

Town of Mohawk

Montgomery County, New York

2015 Comprehensive Plan



Update Adopted April 2015

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Preface

Introduction-Purpose

One of the underlying assumptions of the comprehensive planning process is that if the Town does not take decisions into its own hands, outside forces will most likely determine its future. Whether these forces are developers, state agencies, or the general economy, the Town runs the risk of losing its identity if it does not clearly articulate its goals for the future. The Town of Mohawk has recognized this fact by deciding to update its Comprehensive Plan for its future growth, development and preservation.

A Town Comprehensive Plan as defined by Town Law §272-a means, “*The materials, written and/or graphic, including but not limited to maps, charts, studies, resolutions, reports and other descriptive material that identify the goals, objectives, principles, guidelines, policies, standards, devices and instruments for the immediate and long-range protection, enhancement, growth and development of the town located outside the limits of any incorporated village or city.*”

The purpose of this Town Comprehensive Plan is to provide a coherent vision of the future based upon the desires of the people. This plan expresses a ***vision*** for the future of that portion of the Town of Mohawk located outside the limits of the Village of Fonda, ***which is to guide future land development in the Town in such a way as to provide for orderly, economical growth in a healthful and attractive living environment.*** This comprehensive plan is not a law, ordinance or regulation. It is a policy document, intended to be applied at all

levels of town government in the course of routine activities. It is the comprehensive plan’s purpose to outline what the community would like its future to be.

This plan forms the basis for land use regulations and assures that these laws are designed to achieve legitimate community objectives. It sets down specific actions the Town can take to assure that the goals and objectives of this plan are realized. This plan’s structure of goals, objectives, and implementation tasks as well as the extensive research contained in it is intended to provide the Town’s policy makers with logical information to make coherent decisions. This comprehensive plan will only be valuable to the extent that it is used by the Towns’ elected officials, planning board, and citizens to work together to build a prosperous future for the community.

Plan Format

This Comprehensive Plan basically consists of two parts. The first part gives an overall detailed profile of the Town of Mohawk as it is today. The Town’s environmental features (i.e.; geology, topography and slopes, soils, wetlands etc.) were inventoried and mapped. A series of small scale maps depicting the various environmental features of the Town are included in this plan. Within this first part, is a whole section dealing with the Town’s present socio-economic situation (i.e.; land

use, transportation network, housing, demographics, etc.). Material in this section was analyzed and presented literally and graphically.

The second part of this plan is the future recommendations for the Town, which was inferred from all of the information presented in the first part. The second part begins with statements of goals, objectives and implementation tasks. Goals are broad policy statements regarding future town development. Objectives are more narrow, designed to address specific issues. Implementation tasks are just that, specific actions intended to realize goals and objectives. This approach to plan development results in a comprehensive strategy for addressing the issues, since the implementation tasks are derived from the objectives which are in turn derived from goals. The Future Land Use Plan makes up another integral part of the Comprehensive Plan. This section of the Plan lays out the foundation for which the future land use regulations will be developed from. The final section of the second part discusses the importance of implementing, updating, and amending the plan and the time periods in which it should be accomplished.

Acknowledgements

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	Town and Zoning Attorney	<i>Robert Kruger</i>
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	Members	<i>Paul Dettenrieder Patrick Clear Ann Griffith Robert House</i>
Zoning Board of Appeals:	Chairperson	<i>Henry Araujo</i>
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PART ONE: TOWN OF MOHAWK COMMUNITY PROFILE

Chapter One

Historical and Regional Overview

Historical Background and Development Patterns

The following chapter is excerpted from "Outlines of History, Montgomery County, State of New York, 1772-1972", Hugh P. Donlon, 1973.

Several Meanings

The word "Mohawk" as applied to areas of Montgomery County may lead to confusion because it has not always indicated the same reference. When the County was formed in 1772, "Mohawk" designated a district that extended along both sides of the river in the easterly part of the county. This district lost size and name in 1783 when that part of Mohawk on the south side of the river was divided into Florida and Charleston. The part of Mohawk on the north side of the river disappeared also when the area was called Caughnawaga in division of 1788. For 54

years there was no "Mohawk" section of Montgomery County.

The name reappeared on April 4, 1837, when the present Town of Mohawk was carved from the southerly section of the Town of Johnstown. This division gave 19,519 acres to the new township that extended along the river, as had the southerly side of Johnstown, from Tribes Hill to Big Nose.

Early History

This area first became part of the historical record through accounts written by French Jesuits, missionaries who lived among the Mohawks after the Iroquois had suffered humiliating experiences from French and Indians of the northern tribes in their devastating raiding of 1666. One of the centers for missionary effort was a short distance west of present Fonda where St. Peter's Chapel was built. The more promising

converts were relocated in a Canadian Caughnawaga near Montreal. This resulted in population loss and contributed to final abandonment of the castles on the north side. With the Mohawk River as a kind of a barrier, the south side came to be regarded as safer.

Land in the Town of Mohawk was settled under the authority of several small patents issued during the first half of the 18th century. They included the Kayaderosseras Patent that swindled the Mohawks, and also land grants to families whose names became widely known throughout the Valley; The Hansens of Tribes Hill in 1713; the Butlers in 1735; the Collins family, the Alexanders and several others. Douw Fonda and sons John, Jelles and Adam, moved here from Schenectady and located along the river flats in 1751. Among their contributions was a name for the community.

Independence Minded

There was bitterness in the Caughnawaga section from the time English rule became burdensome, a period coinciding with the death of Sir William Johnson. Controversies between the rebellious Patriots and the Royalist-minded Tories increased. There was striving control of the Tryon County Militia between Sir John Johnson and Col. Frederick Visscher of the lower valley. A Liberty Pole was erected in Caughnawaga after news of similar defiance in New York City filtered in, and intensity of the ill-feeling increased.

Political leanings were frequently personal secrets from 1775 through the war years. Neighbors viewed each other with suspicion and the same distrust separated families. Defections became more numerous and many disappearances were surprising.

More definite political classification was possible after separate guerilla activities when it was noted that some homes had been spared. The raiders were frequently led by and always included former residents useful for identification purposes. Caughnawaga Church, a Fonda landmark, was spared when many nearby buildings were burned because it was part of the Butler Estate.

Hatreds that flamed during the war years were rekindled after the Revolution when many of the Loyalists returned in hope of reclaiming properties. They appeared before Sequestration Committees whose members had suffered from Tory vengeance during raids, and now some scores were evened. For a large number resumption of residence in the county would not be tolerated.

Development of the Town of Johnstown, to which the Caughnawaga section had previously belonged, continued steadily during the early part of the 19th century. After Fonda was incorporated in 1851, the name of Caughnawaga, as applied to area near the river, gradually fell into disuse but still heard occasionally in reference to the easterly section of Fonda near the fairgrounds. Highway connections between Fonda and Johnstown were improved during the Civil War Period when the 115th Regiment was organized by Colonel Simeon Sammons at Camp Mohawk on high ground overlooking the Valley.

Population Stability

The Town of Mohawk when it was formed in 1837 had a population of 3,112 and

this is the earliest figure for comparisons because the 1830 census had listed this segment of the population under the Town of Johnstown. The population of Mohawk did not vary much from the beginning. Census enumerators counted 3,095 in 1850; 3,136 in 1860; 3,015 in 1870; 2,943 in 1880; and 2,839 in 1890.

Mohawk Communities

Fonda activities have been so interwoven with county seat happenings that many developments at the community level have been overshadowed. Removal of tolls from the Fonda-Fultonville bridge stimulated traffic as did also the establishment of the horse car line between the two communities in 1875. Although chartered for 200 years, the one-horse transportation system lasted only a decade. Another evidence of progress was the street paving started as early as 1868.

Center of village life for many years was the Snell House, large hotel of imposing Ionic architecture that stood on the north side of the railroad, opposite the Courthouse. It was operated by Jacob Snell, county Republican leader and sheriff for several terms. Later named as Hotel Roy, this picturesque structure with huge colonnades was destroyed by fire on January 25, 1909. The afternoon blaze threatened to destroy the railroad station, the bank, Hotel Brunswick, the Mohawk Valley Democrat and other center-village buildings before it was brought under control. Another heavy fire loss was suffered by the village on April 21, 1912.

Fire damage came despite full realization that fire fighting was important. The village, incorporated in 1851 had a fully-manned fire department with double handlebar pumping apparatus functioning by

1870. Volunteer companies in existence since the beginning of the century were maintained with modernizations that included the first motorized apparatus purchased in 1938. The community has been immune from expansion population wise.

Nearby Settlements

Sammonsville, located on modern day NYS Route 334 northwest of the Town, gained a kind of priority in 1819 when the first John Starin built mills, an ashery, hotel and distillery. The progress was not maintained and in a couple of years the young developer saw greater opportunity on the south side of the river where the Erie was being dug.

There was also industrial promise in the Town of Mohawk at Berryville, currently along NYS Route 334, when the Thompson paper mills began operations along the Cayadutta Creek in 1860. High rating was obtained because the Thompson Mills were powered by both water and steam. Other businesses of the area, including a drug store, printing shop and varied commercial undertakings were shown with an annual gross of \$75,000 in an 1880 report.

Yosts, east of Big Nose Mountain, was recognized in the earlier days of railroading by reason of its water supply. After the Central locomotives were equipped to scoop water without stopping and later when railroading declined, the area development slumped.

The community that attained greatest population growth, Tribes Hill, is located only partly in the Town of Mohawk. Its easterly section, in the Town of Amsterdam, has always been in high favor as a residential area. In the first township census breakdowns of

1870, Tribes Hill was credited with having a population of 365. The most recent census showed 891 Tribes Hill residents living in the Town of Mohawk, and 169 of them listed as residents of the Town of Amsterdam.

Tribes Hill Bypass

The highway modernization boom of the 1950's included principal county routes along the river as well as in the City of Amsterdam. Both Route 5 and Route 5-S had offered traffic hazards that had been sources of complaints for decades previous.

One of these sections was along Route 5 at Tribes Hill. Steep grades at east and west ends of the growing settlement offered problems. First proposals of the state engineers were to carry the modernized highway around the base of the hill, and paralleling tracks of the New York Central. This design, when made public in 1940, brought opposition from many area residents fearful that the community might be cut off from the main line of valley traffic.

A revised four-lane route laid out in 1956 made easterly ascent of the hill and an easier grade near the Antlers Country Club, by-passed the residential section slightly to the north and descended DeGraff's Hill in extended sloping at the westerly end. Work was started May 11, 1956, by the Madison County Construction Co. on bid of \$1,461,230 for the 4.41 miles stretch, plus 1.31 miles of access road. Opening of the Tribes Hill By-pass was on September 18, 1958. The century-old Route 5 highway over Tribes Hill, renamed Mohawk Drive, was retained as a service road for the suburban community and it soon sprouted additional side streets with residential appeal.

Farming Community

The Town of Mohawk, like most farming communities in the northeast, has seen a decrease in the amount of farming practices and an increase in the amount of vacant agricultural land and residential development. However, overall the Town of Mohawk still remains an agricultural community.

Regional Setting

The Town of Mohawk consists of approximately 35 square miles, and is located in the north central section of Montgomery County in the state of New York. The Mohawk River runs along the southern border of the town, and Fulton County makes up the northern border. The towns of Palatine and Amsterdam serve as Mohawks' western and eastern borders respectively. The Village of Fonda, the County Seat, is located within the boundaries of the town.

Montgomery County is located at the approximate center of New York State. The

county is one of the smaller counties in New York State comprising of 262,009 acres or 409 square miles. The eastern boundary Montgomery County is approximately 20 miles along Interstate 90 to the western boundary of the City of Albany, and only 180 miles from New York City. The New York State Thruway, Erie Canal, and a major railroad line run for 40 miles through the center of the county from the eastern border to the western border.

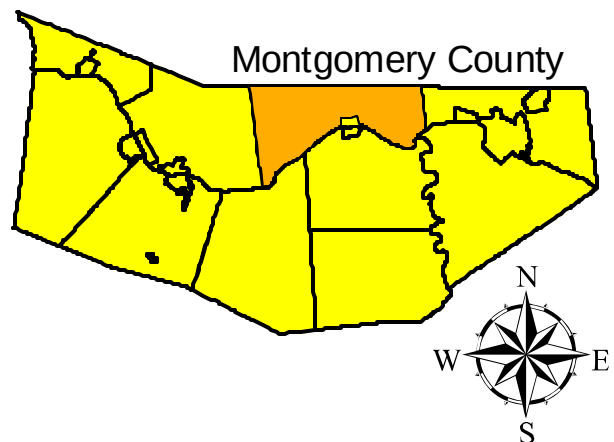
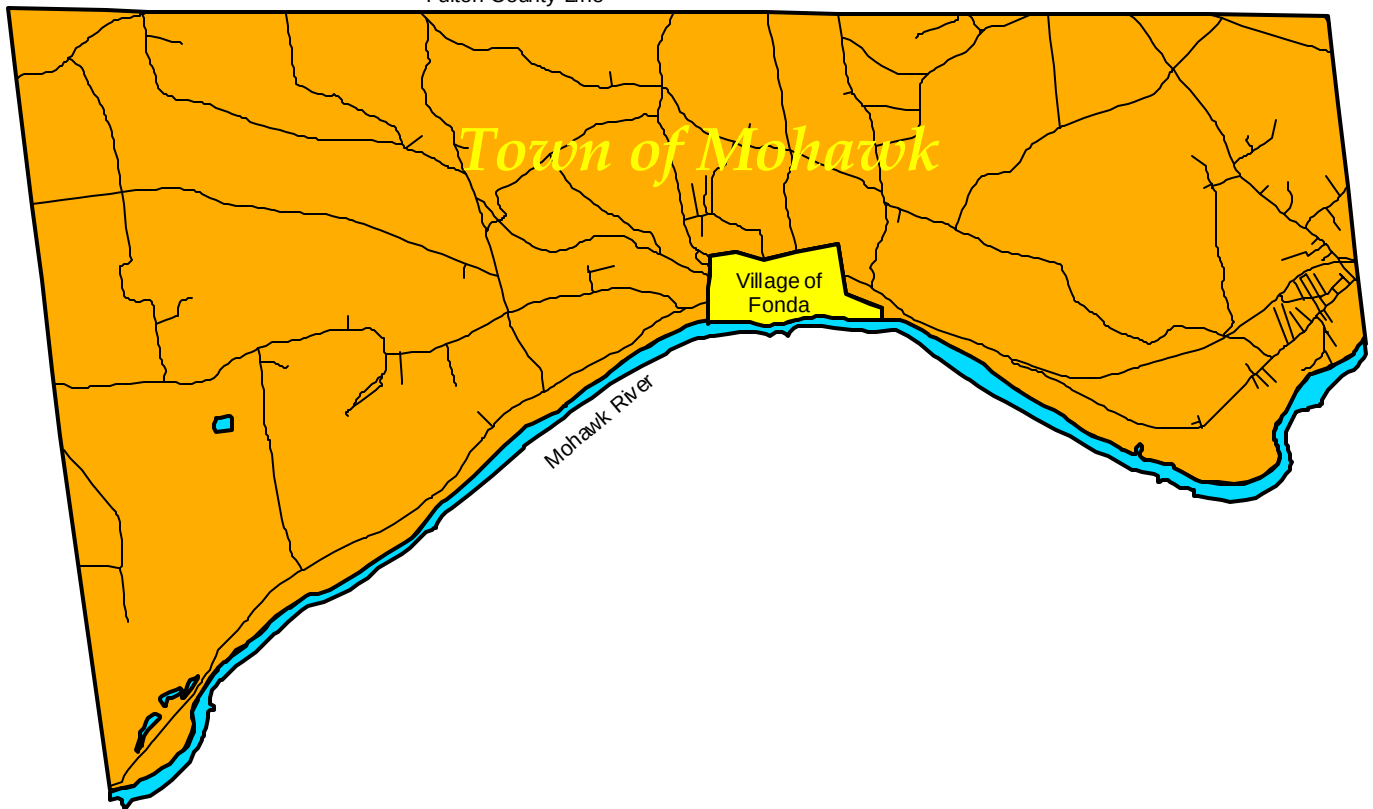
See Regional Location Map on next page.



