed what dynamics will drive future changes and conditions in the Town and in the broader Mohawk River Basin.
  - Among these is climate change, which includes changes in the frequency and intensity of natural hazards, flood and drought. Water quality protection measures, such as methods to reduce point and non-point sources, can help mitigate the effects of climate change.
  - Another trend is an increased focus on resilience to flood and droughts. For example, the Resilient NY Program, which is currently underway, has a focus on flood mitigation planning. At present, there is a study being developed for the main stem of the Mohawk River. The study will be supported by availability of funding.
  - Municipalities can also influence trends by getting involved in flood

[3] https://extapps.dec.ny.gov/docs/water_pdf/tmdlfaq17.pdf

mitigation planning (e.g., All Hazards Mitigation Planning and working with NYS DHSES). Municipalities can also consider:

- Adopting higher than standard Base Flood Elevations, floodplain overlay districts and others available via Community Rating System resources [https://crsresources.org/400-2/]
- Use of NYS Department of State model local laws to increase resilience (https://dos.ny.gov/model-local-laws-increase-resilience) and basic land use tools for resilience [https://dos.ny.gov/basic-land-use-tools-resiliency-0].

  - Finally, Climate Smart Communities program provides resources and assistance.

- Among the strengths in the Basin which the Town can leverage are partnerships at various levels, including: local interested parties, the County Water Quality Coordinating Committee, Friends of the North Chuctanunda, the County SWCD, the Watershed Coalition (which has its fiscal 'home" in Fulton County), and NYSDEC Mohawk River Basin Program.
- We discussed that the Town's current comprehensive plan has goals that mirror action agenda goals and these should be evaluated for incorporation into the plan update.