Figure 1. Looking west down the Mohawk Valley from Switzer Hill Road

Town of Mohawk

Fulton County Line



Regional Location Map

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Chapter Two

Natural Setting

Geology

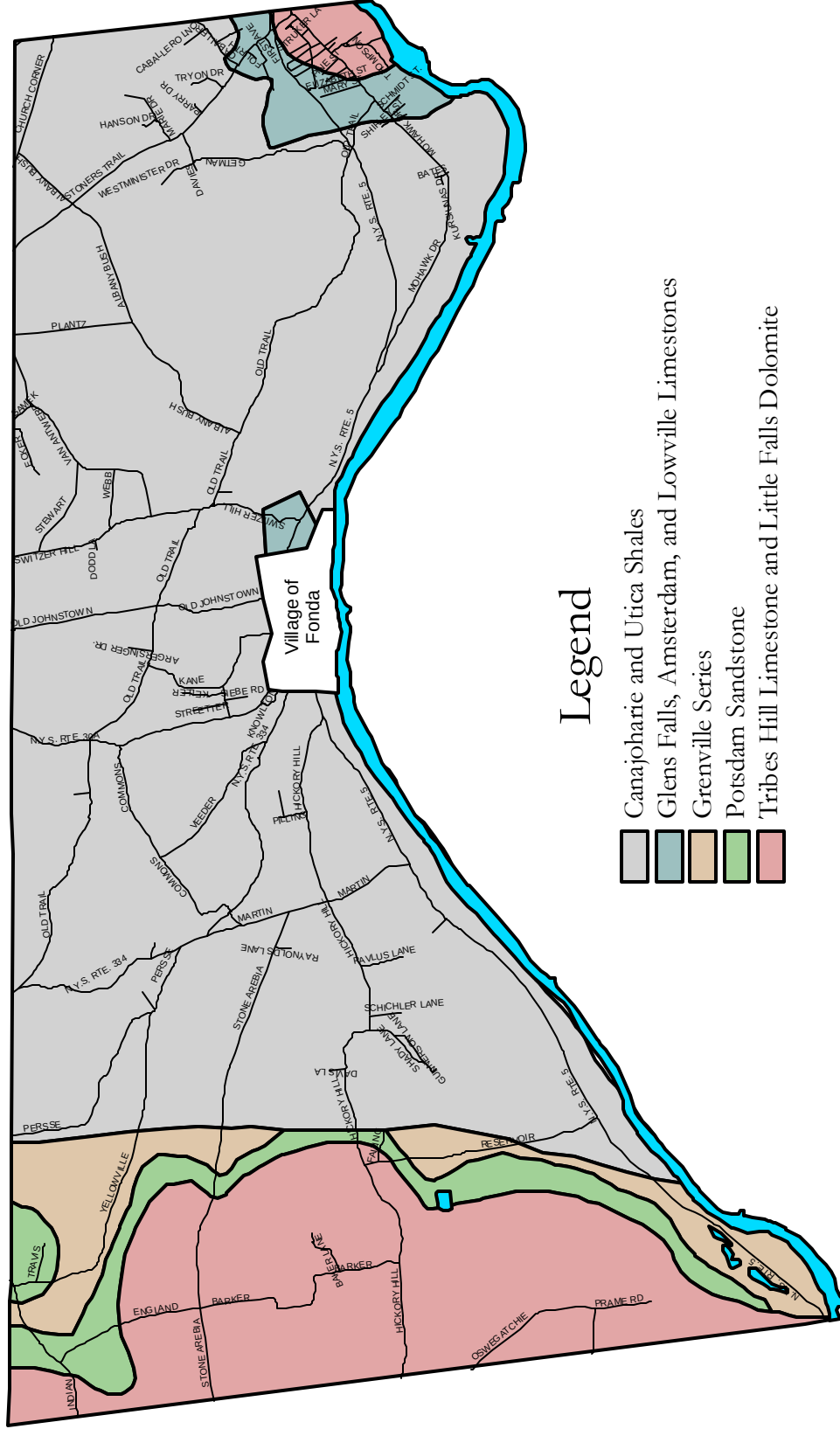
The Town of Mohawk's natural landform was created by glaciers thousands of years ago. About 550 million years ago Mohawk was a nearly featureless plain underlain by ancient igneous and metamorphic rocks.

During the Ordovician period (490 to 430 million years ago) the present day bedrock of Mohawk was deposited under marine conditions. The Town of Mohawk is predominately underlain by Canajoharie and Utica Shales found throughout most of the Town, and by Tribes Hill Limestone and Little Falls Dolomite which is found in the along the western boarder of the Town. Also found in the Town in varying quantities are Glens Falls, Amsterdam, and Lowville Limestones, Grenville Series, and Potsdam Sandstone. See Geologic Map on page 8.

As time passed, very few changes took place until the Appalachian Revolution occurred during the end of the Paleozoic Era (220 million years ago). This revolution permanently raised most of the state above sea level.

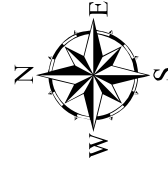
The present day landscape of the Town of Mohawk is due to the glacial stage in New York State which probably began 50,000 to 100,000 years ago during the Pleistocene ice age. The glaciers transformed the landscape of the state changing river patterns, and smoothing out mountain tops. Throughout this ice age there were a series of glacial advances and retreats. The final glacial retreat occurred 8,000 to 10,000 years ago and was known as the Wisconsin Glacier. In their wake the glaciers left glacial till, which is the material deposited beneath a moving glacier. The makeup of this till is influenced by the local bedrock over which the glacier moved.

Town of Mohawk



Legend

- Canajoharie and Utica Shales
- Glens Falls, Amsterdam, and Lowville Limestones
- Grenville Series
- Potsdam Sandstone
- Tribes Hill Limestone and Little Falls Dolomite



Geologic Map

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Topography and Slopes

Topography is the configuration of a surface including its relief and the position of its natural and man-made features. When considering areas suitable for development, the topographic conditions of an area become a main factor in influencing the type of development that is feasible in that area.

Development in a town can include, but is not limited to, the construction of commercial and industrial buildings, houses, roads, and the installation of utilities. Due to increased technologies, development can now take place on most slopes of varying degrees with proper planning. In general, as the degree of slope increases, so does the difficulty of building and supporting new structures. Development on hillsides can reduce groundwater percolation and thus lead to increased runoff, destruction of water quality, and increased erosion, flooding, and possibly even landslides. Another problem is that the costs associated with developing on steep slopes increases because of the extra measures that need to be taken to combat the problems listed above. Lack of slope, on the other hand, retards the drainage of surface water and limits the effectiveness of sanitary sewage disposal systems.

In general, it's safe to say that low slopes (0 to 8 percent) are the most suitable for development providing there is careful removal of ground cover. Development on moderate slopes (8 to 15 percent) should be analyzed carefully and the necessary erosion control techniques should be practiced. Large commercial and industrial structures should be discouraged from building on lands with a moderate slope. In general, all development should be avoided at all costs on extreme

slopes (16 percent and over) because development on these slopes will most likely result in severe erosion. On site inspection should always occur to determine if a site's slope is suitable for development.

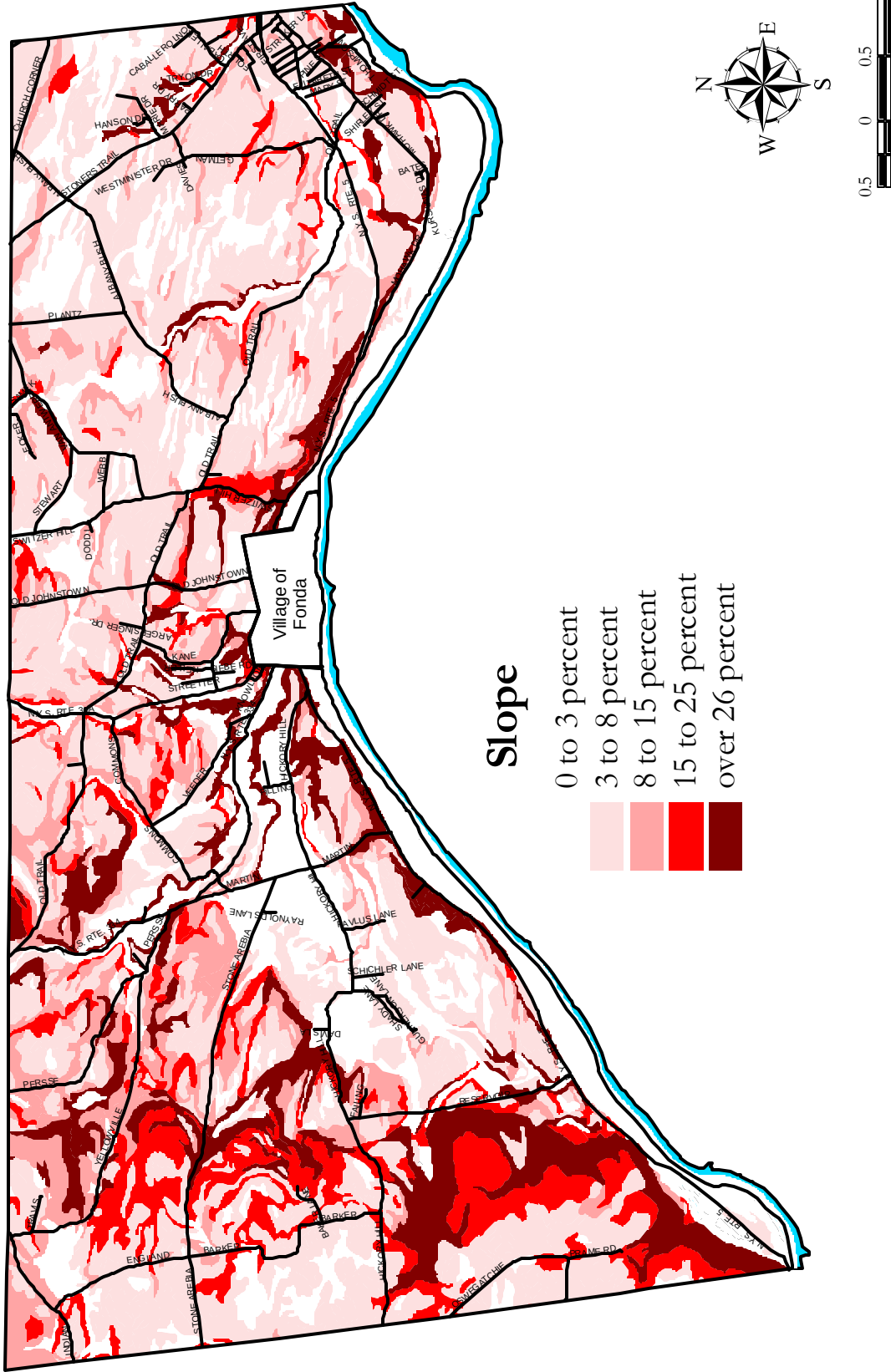
The slope of a site can be determined by examining the contours of a topographic map or site development plan. It can be calculated by placing the vertical rise over the horizontal distance between two points. The equation for this reads:

$$\text{SLOPE} = \frac{\text{Vertical Distance}}{\text{Horizontal Distance}} \times 100$$

The Town of Mohawk has a wide variety of topography with just about half of the town consisting of slight slopes of 3 to 8 percent. Slopes vary sporadically throughout the town ranging from 0 percent to 26 percent and over. Areas of extremely steep slope (26 percent and over) exist heavily in the western half of the Town. Large scale industrial and commercial development should be avoided in these areas. Areas of relatively low slopes can be found in the eastern half of the Town. (See Slopes Map on page 10).

Elevation within the Town of Mohawk ranges from a low of approximately 275 feet above sea level on the Town's southern boarder along the Mohawk River to a high point of approximately 960 feet above sea level just in the north western corner of Town near Indian Road. (See Relief Map on page 11).

Town of Mohawk



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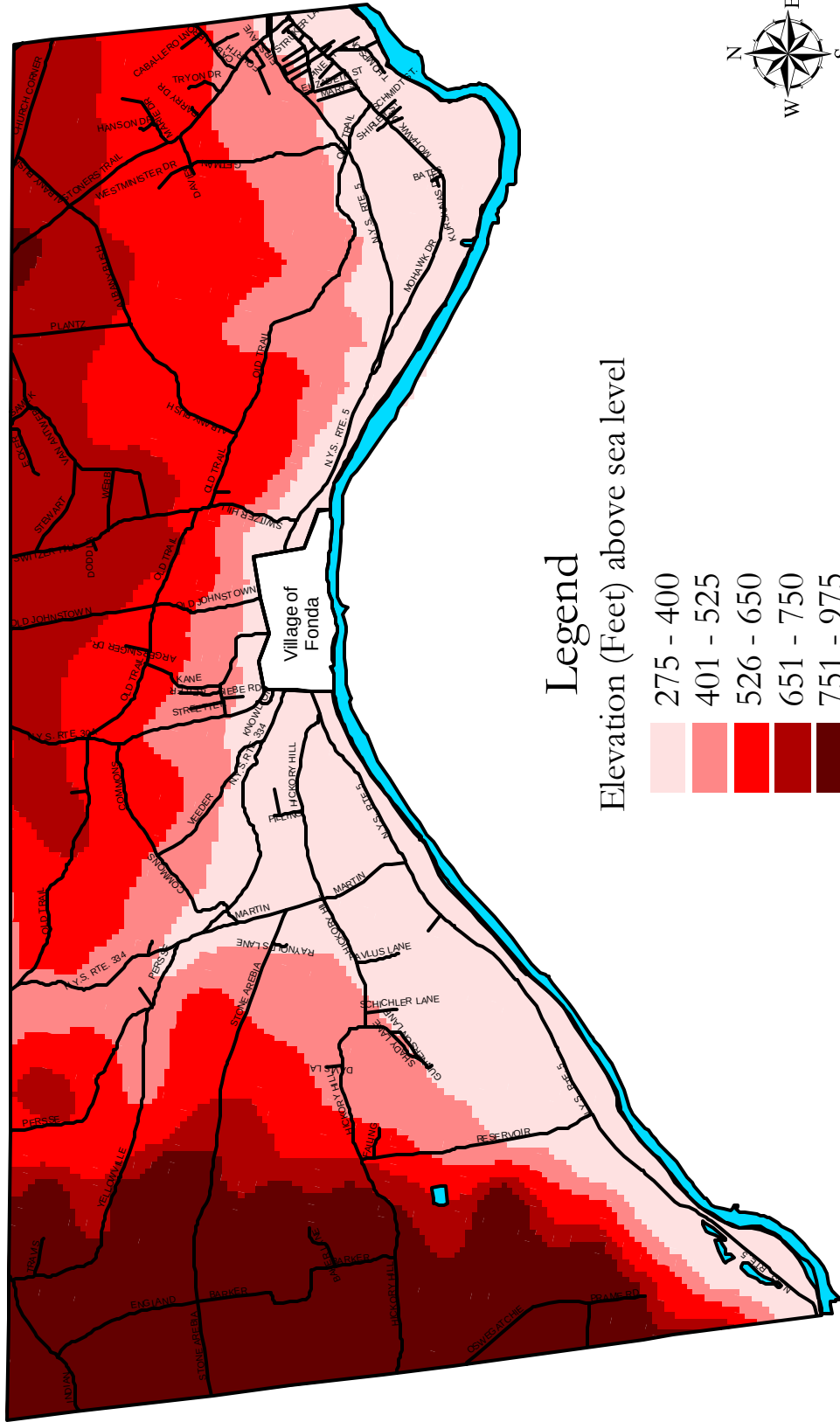


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Slopes Map

Source: Soil Survey of Montgomery and Schenectady Counties, New York

Town of Mohawk



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Relief Map

Source: Soil Survey of Montgomery and Schenectady Counties, New York

Soils

It is very important to know what soils are present when determining how suitable, if at all, a site is for different types of development. Soil composition directly affects the land use potential for a given area or site. Soil conditions are essential planning considerations because the water bearing capacity and subsurface drainage of soils are important factors in the selection of areas suitable for development of any kind. The drainage capacity of various soils affects the density of residential development which is dependent upon individual septic tanks or sanitary drain fields and private wells.

Construction of septic systems, buildings, and highways are all affected by the type of soils found at that particular development site. For example, soils with poor drainage and slow permeability can cause problems when poorly designed septic systems are installed. Problems which may arise from installing septic systems in these types of soils are that the system can become backed up more easily and the soil around the system can be easily contaminated. When installing septic systems in these soils, a properly installed and engineered septic system can be used to overcome the pitfalls of these types of soils. Another example, is soils that have a high shrink-swell potential can cause streets, highways, and house foundations to crack.

Soil data for the Town of Mohawk is provided by the United States Department of Agriculture, National Resource Conservation Service (formerly the Soil Conservation Service) in the form of a Soil Survey. The Montgomery County Department of Economic Development and Planning has

this soil survey on its Geographic Information System in digital format. The Department is able to overlay any parcel within the County onto this soil map and delineate what type of soil is found there and its characteristics.



Figure 2. Prime Agricultural Soil off of Commons Road

The Soil Survey provides information on the properties of soils and their effect on selected non farm uses of the land. The soil survey expresses soil limitations for selected uses as either slight, moderate, or severe. A rating of *slight* indicates that the soil has properties favorable for the rated use. Soil limitations are minor and can be easily overcome. A rating of *moderate* indicates that the soil has properties moderately favorable for the rated use. The limitations can be mitigated with special planning, design, or maintenance. A rating of *severe* indicates that the soil has one or more unfavorable properties for the rated use. Limitations are difficult and costly to overcome, but a rating of severe does not mean that soil cannot be used for the specific rated use.

It is recommended that the Town Planning Board obtain a copy of the Soil Survey from the National Resource

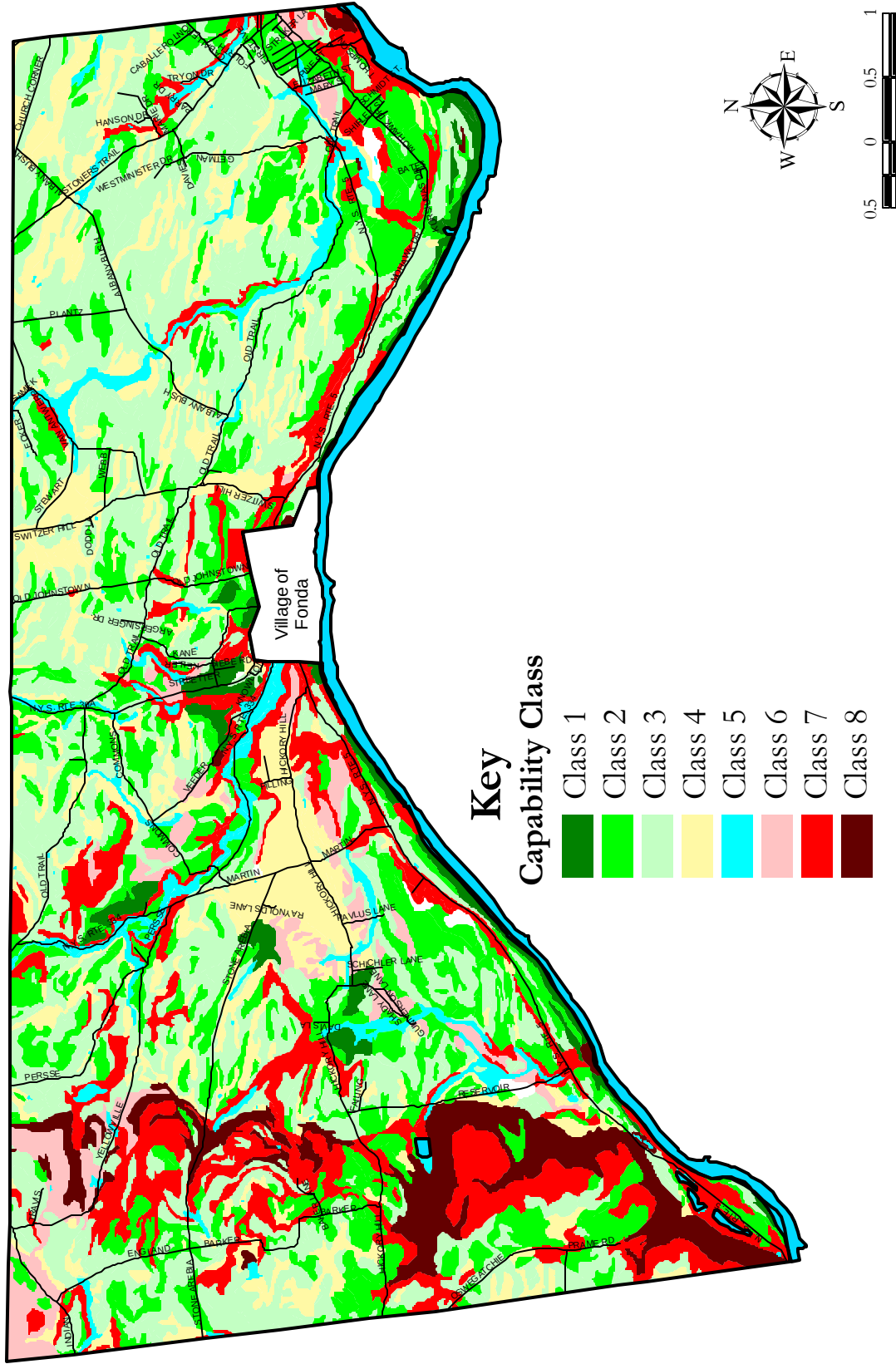
Conservation Service. The soil survey will assist the Town when reviewing various development proposals to ensure that the soil is compatible with the particular development that is proposed. The soil survey, however, should not take place of direct and detailed on site investigation when a development is being planned.

The following map is derived from the Soil Survey and shows what soil capability class each of the soils found within the Town fall under. (See Soil Capability Class on next page). Capability grouping shows, in a general way, the suitability of soils for most kinds of field crops. The groups are made according to the limitations of the soils when used for field crops, the risk of damage when they are so used, and the way they respond to treatment. The grouping does not take into account major and generally expensive landforming that would change slope, depth, or other characteristics of the soils, nor does it take into consideration possible but unlikely major reclamation projects. It also does not apply to rice, cranberries, horticultural crops, or other crops that require special management.

The following is a list of the eight capability classes and a general description of each:

- **Capability Class 1**
Soils have few, if any limitations that would restrict their use as soils for field crops of any kind.
- **Capability Class 2**
Soils have only moderate limitations that reduce the choice of plants being grown or that require moderate conservation practices to be installed for proper management of the soil resource.
- **Capability Class 3**
Soils have severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants grown, that require special conservation practices or both.
- **Capability Class 4**
Soils have very severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants grown, that require very careful management, or both.
- **Capability Class 5**
Soils are not likely to erode, but other limitations that limit their use largely to woodland or wildlife land.
- **Capability Class 6**
Soils have severe limitations that make them generally unsuitable for cultivation and that limit their use largely to pasture, woodland or wildlife land.
- **Capability Class 7**
Soils have very severe limitations that make them unsuitable for cultivation and that limit their use to woodland or wildlife land.
- **Capability Class 8**
Soils and landforms have limitations that preclude their use for commercial plants and that restrict their use to recreation, wildlife land and aesthetic purposes.

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Soil Capability Class

Groundwater

Groundwater is a valuable resource because it is a major source of water supply, and it should be taken into careful consideration when development occurs. Aquifers are subsurface waters that act as reservoirs and filters for drinking water, and they help in maintaining balance in the hydrologic cycle. These aquifers are replenished by rain and runoff and this runoff contains the dissolved and suspended residues of human activities on land. For this reason, leaking septic tanks and sewage lines, unsealed landfill sites, and sewage disposal sites can allow pollutants to pass directly into groundwater and can then contaminate the drinking water supply. Taking all these things into consideration, it is necessary that proper planning take place concerning groundwater resources when a development is proposed.

Town of Mohawk residents rely predominately on groundwater for their on-site, individual water supply. According to the 1990 US Census, 63.9% of the water supplied to the town's residents is from drilled wells and 14.4% is from dug wells. 14.6% of the residents obtain their water supply from public systems or private companies. 7.1% percent of the town's residents rely on other sources for their supply of water.

Surface Water

Surface water is valuable as a source of water supply, food, recreation, transportation, and even power generation. Surface water includes permanent bodies of water such as rivers, lakes, ponds, streams and tributaries, etc. These different types of surface water left in their natural state provide the community with scenic vistas, open space, and greenways. The Town should protect their watercourses as prized community assets, and they should be taken into careful consideration when development occurs near them, because if they become polluted, the whole regions water resources could suffer.

The Town of Mohawk has few bodies of water of any substantial size. The Mohawk River forms the Town's southern border. Three other creeks found in the Town are Briggs Run, Cayadutta, and Danascara Creeks. All three of these creeks are classified as C waters by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). By definition presented in 6 NYCRR, Class C Waters are suitable for fishing and fish propagation. The water quality is suitable for primary and secondary contact recreation even though other factors may limit the use for this purpose. Class C(T) streams and higher are protected and; therefore; require a permit from NYSDEC for any stream disturbance due to future development. Because Briggs Run, Cayadutta and Danascara Creeks are classified as Class C streams, they are not protected and do not require a permit from NYSDEC for stream disturbance.

One cannot talk about surface waterbodies without considering their watersheds. Watersheds can be described as

the large land areas that contribute runoff to the waterbody. Watersheds are defined by the geographical features that determine where the water from rivers, streams, and rainwater runoff ends up. The individual watershed entails all the land uphill from the waterbody. It is important that the Town take into consideration these watersheds when a development occurs, because a project in one area can have far reaching affects to the inhabitants of another. The Montgomery County Water Quality Committee has identified seven primary watersheds in the Town of Mohawk: Briggs Run, Cayadutta, Danascara, Kayaderoseras, Knauderack, Tekakwitha, and Tribes Hill Creeks (See Watershed Map on page 18).

The **Briggs Run Watershed** encompasses approximately 4,218 square acres in Montgomery County. This entire watershed is in Montgomery County. Although it is small, it is a very important watershed, especially to the people of Fonda who get their water from the Fonda Reservoir which is on this stream.

The **Cayadutta Creek Watershed** entails approximately 8,976 sq. acres in Montgomery County. This creek runs through both cities of Johnstown and Gloversville before entering Montgomery County just south of Sammons ville. In the past this creek was a dump site for tannery and municipal waste and also a power source for the tanneries. Now that most of this "point source" pollution has been stopped, the water quality has improved.



Figure 3. Cayadutta Creek

The **Danascara Creek Watershed** encompasses approximately 5,715 sq. acres in Montgomery County. This watershed has been identified as a high priority by the County's Water Quality Committee. It follows Old Trail Road for a while as it works its way to the Mohawk River. There are some cascading waterfalls on this creek.

The **Kayaderosseras Creek Watershed** entails approximately 3,541 sq. acres in Montgomery County. This is the only watershed that does not drain directly into the Mohawk River. Only a small fraction of this watershed is located with the Town of Mohawk in its northeastern most corner.

The **Knauderack Creek Watershed** encompasses approximately 18,917 sq. acres in Montgomery County. Parts of this watershed form a section of the Town's western border. Although the creeks in this watershed are small, they create some spectacular waterfalls down the steep cliff going into the Mohawk River Valley.

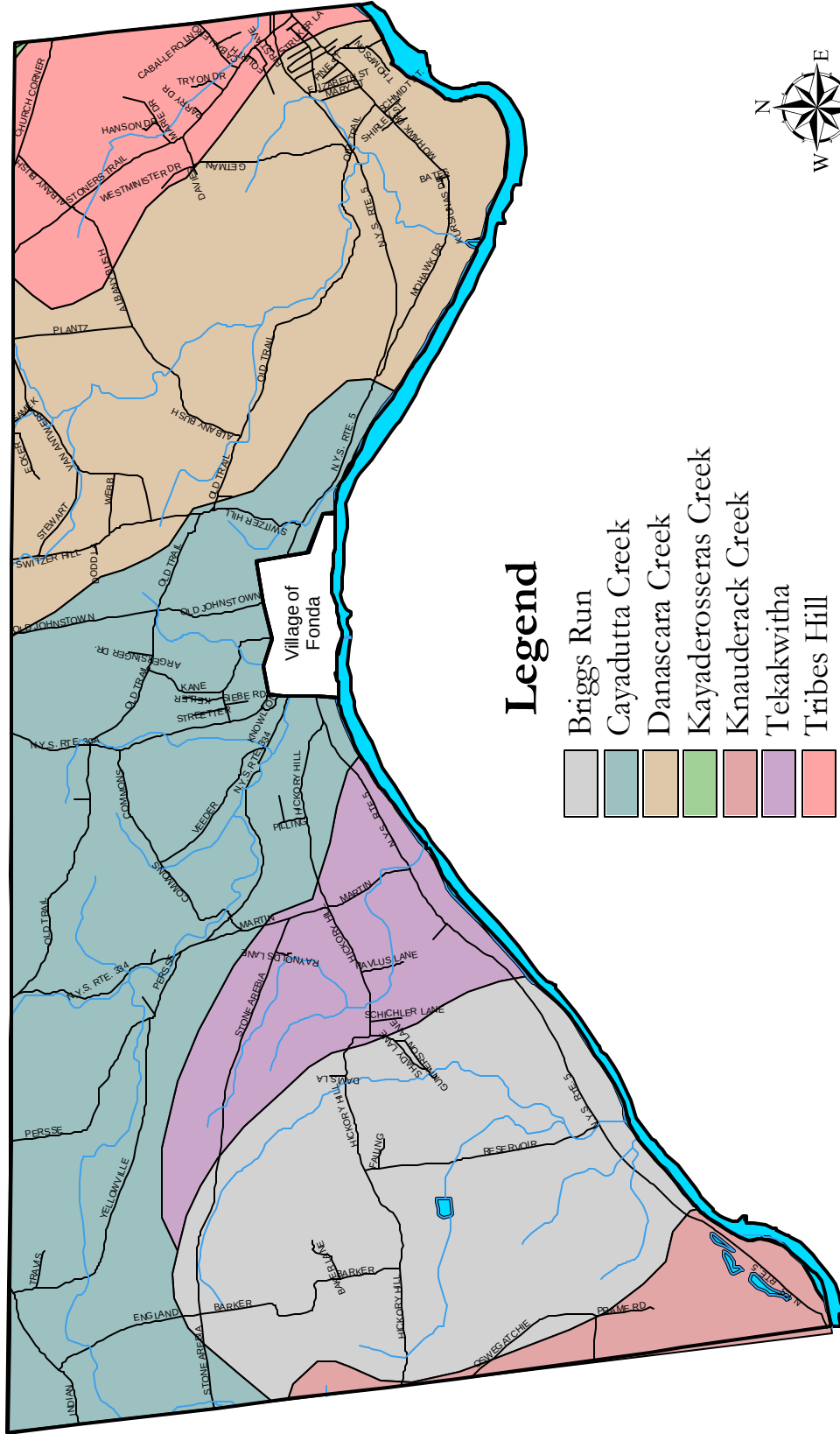
The **Tekakwitha Watershed** entails approximately 1,883 sq. acres in the Town of Mohawk. This watershed is entirely in the Town of Mohawk. It drains part of the "sand

flats" outside of Fonda. The predominant landmark is the National Kateri Shrine. Called the "Lily of the Mohawks" because of her good work and purity, Kateri Tekakwitha was declared Venerable by the Roman Catholic Church in 1943 and declared a Saint on October 23, 2013.

The **Tribes Hill Creeks Watershed** encompasses approximately 3,655 sq. acres in Montgomery County. This is actually several small watersheds that start up by Fulton-Montgomery Community College and meander to the Mohawk River around Tribes Hill. A popular fishing and picnic spot in this watershed is the Tribes Hill Lock #12.

Information of the above referenced watersheds was obtained from the Montgomery County Water Quality Committee.

Town of Mohawk



Legend

- Briggs Run
- Cayadutta Creek
- Danascara Creek
- Kayaderoseras Creek
- Knauderack Creek
- Tekakwitha
- Tribes Hill

Watersheds

*Montgomery County does not warrant the correctness or accuracy of this data, or assume any responsibility for any explicit or implied uses.

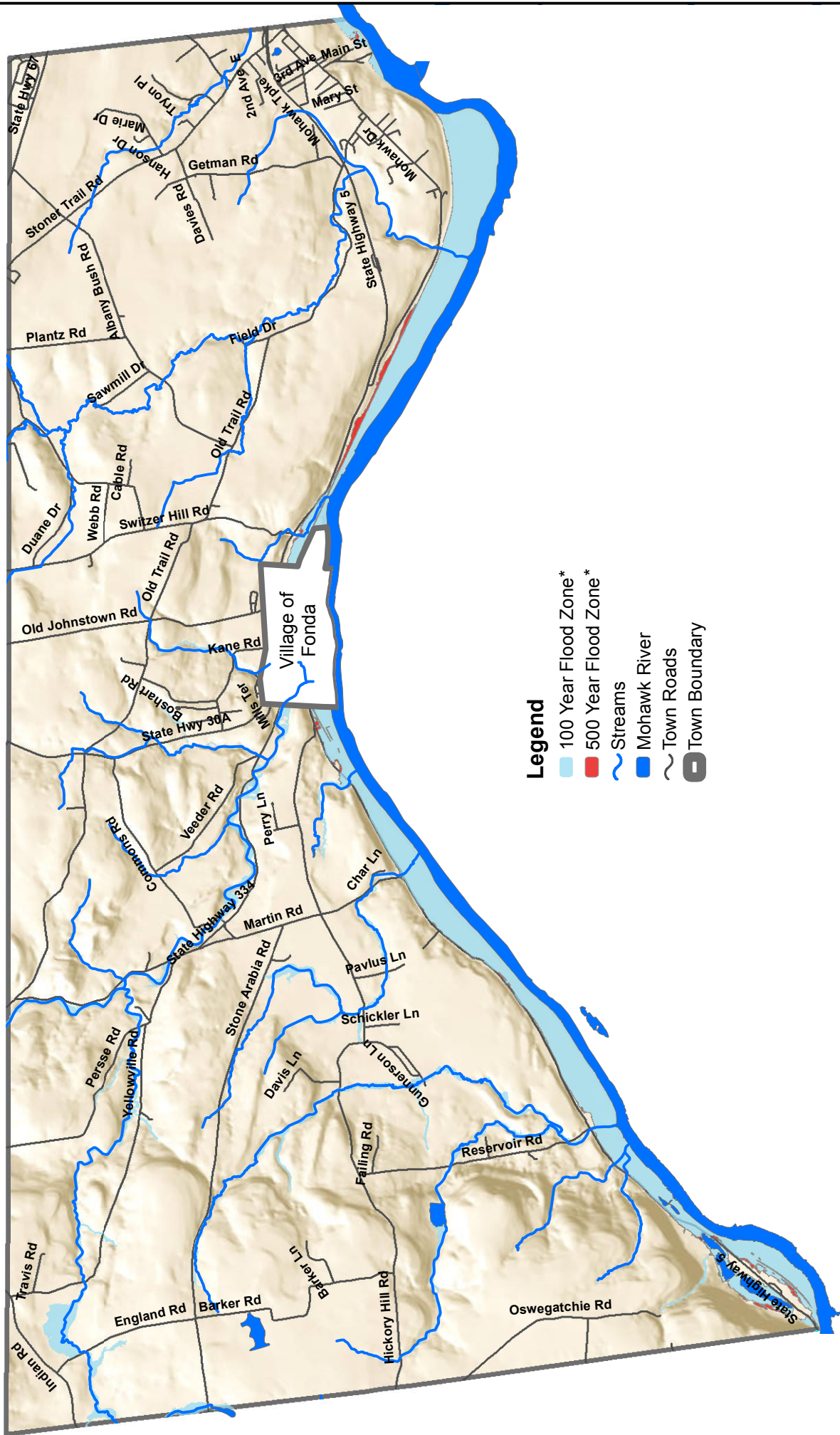


Montgomery County Dept.
of Planning & Development
April 2001 kr

Flood Zone Areas

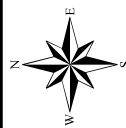
Floodland is the land area adjacent to a body of water which gets covered by water during periods of flooding. Floodlands are important because of their water carrying capacity. One must be careful when building on floodlands or floodplains because building on them can endanger human life and property. Damming, filling, or leveling these floodplains decreases their storage capacity and increases flood velocity and the flood potential downstream. Floodplains also provide a community with valuable open space, recreation ways and scenic corridors.

In August 1985 the Town of Mohawk joined the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Program. FEMA produced maps of the town showing areas of 100 to 500 year flooding potential (See Flood Zone Areas Map on page 20). This map shows that areas of 100 year flooding occur along portions of the Mohawk River, and the Cayadutta and Briggs Run Creeks.



Legend

- 100 Year Flood Zone*
- 500 Year Flood Zone*
- Streams
- Mohawk River
- Town Roads
- Town Boundary



*The Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) preliminary flood hazard data provide the public an early look at their home or community's projected risk to flood hazards. Preliminary data may include: new or revised Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM), Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports, and FIRM Databases.

Preliminary data are for review and guidance purposes only. Preliminary data cannot be used to rate flood insurance policies or enforce the Federal mandatory purchase requirement. FEMA will remove preliminary data once effective data are available.

Flood Prone Areas

Town of Mohawk

Montgomery County, New York



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FOUNDED IN 1910

Project Number: 14 4499
Data Source: NYS GIS Clearinghouse, FEMA
Projection: NY State Plane East NAD 83 (ft.)
Date: February 25, 2015
File: FloodProneAreas.mxd
GIS: CHay

This map is intended for reference and planning purposes only.

Sensitive Environmental Areas

Sensitive Environmental Areas are those determined to contain special plant and animal species. These species may live on land or in water. Special consideration should be given when a development is proposed near these areas.

Wetlands are areas that contain unique plant and animal life, and they are scattered sporadically throughout the Town of Mohawk. Other areas that are important for terrestrial and aquatic species include Briggs Run, Cayadutta and Danascara Creeks, along with the Mohawk River. These water bodies are all important for fish, birds, mammals and other species that rely on river ecosystems, including a variety of migratory species.

Wetlands

Wetlands are tracts of low-lying lands that are saturated with moisture and act as sponges that absorb excess runoff and thus reduce flooding potential.

Wetlands are important in many ways and contribute positively to the social, economic, and environmental health of our nation. Wetlands act as natural flood control devices by storing runoff from heavy rains and snow melts. They also protect the water quality in lakes, streams, rivers, and wells by filtering pollutants, sediments, and nutrients from runoff. Wetlands support a great variety of wildlife and are essential breeding grounds for several rare and endangered species. Wetlands, by providing beautiful open space, enhance the quality of life, private property values, and tourism.

Due to their importance, wetlands are regulated by New York State. New York State Freshwater Wetlands are mapped by the Department of Environmental Conservation. The New York State DEC maps wetlands that are at least 12.4 acres in size. State regulations prohibit the disturbance of wetlands (without a permit) and prohibit development within 100 feet of a wetland boundary.

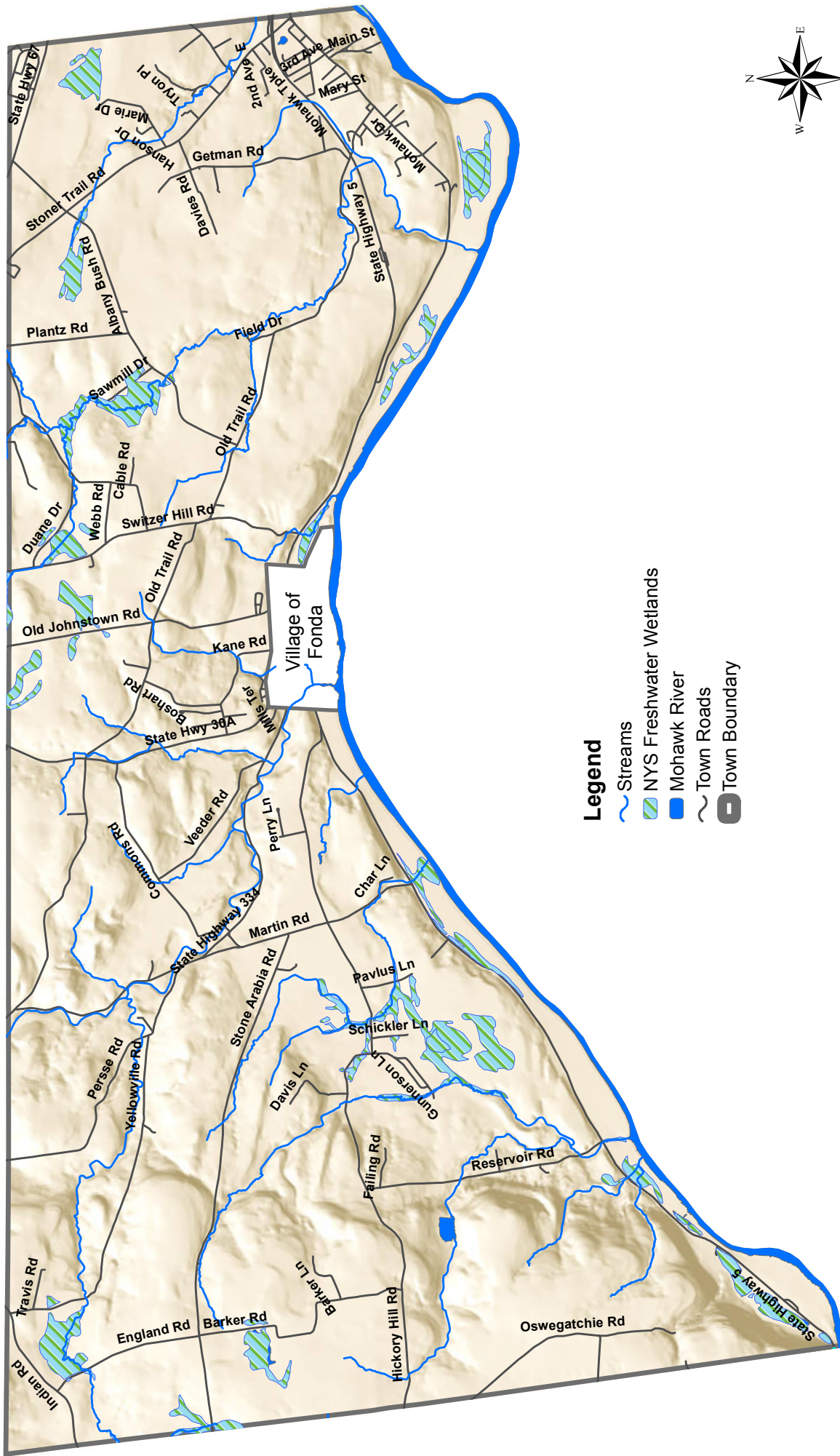
New York State Freshwater Wetlands are scattered throughout the Town of Mohawk. One dominant area where N.Y. State Wetlands exist is south of Hickory Hill Road and near Pavlus, Schickler, Gunnerson and Shady Lanes. (See N.Y. State D.E.C. Wetlands Map on page 23). Since these are not the only places within the town that contain wetlands, the New York State

Freshwater Wetlands Map should be referenced for site specific areas.

In addition to New York State regulated and mapped wetlands, there also exists a large number of smaller and undocumented wetlands throughout the Town which are regulated by the United States Army Corps. of Engineers. These Federal Wetlands have no minimum size, and their existence would have to be verified on a site/project specific basis according to vegetation, soil and hydrologic conditions.



Figure 4. Wetland found in the Town



Legend

- Streams
- NYS Freshwater Wetlands
- Mohawk River
- Town Roads
- Town Boundary

Note: The Wetlands data are based on official New York State Freshwater Wetlands Maps as described in Article 24-0301 of the Environmental Conservation Law. Coverages are not, however, a legal substitute for the official maps. Coverages are available on a county basis for all areas of New York State outside the Adirondack Park. 02/17/1998 was the most recent amendment for Montgomery County.

Project Number: 14.4499
 Data Source: NYSGIS Clearinghouse, NYS DEC Freshwater Wetlands
 Projection: NY State Plane East NAD 83 (ft.)
 Date: February 25, 2015
 File: StateWetlands.mxd
 GIS: CHay

This map is intended for reference and planning purposes only.

State Wetlands



Town of Mohawk
 FOUNDED IN 1910

Montgomery County, New York

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Chapter Three

Socio-Economic Resources

Land Use

The primary or dominant land use of a particular parcel of land is labeled as that parcel's land use. It is important to take an inventory of the present land use in the town. Understanding the existing land use patterns of the town will allow the community to recommend goals and objectives that are compatible with the general character of the

community. The land use map lays the foundation for zoning regulations, in that a zoning map (See Zoning Map in Appendix D) should reflect the present and future land use patterns found in the Town of Mohawk. By reflecting these patterns, a properly prepared zoning regulation will enable those desired patterns of the Town to occur.



Figure 5. Hamlet of Tribes Hill (Mixed Land Use)

2014 Land Use
(Town of Mohawk, including the Village of Fonda)

Table 1

<i>Land Use Category</i>	<i>Number of Parcels</i>	<i>Total Acres</i>	<i>Average Size (Acres)</i>	<i>Land Area (Percentage of Town)</i>
Agricultural	171	11,633.72	68.03	53.72%
Commercial	67	117.90	1.76	0.54%
Community Services	34	473.21	13.92	2.19%
Industrial	3	125.73	41.91	0.58%
Public Services	24	622.73	25.95	2.88%
Residential	1311	4,636.20	3.54	21.41%
Recreation & Entertainment	7	104.05	14.86	0.48%
Vacant Land	415	2,784.70	6.71	12.86%
Wild, Forested, Conservation Lands & Public Parks	18	1,157.09	64.28	5.34%
TOTAL	2050	21,655.33	NA	100%

Source: Montgomery County Real Property Tax Service Agency

A parcel specific land use map has been prepared for the Town of Mohawk (See Land Use Map on page 27). This map was created using the Town assessor's property code classification on record at the Montgomery County Real Property Tax Service Agency. According to these figures there are 21,655.33 total acres of land in the Town of Mohawk. The primary land use in the Town is Agricultural which comprises of

11,633.72 acres and makes up approximately 53.7% of the Town. There are 171 of these parcels in the Town, and the average parcel size of those is 68.03 acres. Residential is the second largest use of land within the Town comprising 4,636.20 acres or 21.4% of the total land. Vacant lands (property that is not in use, is in temporary use, or lacks permanent improvement) comprise 2,784.70 acres of land, and are the third largest land use

category in the Town. There are 243.63 acres of land that are used for commercial or industrial purposes in the Town. An Agricultural Land Use Map has also been prepared for the Town of Mohawk using the Town Assessor's property code classifications (See Agricultural Land Use Map on page 28). This map depicts the various agricultural uses within the Town.

The overall land use map should be consulted and used when the Town of Mohawk develops the future land use development plan. Consulting this map will help to assure that the future development plan is compatible with the present character of the Town.



Figure 6. Industrial land use in the Town (Keymark)



Legend

- Agricultural District
- Agricultural
- Residential
- Vacant Land
- Commercial
- Recreation & Entertainment
- Community Services
- Industrial
- Public Services
- Wild, Forested, Conservations Lands & Public Parks
- Mohawk River
- Town Roads

Any white areas are road right-of-ways or parcels with no property class code assigned.



Project Number: 14.4499
 Data Source: NYSGIS Clearinghouse, Montgomery County
 Office of Real Property Services, NY State Department of
 Agriculture and Markets
 Projection: NY State Plane East NAD 83 (ft.)
 Date: February 25, 2015
 File: LandUse.mxd
 GIS: CHay

Land Use 2014

Town of Mohawk

Montgomery County, New York



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Agricultural Land Use 2014

Town of Mohawk

Montgomery County, New York



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0 0.5 1 Mile

Project Number: 14.4499
Data Source: NYGIS Clearinghouse, Montgomery County
Office of Real Property Services, NY State Department of
Agriculture and Markets
Projection: NY State Plane East NAD 83 (ft.)
Date: February 25, 2015
File: LandUse.mxd
GIS: CHay

This map is intended for reference
and planning purposes only.

Transportation

It is important to analyze the transportation network of the Town because it is this network that ties a community together and links it to the outside world. Transportation networks, especially those to the outside world, are important to the economic growth of a town and community in providing the needed access to goods and services not found in the Town.

Historically, the availability of viable transportation routes has been a great contributing factor into the development of the Town of Mohawk. One of the earliest known transportation routes was the Iroquois Trail which ran parallel along the Mohawk River. Later it was known as the Kings Highway and the Mohawk Turnpike. Today, portions of State Highway 5 follow these earlier routes. The former Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad which paralleled the Cayadutta Creek through the Town of Mohawk to Johnstown and Gloversville served as an important route for commerce and manufactured goods. Another notable earlier transportation route was that which entailed a trolley system that connected Fonda and Fultonville with Johnstown and Gloversville, and Schenectady. Although this trolley system was abandoned in the late 1920's, its corridor is still visible in aerial photos taken today. It should also be noted that the Erie Canal which was constructed through Fultonville in 1825 also contributed greatly to growth of the Town and especially the Village of Fonda.

Presently, the Town consists of four state highways which encompass approximately 17 miles. State Highway 5 is the major east-west highway for the Town

and it turns into Main Street when it passes through the Village of Fonda. State Highway 30A is the major north-south highway in the Town and it connects the Town to the commercial and industrial areas to the north in Fulton County. State Highway 334 parallels the Cayadutta Creek. Keymark, which is one of Montgomery County's biggest employers, is located on this highway just outside the Village of Fonda. State Highway 67 crosses the northeastern tip of the Town and connects the Village of Fort Johnson in the Town of Amsterdam with the City of Johnstown.

The Town also consists of approximately 34 miles of County roads and 32 miles of Town Roads. Many of these Town roads are in the form of dead end lanes which are scattered throughout. These roads and highways within the town are maintained by three agencies: The New York State Department of Transportation, the Montgomery County Highway Department, and the Town of Mohawk Highway Department.

The New York State Barge Canal is an important waterway which makes up the southern border of the Town. This waterway is used by hundreds of recreational boaters each year. Exit 28 of the New York State Thruway is less than one mile from the Town. Proximity to an interstate highway, such as the New York State Thruway, has brought growth and development to many other rural towns which are similar to the Town of Mohawk.



Figure 7. Lock 12 of the Erie Canal in Tribes Hill

A major rail line runs parallel with the Town along its southern border. Along with freight from all over the country passing along these lines, Amtrak is also a heavy user of the line.



Figure 8. Major Rail line near Tribes Hill

It should be noted that 55% of the respondents to the Comprehensive Plan survey felt that the improvement of the roads within the Town is very important. This was a decrease from the 2001 survey where over 90% of the respondents felt that road improvements was very important to the Town.

It is essential that the Town of Mohawk's transportation infrastructure be properly maintained because it is a major factor influencing the future growth and development of the Town, and in ensuring economic stability for its residents.

Recreation

Recreational areas help in providing open space for residents and visitors alike. These areas also help to maintain and enhance the 'Town's' appearance. Well maintained recreational areas can help to attract tourists which in turn will help to generate much needed revenue for small Towns such as Mohawk. Well maintained public recreational areas can also enhance property values and increase their marketability.

There are several recreational areas found throughout the Town. The Fonda-Fultonville Central School has a variety of recreational facilities such as basketball and tennis courts, a track, and softball and baseball diamonds to name a few. The School also has a playground with various apparatus for the youth of the area.

The Fonda-Fultonville Little League Park is located off of Veeder Road which supports soccer, football, and baseball.

The Tribes Hill Park can be found in the hamlet along Mohawk Drive. This park contains a baseball diamond and basketball court, swings and picnic tables for public enjoyment.

Town residents have access to the Village of Fonda Park which is located on Park Street in the Village. There is a playground and baseball diamond located here. Various activities take place here from softball and soccer games to ice skating in the winter.

The Mohawk River, which makes up the Town's southern border, offers opportunities for boating, fishing, water-skiing and picnicking.



Figure 9. Fonda-Fultonville Little League Park

Community Facilities and Services

Community facilities and services encompass areas such as police and fire protection, ambulance service, medical care and education.

The Town of Mohawk's municipal building, located at 2-4 Park St. in the Village of Fonda houses the Town Clerks, Assessors and Town Justice offices. The Town Board, Town Planning Board and Zoning Board of Appeals hold their regular meetings at this location, and the Town Highway Department is also located at this site along with the transfer station for the residential garbage.



Figure 10. Entrance to the Town of Mohawk Highway Department

Town residents dispose of their garbage and recyclables at the transfer station located at the municipal building or by contracting with a private company for curbside pickup.

The Tribes Hill Park, Lock 12 of the Erie Canal in Tribes Hill, and the Fonda - Fultonville Central School's athletic fields give the Towns residents areas to pursue their

recreational interests. The Fonda-Fultonville Little League Park is also located in the Town off Veeder Road.



Figure 11. Fonda-Fultonville Little League Park

Several school districts are located in the Town of Mohawk. Fonda-Fultonville Central School District, Canajoharie Central School District, and Greater Amsterdam are all public school districts located partially in the Town. The Town is home to the only college in the area, Fulton-Montgomery Community College. There is also the Hamilton Fulton Montgomery BOCES at the northeast corner of the Town.



Figure 12. Fulton-Montgomery Community College



Figure 13. Hamilton Fulton Montgomery BOCES

The Town contains active churches, Sacred Heart and the Tribes Hill Presbyterian Church which are both located in the hamlet of Tribes Hill. There are several churches in the Village of Fonda that Town residents are members of (First Baptist Church, St. Cecilia, and Fonda Reformed). The National Shrine of the Saint Kateri Tekakwitha is located in the Town on State Highway 5 just west of the Village of Fonda.



Figure 14. Tribes Hill Presbyterian Church

The Town of Mohawk is policed by the Montgomery County Sheriffs Department and the New York State Police. The Town and its residents have access to the county wide E-911 system which was established by the Sheriffs Department.

Ambulance service in the Town is provided by GAVAC in the City of Amsterdam.

Like most Towns of its size in New York, fire protection in the Town of Mohawk is provided by volunteer fire companies; Tribes Hill and Town of Mohawk Volunteer Fire Companies. The Richard L. Hanson Fire Training Center is located in the western portion of the Town.



Figure 15. Richard L. Hanson Fire Training Center in Yosts

Historic and Cultural Resources

There are many historic and cultural resources found throughout the Town that can be attributed to the diverse peoples that have settled here over the past few centuries. These resources help in fostering a sense of place and identity for the residents of the Town. These resources also help to promote the economic, educational and general welfare of the community.

Two sites in the Town which are listed on the State and National Register of Historic Places are the Walter Butler Homestead and the Caughnawaga Indian Village Site.



Figure 16. Caughnawaga Indian Village Site off of Hickory Hill Road

The Walter Butler House was built in 1743 as a fortified homestead. Walter Butler who came to Fonda with the British regiment during the Revolutionary War had a son named John. After Walter died, John's son Captain Walter Butler lived in the house. John and Walter Butler both loyalists to the British Crown inflicted many inhuman atrocities against their counterparts. It is

believed that many separatists were held captive here throughout the years.

The Caughnawaga Indian Village Site is located on Hickory Hill Road just west of the Village of Fonda. The site which was excavated, was settled by the Mohawk Indians of the Iroquois Nation. St. Peter's Chapel, one of the first Roman Catholic houses of worship in the Mohawk Valley, was built at this site in 1672 by French Jesuits. French Jesuits were missionaries who lived among the Mohawks after the Iroquois had been badly beaten during the raids of 1666 from the French and the Indians of the northern tribes.

There are other sites in the Town which are worth noting. One such site is just north of the Village of Fonda on State Highway 30A where Camp Mohawk Plaza is currently located. During the 1860's, this was a training base for infantrymen headed for the Civil War. In 1862 and 1863 the 115th and 153rd New York Volunteers regiment trained here. Men in this regiment came from Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery and Saratoga Counties.

Another site is Danascara Place, located along Mohawk Drive, which was built in 1785. This mansion was built by Col. Frederick Vischer after the family's original home on this site was burned by Sir John Johnson's raids of 1780. The house remains today as one of the oldest homes in the Mohawk Valley.

The National Kateri Tekakwitha Shrine and Mohawk Caughnawaga Indian Museum is another such site worth noting. The site features artifacts from the excavated Caughnawaga Indian Village discussed earlier, and other artifacts from colonial times. Kateri Tekakwitha, for whom the shrine is dedicated,

lived in the Village and was baptized here. Called "The Lily of the Mohawks" because of her life of purity, Kateri was declared venerable by the Roman Catholic Church on January 3, 1943. She was made blessed, or beautified on June 22, 1980 by Pope John Paul II in St. Peter's Basilica in Rome on the tercentennial year of her death. On October 23, 2013 she was canonized a saint.



Figure 17. National Kateri Tekakwitha Shrine

The Town of Mohawk has been known as having been an important transportation route and place of settlement for the Native Americans of the Iroquois Nation. Due to this, there could be some sites in the Town that are archeologically significant in that they could contain artifacts left by these and other earlier inhabitants of the Town.

Also located throughout the Town are many other buildings and private residences that have historical, architectural, and cultural significance and are representative of the valuable heritage of the Town.

As the Town continues to grow and develop, individual buildings of historic significance may be at risk for replacement or

alteration. The Town of Mohawk should support efforts that help to protect the historical, architectural and culturally important sites and areas that are found throughout the Town.



Figure 18. Little Red School House at F.F.C.S.

Housing Profile

Available, affordable, and safe housing is a key ingredient in a community's appearance and ability to accommodate growth. Allowing the housing stock of a community to become run down and dilapidated could lead to a feeling of despair, which in turn could cause depopulation of the Town.

Throughout the Town of Mohawk there are numerous types of housing structures. Types of housing structures found in the Town are mobile manufactured homes, factory manufactured homes, older two-story farmhouses, cottages, etc.

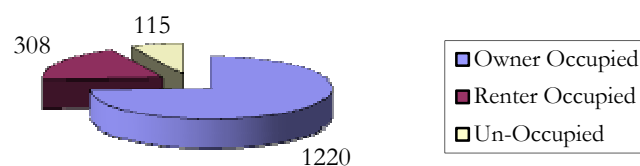
A *housing unit* is defined as any room or group of rooms intended to be occupied as separate living quarters. According to the 2010 U.S. Census, there were 1643 housing units in the Town of Mohawk and Village of Fonda which averages out to 46.4 housing units per square mile. The number of housing units has increased after 2000 by 105 units.

Of the 1643 housing units in the Town, 1220 of them are owner occupied, 308 are renter occupied and 115 are unoccupied.

***All figures presented in this section represent the U.S. Census Tract 722, which includes the Town of Mohawk and the Village of Fonda.*

Graph 1

Occupancy of Housing Units



Source: 2010 U.S. Census

According to the 2010 U.S. Census, the median housing value in the Town is \$109,100. This value is approximately 10% above the County value of \$98,700 and well below the State value of \$304,100. These figures show us that housing is affordable in the Town of Mohawk as compared to the rest of the County and State.

Table 2 *MEDIAN HOUSING VALUE*

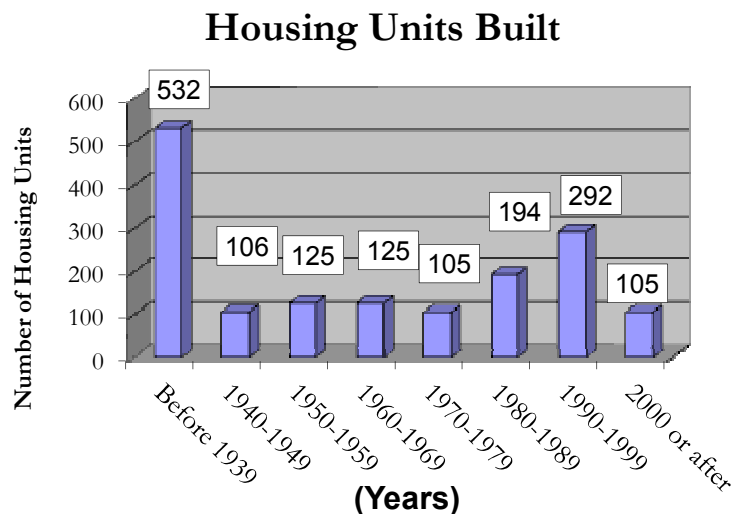
<i>NEW YORK STATE</i>	<i>MONTGOMERY COUNTY</i>	<i>TOWN OF MOHAWK</i>	<i>VILLAGE OF FONDA</i>
\$304,100	\$98,700	\$109,100	\$69,000

Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey

The chart displays the estimated number of housing units built in the Town. Prior to 1940 there were 532 housing units built. The

most housing units built in a ten year period was 292 from 1990 through 1999.

Graph 2



Source: 2010 American Community Survey

Another important feature of the housing profile is that of public sewer and water. It is important to note that safe, reliable, public water and sewer systems are virtually necessary to attract development.

After 1990, the U.S. Census did not include water source or method of sewage disposal in their data collection. Therefore the summary below is representative to the 1990 census only.

The 1990 U.S. Census indicates that 58 housing units are serviced by a public sewer system. The most common type of sewer disposal is that of septic tanks and cesspools which 1043 or 93.3% of the housing units rely on. The remainder 16 housing units rely upon some "other means."

Since the majority of the Town relies on individual septic systems, it is recommended that future land use plans require minimum lot sizes for new housing units be at least two acres. This lot size will ensure that the septic systems will function properly and not cause any adverse effects to the environment. This will also allow for appropriate spacing for septic tanks and wells on individual lots and with the adjacent lots wells and septic.

The housing units in the Town of Mohawk rely mainly on two sources for their water supply, dug and drilled wells. Of the 1102 housing units in the Town 704 or 63.9% of them rely on drilled wells and 159 or 14.4% rely on dug wells. 161 of the housing units rely on a public system and the remainder 78 housing units rely on "other means".

Demographic Profile

Demographics is the statistical characteristics of human populations. Analyzing the Town's population, household economic characteristics, and educational and

employment factors enhances the capability of the Town to prepare for the impact of population changes on land use and community facilities and resources.

A) Population Characteristics:

Table 3 Town of Mohawk Population (1970-2010)
(including the Village of Fonda)

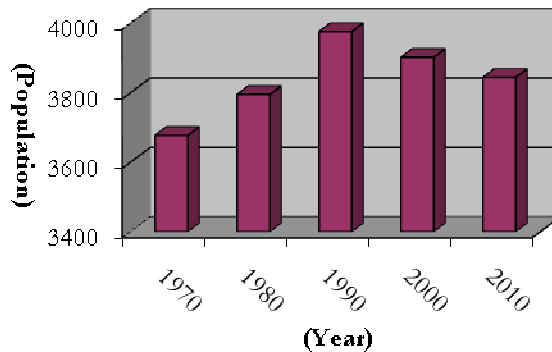
Year	Population	Population Change	Percentage Change
1970	3,677	N/A	N/A
1980	3,795	118	3.2%
1990	3,976	181	4.8%
2000	3,902	(74)	(1.9%)
2010	3,844	(58)	(1.5%)

Source: 2010 and 1990 Census.

Since the middle of the Twentieth Century, the Town of Mohawk's population has grown steadily, with larger increases (more than 20%) between 1950 and 1970. During the past four decades, the Town's population has increased at more modest rates of 5 percent or less, although the total population for

Mohawk (including the Village of Fonda) has actually declined slightly by less than 100 people per decade since 1990. This trend is common to many communities within the Mohawk Valley, in that developed villages are losing population while the surrounding towns see modest gains.

**Graph 3 Town of Mohawk
Population (1970-2010)**



Source: U.S. Census

Population density is the amount of persons found per unit of land. The Town of Mohawk comprises approximately 34.7 square miles, and the density is approximately 111 persons per square mile (based on total population of 3,844).

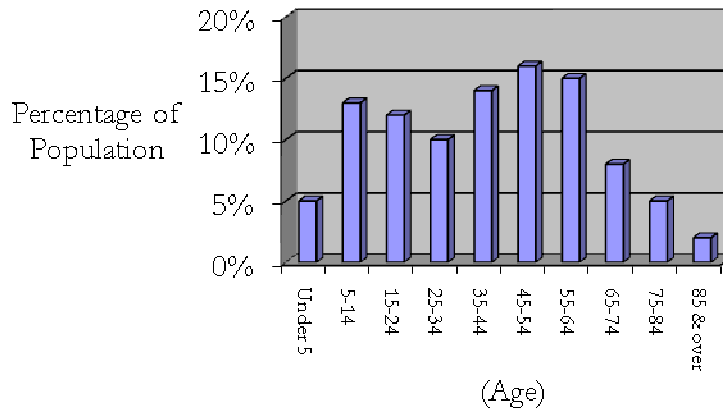
The following graph shows the age distribution of residents of the Town of Mohawk by percent as compared to Montgomery County and New York State (See Graph 4 on the next page). The majority of residents are middle-aged, with nearly 60 percent (2,246 people) between 20 and

64, and another 26% of residents younger than age 20. Between 2000 and 2010, the number of residents aged 64 or younger has held steady at approximately 86%, while persons older than 85 has climbed slightly from 52 to 86, reflecting longer life spans overall.

The median age of the Town (half of all residents are either above or below this number) is 39.6 in 2010, compared with 38.3 in 2000, also reflecting the general aging trend of the overall population.

Graph 4

Age Distribution of Population



Source: U.S. Census

Available Census data does not adequately provide accurate population projections at the municipal level. Such projections are also based on judgments about the health of the economy and availability of infrastructure and services that people desire relative to communities within the surrounding area. For example, a change in zoning could impact the population projection. Similarly, the introduction of water and sewer systems within a rural community could increase the attractiveness of that particular community for new residents.

Generally, the Town's population (not including the Village of Fonda) has grown consistently since the 1920s, although the rate of growth has slowed considerably over

the past 20 years. Factoring recent declines in the Village population, the overall population for the entire Town has begun to decrease slightly since 1990.

There are many factors that could impact the future population of the Town. Increased employment opportunities within the County and the Mohawk Valley region, including continued occupancy and future growth of existing industrial parks and related service facilities will influence where residents choose to live. The ability of local and regional officials to attract new businesses to existing facilities and commercial areas will also impact future population and demographic characteristics for Mohawk and the surrounding region.

B) Household Economic Characteristics:

Household economic characteristics include information such as average household size, median household income, per capita income and information pertaining to individuals below the poverty level.

A *household* is defined as the number of occupied housing units and is the central concept linking population and housing. Households are made up of one or more persons sharing a housing unit. A *family*, according to the U.S. Census, is persons related by blood, marriage or adoption, living together in a household.

According to the 2010 U.S. Census there are 1,528 households in the Town of Mohawk including the Village of Fonda.

Income levels of households and families in the Town of Mohawk and Village of Fonda are listed below and are compared to that of Montgomery County and New York State. *Per capita income* is the average income in the Town per person. Income levels overall are generally higher than the rest of Montgomery County but lower than for the rest of the State, with the exception of poverty, which is lower in Mohawk than both the County and New York State.

Table 4 ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS 2013

	<i>Town of Mohawk & Village of Fonda</i>	<i>Montgomery County</i>	<i>New York State</i>
Median Household Income	\$50,304	\$42,840	\$57,327
Median Family Income	\$58,056	\$53,737	\$69,813
Per Capita Income	\$22,843	\$23,039	\$32,083
% Below Poverty Level Per Capita	8.5%	14.2%	12.2%

Source: U.S. Census, 2011-2013 3-Year American Community Survey

C) Employment and Education Characteristics:

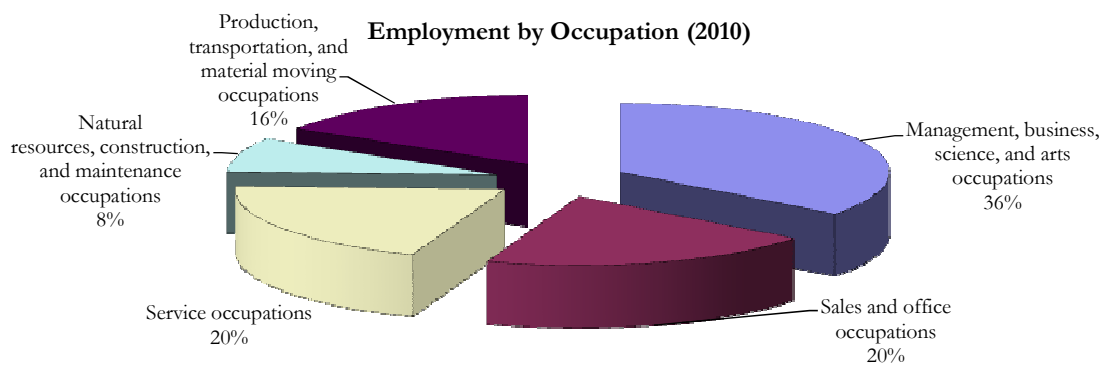
This section will contain information on types of employment, occupation, and educational attainment.

For the purposes of the following two characteristics; “industry” relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; “occupation” describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

According to the 2010 U.S. Census, there were 1,718 employed persons 16 years

of age and over in the Town of Mohawk and Village of Fonda. The most common types of occupations for residents of the Town are management, business, science, and arts, which comprises 577 or 33.6% of all employed persons in the Town. Sales and office occupations account for the second largest type of work with 416 persons. For a detailed breakdown of occupations of the Town residents, see Graph 6 below.

Graph 6



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

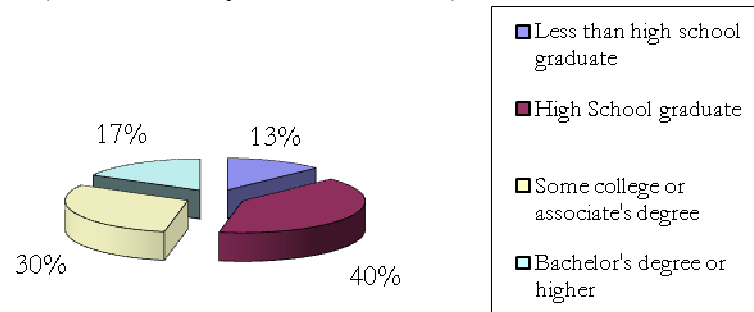
The Retail Trade Industry represents the largest type of employment for Persons in the Town, followed by Manufacturing (non-durable goods) and educational services.

About eighty seven percent (87%) of the residents of the Town of Mohawk and the Village of Fonda that are eighteen years old or

older, at least graduated high school. Twelve percent of the residents that are eighteen years or older have a Bachelors degree or higher. For a detailed breakdown, see Graph 7 on the next page.

Graph 7

**Educational Attainment
(Persons 18 years and over)**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

PART TWO: FUTURE RECOMMENDATIONS

Chapter Four

Goals Formulation

Arriving at the Goals

Many months of research, meetings and planning took place before the goals and objectives of this plan were formulated. Considerable time and effort was spent on analyzing the present condition of the Town of Mohawk including, but not limited to, the natural setting, land use, housing, and demographics.

The actual planning process began when the Town Board authorized the Planning Board to develop a comprehensive plan for the Town. Next, the Town Board contracted with the Montgomery County Department of Planning and Development in January 1997 to provide technical assistance to the Planning Board in the development of the plan.

The first step that the Planning Board took was to formulate a Comprehensive Plan Survey that was distributed to all of the landowners in the Town. This survey assisted the Planning Board in formulating a vision

statement, the goals, and objectives of this plan.

The Planning Boards next step was to gather information on the Town of Mohawk's developmental history, natural setting and socio-economic resources. Information gathered on these aspects, coupled with information from a public hearing, helped the Planning Board formulate the goals and objectives found in this plan.

In 2014 the Planning Board began the process of updating the Comprehensive Plan. The first step in this process was the development of an updated community survey which was mailed to landowners in the Town and Village in late 2014. In early 2015 chapters of the Comprehensive Plan were updated and the survey results were tallied. These updates and results were then presented to the public and further information was gathered at a public hearing. From this process the goals and objectives of found in this plan were updated.

Chapter Five

Goals, Objectives and Implementation Tasks

Goals, Objectives and Implementation Tasks

The goals, objectives and implementation tasks define the principles that will be used to guide the Town's future growth and development. The goals, objectives, and implementation tasks listed in this chapter are the most important elements of this plan, and were developed after analyzing the results of the Town wide survey that was conducted in the fall of 2014. These goals and objectives can only be realized if the Town's policy makers implement them.

They are all equally important and they should be treated as such by the Town's officials and its people.

Goal: To Preserve the Town's Rural Character and Open Spaces

Objective: *Promote low density housing throughout most of the Town where water and sewer is neither available nor feasible.*

Implementation Task:

- Through land use regulations, require minimum lot sizes for all types of new development.

Objective: *Allow cluster housing and/or small lot residential subdivisions in areas where sewer and water are available or where soil conditions support such development.*

Implementation Task:

- If feasible, the Town should allow higher density residential developments in the already existing residential clusters found throughout the Town.
- Within the subdivision regulations, establish provisions which help to accomplish open space conservation through cluster development.

Objective: *Limit light industrial and commercial development to an area of the Town where it will have*

the least impact on the overall rural character of the community. Such development should be as close as possible to the already existing built up areas.

Implementation Task:

- Through land use regulations, concentrate the light industrial and commercial establishments to the existing areas along State Route 30A north of the Village of Fonda and along Highway 5 east and west of the Village of Fonda.

Goal: Improve Infrastructure and Community Facilities

***Objective:** Enhance the Existing Transportation Infrastructure of the Town*

Implementation Tasks:

- The Town should inventory all of the Town roads and describe their present condition.
- Classify the Roads that were inventoried above based on condition and need of repair.
- Develop a ten year program for the repair and enhancement of the Town Roads based on the inventory.
- Through Subdivision Review be sure that large subdivisions entail roads that are built to Town Road Specifications.

***Objective:** Develop water and sewer extensions to areas of the Town that necessitate them.*

Implementation Tasks:

- Investigate the feasibility of providing adequate and affordable sewer facilities to protect public

health and water resources, including, but not limited to the Hamlet of Tribes Hill and the residential areas around State Highway 30A just north of the Village of Fonda.

***Objective:** Maximize the Conservation of Energy*

Implementation Tasks:

- Encourage increased energy efficiency in development, business, agriculture, and residential sectors, including the use of alternative sources.

Goal: Recognize the Waterfront as a Unique Asset to the Community

***Objective:** Utilize the canal system for economic development and recreational opportunities.*

Implementation Tasks:

- Actively seek funding for identified Canal Projects such as boat launches, river access, community center and waterfront parks.
- Inspire interest in the Canal and the Mohawk River at community events.

Goal: To Preserve the Natural Environment

***Objective:** Inventory the natural resources that are found in the Town.*

Implementation Task:

-
- Conduct an ongoing review of the inventory of natural resources found in the Town and map the information obtained so that it can be analyzed to determine what should be conserved. Resources to inventory should be, but not limited to, wetlands, flood hazard areas, watersheds, floodplains, streams corridors, steep slopes, scenic vistas, and agricultural lands.

Objective: *To preserve and protect natural resources which may be affected by a project.*

Implementation Tasks:

- Maximize buffer zones adjacent to wetlands, stream corridors, steep slopes, scenic vistas, and aquifers.
- Curtail the construction of permanent development in the special flood hazard areas inundated by 100 year flood as delineated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Flood Insurance Rate Map for the Town of Mohawk.
- Make explicit the Planning Board's consideration of the protection of natural resources as a factor in subdivision and site plan review.
- The Town should ensure that any project it directly undertakes, funds or approves is done in compliance with 6 NYCRR Part 617 (State Environmental Quality Review) of the Environmental Conservation Law.

Goal: Encourage and Preserve Traditional Farming

Objective: *Continue the promotion of and the participation in the New York State Agricultural Districts Program.*

Implementation Tasks:

- The Town, through public awareness, should be an active participant by assisting the Montgomery County Planning Board and the Montgomery County Agricultural and Farmland Protection Board in ensuring that all the active farms presently in Agricultural District #2 remain in the Agricultural District when it comes up for review (every 8 years).
- Educate local landowners and Town officials of the provisions of New York State Ag & Markets Law Article 25 AA (Agricultural Districts Law).

Objective: *Maintain farming as an important industry of the Town.*

Implementation Tasks:

- Encourage Agri-businesses in the Town.
- Identify and encourage former farming operations to revitalize their operations.
- Encourage diversified farm crops that reinforce the open space goals of the Town.

Objective: *Promote the preservation of farmland through appropriate land use controls.*

Implementation Tasks:

- Through land use regulations, allow agricultural operations to occur throughout the Town and in all zones.
- Through land use regulations, permit only those uses in appropriate areas, whose impacts are compatible with agricultural operations.

Objective: *Promote the use of other efforts to promote agricultural lands.*

Implementation Tasks:

- Investigate and implement agri-tourism opportunities in the Town, including but not limited to, an Ag-Industrial Park
- Be aware of, and help to achieve the goals of the Montgomery County Agricultural Plan.
- Investigate the implementation of a Town Right-To-Farm Law to protect farmers from "nuisance" complaints from nearby landowners.

Goal: Enhance and Encourage Preservation of the Town's Historical Character

Objective: *To be aware of properties warranting protection.*

Implementation Tasks:

- The Town should continue to review all the sites that are listed on the State and/or National Register of Historic Places.
- The Town should inventory sites that the people of the Town feel

are of historical significance to the Town and its character, and that should be protected.

- The Town should erect signs that delineate the historical sites. These signs should reflect the desired community appearance and add to the attractiveness of the rural setting of the Town.
- Research grant funding for the enhancement and preservation of historic sites.

Objective: *Preserve the Town's historic character through appropriate land use controls.*

Implementation Tasks:

- Develop an Historic Overlay Zone for identified historically significant sites. Proposed development within this zone would be limited.
- Implement buffering and landscaping requirements to provide for adequate screening between historical and modern buildings.

Goal: Provide for Orderly Growth and Development

Objective: *To promote an orderly pattern of land uses that is harmonious with the character of the Town.*

Implementation Tasks:

- Identify the existing pattern of land use and development.
- Identify existing problems, if any that have arisen due to this existing pattern.
- Identify all important natural resources within the Town.

-
- Develop a Future Land Use Plan based on, but not limited to, the research acquired from the above tasks.
 - Adopt subdivision regulations that will contain provisions that will help to ensure that the Town is developed in a consistent manner.

Goal: Maintain and Enhance the Aesthetics of the Town

Objective: *To encourage maintenance and improvement of existing housing.*

Implementation Task:

- Through Code Enforcement, properties in violation of the laws should be assessed fines in accordance with the laws.

Objective: *To provide for structures, layouts, signs, and landscaping that are compatible with the Town's character and that are pleasing to visitors and Town's people alike.*

Implementation Tasks:

- Implement buffering and landscaping requirements that provide for adequate screening between commercial/industrial development and adjacent areas of residential development and green spaces (open areas).
- Amend the Town's sign regulations within the Zoning Ordinance that provides for signs of uniform size, location, and design.

Objective: *Through land use regulations ensure that new development is in conformance with the character of the Town.*

Implementation Task:

- Adopt a Site Plan Review Local Law to ensure that all development other than single family housing is subject to review, and that all such developments are designed and developed in an aesthetically pleasing and environmentally safe manner.

Goal: Continue an Open Dialogue on the Future of the Town of Mohawk

Objective: *Take into account the feelings and desires of the people of the Town with regards to future growth and development.*

Implementation Tasks:

- The Town should hold one public meetings a year in which the Town's people can discuss the present state of the Town and offer ideas for the future direction of the Town. At this time, the Town should analyze this comprehensive plan on a yearly basis to ensure that the goals and objectives are being fulfilled and to update it, if need be, every five years.

Goal: To Develop and Enhance Recreational Areas For the Town's Residents

***Objective:** To ensure the availability of adequate recreation facilities and opportunities.*

Implementation Tasks:

- The Town should ensure that the Tribes Hill Park on Mohawk Drive is maintained and enhanced.
- Continue to support the Fonda-Fultonville Little League Park which is located off of Veeder Road.
- Continue to support fund raising functions for the local library which is located on Main Street.
- Support the development of converting the old FJ&G Railroad line into an asphalt bike path extending from the Route 5 in the Village of Fonda north to the Montgomery County Line.

Goal: Cooperate with Town's Adjacent Municipalities and With Montgomery County

***Objective:** Coordinate government activities at all levels with surrounding communities.*

Implementation Tasks:

- Develop a formal mechanism for regular intermunicipal government meetings to resolve issues of mutual concerns and to enhance efficient delivery of services.

***Objective:** Continue to support the existing safety facilities in the Town.*

Implementation Tasks:

- The Town of Mohawk should continue to support the Tribes Hill and Town of Mohawk Volunteer Fire Departments.

Chapter Six

Future Land Use Plan

The Future Land Use and Development Plan is the culmination of the comprehensive planning effort. Its basic purpose is to serve as a guide to the Town in amending its existing land use regulations and developing future land use regulations. One of the main concerns that the Town has is that in maintaining and protecting the natural environment, especially as the Town continues to see ever increasing residential developments.

A second major concern of the Town is that in maintaining and protecting its agricultural industry and lands. Throughout the Town, and for the past several years, farms are being sold and are either being left vacant or are being developed as residential properties. The Town realized that in order to prevent this some modifications would need to be made to its current land use regulations.

Other concerns that the Town felt needed to be addressed are to be sure that there was enough land to accommodate future light industrial development,, protecting historical sites and ensuring that new development is in conformance with the character of the Town.

Many of the above mentioned goals and others emerging from the Towns planning process cannot be achieved with the

Town's current land use regulations as they stand now. Some modifications, and even the development of new regulations need to take place in order to ensure that the goals and the objectives of the plan are met.

The first area that needs to be addressed is the Town's Zoning Law. The Agricultural District should be amended to accommodate lower densities. The purpose of the district encourages residential and agricultural uses on large lots. This lower density will help to ensure that new building lots contain enough land to accommodate for adequate water and sewage disposal facilities. Clustering development is encouraged provided that soils conditions are conducive to this type of development. To ensure that the goals of the plan are met, the location of new houses should be carefully reviewed to avoid adverse visual impacts. Policies pertaining to the enhancement of agricultural, such as the Agricultural Districts program, should be applied in this district.

The boundaries of the current district will remain the same.

The R-1 District with a current minimum lot size of 22,500 square feet should be increased to 65,000 square feet with the road frontage of 200 feet. The current density in this district is currently too high because of the fact that there is no common or municipal sewage disposal system in place. However, if a municipal or common sewage disposal system

is developed the allowed density could be increased to help achieve the open space goals of the plan. The boundaries of this District should also remain the same.

The R-2 District has a current minimum lot size of 85,000 square feet should with a minimum road frontage of 250 feet. One of the main purposes of this District is to act as a transitional area between the higher density Hamlets and neighborhoods and the lower density rural agricultural areas found in the Town. It should be noted that if the water and sewer lines are ever extend to these areas then the allowed densities could be increased. It is also recommended that the boundaries of this District remain the same.

The one B-2 District which extends along both sides of State Highway 30A should include, but not be limited to, industrial development. This would allow uses that are compatible with the surrounding area.

To address the concerns of environmental protection it is proposed that four overlay districts be added to the Towns current Zoning Law: Wetland Overlay District, Flood Plain Overlay District, Steep Slope Overlay District and Historic Overlay District.

The **Wetland Overlay District** applies to those areas of the Town that have been mapped by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation as NYSDEC Wetlands. State regulations limit development and require mitigation measures when impacts may occur to these areas, and permit approval is necessary when disturbing these areas.

The **Flood Plain Overlay District** applies to the 100 year flood plain of the

Mohawk River, and the Cayadutta and Briggs Run Creeks. This overlay category should reflect flood plain boundaries as shown on the "Flood Prone Areas" map on page 20. Within this category certain standards apply to avoid adverse impacts to the creek and the river. These include limitations on development, in particular grading, filling and alterations to runoff characteristics. The areas within this overlay district can act as open space recreation areas and as scenic vistas.

The **Steep Slope Overlay District** are those areas within the Town with slopes in excess of 20 percent. Development in this District should be analyzed carefully and the necessary erosion control techniques should be practiced. Grading and clearing of vegetation in this district should be minimized to the greatest extent possible.

The **Historic Overlay District** should apply to those areas surrounding sites that listed on the State and /or National Register of Historic Places. It can also apply to those areas of that the Town inventories and feels are historically significant to the residents of the Town. Within this Overlay Zone certain design standards will apply and some types of development will be restricted in order to preserve the general character of the site and area.

These proposed Zoning amendments will provide for concentrating development around the hamlet cores to take advantage of economies of scale in the potential delivery of public services. Consolidating high density uses in and around the hamlets and already built up areas of the Town, coupled with retention of large lot zoning and encouragement of agricultural uses will support the utilization of existing community services rather than creating additional

demand for such services in areas that are not currently served. It will also permit the Town to react to and accommodate increased demand for services in an orderly fashion.

The Town should develop Subdivision regulations. The subdivision regulations will help to ensure that new buildings are placed properly on lots, adequate water and sewage facilities can be accommodated on the proposed lot, and that the proposed lots are developed and laid out in a manner consistent with the Town's Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Law. These subdivision regulations should encourage Cluster Developments if the soils of the site can reasonably accommodate them. Clustering allows a developer to create smaller lots, while maintaining the allowable density permitted in the Zoning Law. This will help to preserve the remainder of that tract of land as open space which can be used for agricultural or recreation purposes.

The Town should also develop a Site Plan Review Local Law. This will allow the Town to better control the layout and appearance of projects other than single and two family dwellings. The Town, through Site Plan regulations will be able to provide for structures, layouts, signs, and landscaping that are compatible with the overall character of the Town.

The Town of Mohawk has experienced growth in the local Amish population and horse and buggy can be seen travelling on roadways. Consideration for future development should take into account shared roadways in regards to safety of users travelling at different speeds.

Chapter Seven

Adopting and Updating the Plan

Plan Adoption and Schedule of Decisions Required

The Town Board should develop the Draft Comprehensive Plan with input from the Town of Mohawk Planning Board. The Town Board should review the draft plan and pass a resolution accepting the draft plan as complete for the purpose of commencing public review; and commence the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR) Process. The Town Board should declare itself lead agency, and complete Parts 1, 2 and 3 of the Full Environmental Assessment Form. Thereafter the Town Board must determine the environmental significance of the proposed action. If the Town Board finds that the adoption of the Comprehensive Plan will not result in any large and important impacts and will not have a significant impact on the environment, then the Town Board must prepare a negative declaration in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 617.

The Town Board should also schedule a public hearing on the Draft Plan and provide notice of public hearing in a newspaper of general circulation in the Town at least ten (10) calendar days in advance of the hearing. The Draft Comprehensive Plan shall be made available for public review

during this ten (10) day period at the office of the Town Clerk and the Public Library. The public hearing on the Draft Comprehensive Plan must be held within 90 days of the Planning Boards resolution recommending the plan. The Town should refer the draft plan to the Montgomery County Planning Board for review and recommendation as required by §239m of the General Municipal Law. At the end of the required 30 day comment period for the County Planning Board and after the public hearing and SEQRA determination, the Final Comprehensive Plan should be prepared. The Town Board, upon completion of the Final Comprehensive Plan and all SEQR requirements should adopt the Town of Mohawk Comprehensive Plan as the Town's official development policy. The adopted Comprehensive Plan shall be filed in the office of the Town Clerk and a copy thereof should be filed in the office of the Montgomery County Planning and Development Department.

Implementing the Plan

The mere statements of goals, objectives, and implementation tasks in this plan will not produce the desired results unless the Town implements its goals and objectives through land use regulations, public

investment and cooperation and/or partnerships with adjacent municipalities.

Once the Final Comprehensive Plan is adopted, the Town Planning Board should begin revisions in the Town's zoning and subdivision regulations in accordance with the Final Comprehensive Plan. Upon completion of these regulations, the Planning Board should forward them to the Town Board for consideration and adoption consistent with GML and SEQR.



Figure 19. Farm on Hickory Hill Road

Updating and Amending the Plan

The Town of Mohawk Comprehensive Plan should be reviewed by the Town Board and Planning Board annually to ensure that its goals, objectives, and implementation tasks are relevant to the changing condition within the Town. It is recommended that the entire Comprehensive Plan be reviewed by the Town Board at least once every five years, and that it be amended when needed. The plan should be completely updated at least once every ten years.

Appendix A

TOWN OF MOHAWK SURVEY RESULTS

TOTAL SURVEYS:

478 out 1725 surveys mailed were returned. 27.7% were returned.

DEMOGRAPHICS

1. Indicate the number of people currently living in your household, including yourself.

1 Person	(83)	17.4%
2 People	(205)	42.9%
3 People	(64)	13.4%
4 People	(80)	16.7%
5 People	(23)	4.8%
6 People	(5)	1.0%
7 People	(1)	0.2%
8 People	(0)	0%
9 or more	(2)	0.4%
N/A		3.1%

2. Number of people in household that fall within appropriate age group. Age groupings shown in terms of greatest number of people.

A.	36-64
B.	65 and over
C.	19-35
D.	12-18
E.	6-11
F.	0-5

3. Years respondents have been residents of the Town.

16+ Years	(313)	65.5%
6-10 Years	(45)	9.4%
11-15 Years	(44)	9.2%
0-5 Years	(43)	9.0%
NA	(33)	6.9%

4. Resident status of respondents.

Year Round Residents	(434)	90.8%
Landowner, but not resident	(39)	8.2%
Seasonal Resident	(9)	1.9%
N/A	(2)	0.4%

5. Occupation of Respondents. Occupations listed in order of greatest number of people.

Retired	39.0%
Other	11.9%
Medical/Health	8.5%
Education	6.8%
Government Services	6.1%
Agriculture	5.5%
Retail Sales	4.0%
Construction	3.7%
Manufacturing	2.9%
Management	2.9%
Clerical	2.8%
Finance	2.2%
Utilities/Communication	1.8%
Personal Services	1.8%

6. Of those respondents not retired, 72.9% plan to retire in the Town of Mohawk.

7. Respondents distance to work, out of the 310 people that responded to this question.

In the Town of or close vicinity (within 2 miles)	26.8%
Within 2-10 miles of the Town of Mohawk	28.0%
Within 11-25 miles of the Town of Mohawk	16.8%
Greater than 25 miles from Town of Mohawk	28.4%

8. Respondents felt that the total population of the Town of Mohawk in the next 10 years will:

Decrease	22.5%
Stay the Same	30.9%
Increase Slightly	39.4%
Increase Moderately	6.8%
Increase Significantly	0.5%

TOWN CHARACTER

9. Respondents choose to live in the Town of Mohawk for the following reasons, listed in order of most important to least important. Percentage based on total responses.

	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Very Important	Not Answered
Rural Character	60.7%	20.9%	4.6%	13.8%
Natural Beauty	55.2%	24.7%	4.6%	15.5%
Grew up here	31.6%	14.9%	25.9%	27.6%
Proximity to work	31.2%	22.8%	20.9%	25.1%
School District	43.7%	18.6%	15.3%	22.4%
Businesses	16.9%	28.2%	28.5%	26.4%
Sense of community	34.1%	31.8%	11.7%	22.4%
Town Size	32.4%	32.0%	13.4%	22.2%
Other	<i>Approximately 1% of respondents feel that affordable housing and/or historic preservation are very important.</i>			

10. Respondents feelings with regards of how important the following aspects are to the Town of Mohawk. Listed in order of most important to least important. Percentage based on total respondents to survey.

	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Very Important	Not Answered
Overall Attractiveness	50.4%	31.0%	5.4%	13.2%
Rural/Small Town Character	61.3%	22.4%	4.6%	11.7%
Agriculture & Farming Community	46.7%	26.8%	11.5%	15.1%
Being near Friends and Family	52.1%	23.6%	10.5%	13.8%
Existing Housing Opportunities	20.7%	33.7%	26.4%	19.2%
Existing Job Opportunities	22.2%	27.2%	29.5%	21.1%
Existing Shopping & Commercial Services	24.1%	33.3%	24.1%	18.6%
Historical Resources	25.7%	34.9%	22.6%	16.7%

11. Respondents feelings with regards to how important the following issues will be over the next 10 years. Listed in order of most important to least important. Percentage based on total respondents of survey.

	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Very Important	Not Answered
Maintain Rural character	68.0%	21.5%	2.5%	7.9%
Control Rate of development	49.2%	31.2%	7.1%	12.6%
Protect Farmland	66.5%	17.4%	5.2%	10.9%
Maintain & protect natural environment features	64.9%	19.0%	2.9%	13.2%
Attract new shopping facilities	24.5%	33.9%	27.0%	14.6%
Attract new business/industry	37.0%	30.3%	19.5%	13.2%
Develop affordable housing	27.6%	33.7%	24.9%	13.8%
Improve Traffic flow & safety	41.4%	30.8%	15.3%	12.6%
Improve local roads	55.0%	24.9%	7.7%	12.3%
Protect Historic structures	52.9%	27.4%	7.9%	11.7%
Develop recreational facilities	29.1%	37.9%	18.8%	14.2%

HOUSING

12. Respondents feelings regarding the overall appearance of housing in the Town. Results based upon total respondents to survey.

Overall, about average	24.7%
Generally, very good	54.6%
Poor	13.8%
No opinion	6.9%

13. Type of housing respondents feel is most needed in the Town of Mohawk.

Subsidized Housing	17
Middle Income Housing	327
Housing for Seniors/Elderly	170
Other	18

ECONOMICS

14. Respondents answer to whether or not they want to see more job opportunities in the Town of Mohawk. Results based upon the 451 respondents who answered this question.

Yes	78.5%
No	15.9%
Not Answered	5.6%

15. Respondents replying “yes” to question 14 wish to see the following types of job opportunities/ businesses. Responses are shown in the percentage of total number of listed types (281).

Any	16.4%
Manufacturing, Industrial, and Warehousing	14.2%
Grocery Stores, Restaurants, and Food Retail	11.0%
Agricultural	9.3%
Small, local, or family owned businesses	9.3%
Retail and Commercial	8.9%
Miscellaneous	8.2%
High Tech and STEM	5.3%
Higher Paying or Living Wage	4.6%
Environmental and Green Industries	2.8%
Medical and Health Care	2.8%

Recreational	2.1%
“Blue Collar”, Trades	2.1%
“White Collar”, Professional	1.8%
Financial	1.1%

16. Respondents feel (in order of importance) that the Town of Mohawk should promote:

	<i>Number</i>
Develop recreational facilities	194
Commercial development	189
Industrial development	183
Housing	172
Other: <i>Common written responses include the promotion of agriculture, improved aesthetics and maintenance of businesses and Main Street, infrastructure, technology, existing rural character, and historical preservation.</i>	

ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

17. Respondents answer to whether or not they support wind power development in the Town of Mohawk. Results based upon 448 respondents who answered this question.

Support with Town regulation	73.2%
Oppose	11.8%
No opinion	15.0%

18. Respondents answer to whether or not they support major solar project development in the Town of Mohawk. Results based upon 444 respondents who answered this question.

Support with Town regulation	76.4%
Oppose	8.1%
No opinion	15.5%

19. Respondents answer to whether or not they feel that High Volume Hydrofracking gas development (HVHF) is an important issue for the Town of Mohawk. Results based upon 441 respondents who answered this question.

Yes	37.0%
No	36.5%
No opinion	26.5%

20. A. Respondents answer to whether or not they feel that the Town should take no action and allow HVHF according to New York State regulation. Results based upon 443 respondents who answered this question.

Yes	26.2%
No	47.4%
No opinion	26.4%

20. B. Respondents answer to whether or not they feel that the Town should revise the existing Town Zoning to identify areas in the Town of Mohawk that can accommodate HVHF with the least impact, and allow HVHF in those areas. Results based upon 434 respondents who answered this question.

Yes	31.6%
No	43.5%
No opinion	24.9%

20. C. Respondents answer to whether or not they feel that HVHF should be prohibited everywhere in the Town of Mohawk. Results based upon 426 respondents who answered this question.

Yes	42.5%
No	32.2%
No opinion	25.4%

COMMUNITY

21. Respondents feel (in order of importance) that the Town of Mohawk needs:

	<i>Number Checked</i>
Economic Development	239
Infrastructure (i.e. water, sewer, roads)	216
Parks and Recreation	166
Medical Facilities	112
Other: <i>Common written-in responses for what the Town needs include no connector, retail and grocery, to maintain rural character, and nothing.</i>	

22. Respondents participate in outdoor recreation in the Town of Mohawk in the following ways.

Number Checked

Hunting	126
Jogging/Walking	301
Fishing	119
Snowmobile/ATV	104
Hiking	117
Biking	173
Sports	52

Other: *Common written-in responses include boating, cross country skiing, gardening and horseback riding.*

23. Respondents answer to whether or not they feel that the Town should support or promote the activities listed in question 22.

Yes	73.0%
No	6.6%
No opinion	20.4%

Common written-in responses for how the Town should support or promote these activities include development and completion of bike path, hiking and walking trails, investment in sidewalks, maintenance of safe and clean property, and advertising.

Full Environmental Assessment Form
Part 1 - Project and Setting

Instructions for Completing Part 1

Part 1 is to be completed by the applicant or project sponsor. Responses become part of the application for approval or funding, are subject to public review, and may be subject to further verification.

Complete Part 1 based on information currently available. If additional research or investigation would be needed to fully respond to any item, please answer as thoroughly as possible based on current information; indicate whether missing information does not exist, or is not reasonably available to the sponsor; and, when possible, generally describe work or studies which would be necessary to update or fully develop that information.

Applicants/sponsors must complete all items in Sections A & B. In Sections C, D & E, most items contain an initial question that must be answered either “Yes” or “No”. If the answer to the initial question is “Yes”, complete the sub-questions that follow. If the answer to the initial question is “No”, proceed to the next question. Section F allows the project sponsor to identify and attach any additional information. Section G requires the name and signature of the project sponsor to verify that the information contained in Part 1 is accurate and complete.

A. Project and Sponsor Information.

Name of Action or Project: Town of Mohawk Comprehensive Plan Update		
Project Location (describe, and attach a general location map): Town of Mohawk, Montgomery County, NY.		
Brief Description of Proposed Action (include purpose or need): The proposed action by the Mohawk Town Board is the preparation of a new Comprehensive Plan Update to help guide the Town's future land use management decisions.		
Name of Applicant/Sponsor: Town Board, Town of Mohawk / Supervisor Edward M. Bishop Sr.	Telephone: 518.853.3031	
	E-Mail: embishop0616@yahoo.com	
Address: 2-4 Park Street PO Box 415		
City/PO: Fonda	State: NY	Zip Code: 12068
Project Contact (if not same as sponsor; give name and title/role): Same as above	Telephone:	
	E-Mail:	
Address:		
City/PO:	State:	Zip Code:
Property Owner (if not same as sponsor): Not Applicable.	Telephone:	
	E-Mail:	
Address:		
City/PO:	State:	Zip Code:

B. Government Approvals

B. Government Approvals, Funding, or Sponsorship. (“Funding” includes grants, loans, tax relief, and any other forms of financial assistance.)

Government Entity	If Yes: Identify Agency and Approval(s) Required	Application Date (Actual or projected)
a. City Council, Town Board, ☒ Yes ☐ No or Village Board of Trustees	Approval of Comprehensive Plan Update	March 2015
b. City, Town or Village ☐ Yes ☐ No Planning Board or Commission		
c. City Council, Town or ☐ Yes ☐ No Village Zoning Board of Appeals		
d. Other local agencies ☐ Yes ☐ No		
e. County agencies ☒ Yes ☐ No	Section 239m Referral to County Planning Board	March 2015
f. Regional agencies ☐ Yes ☐ No		
g. State agencies ☐ Yes ☐ No		
h. Federal agencies ☐ Yes ☐ No		
i. Coastal Resources. i. Is the project site within a Coastal Area, or the waterfront area of a Designated Inland Waterway? ☐ Yes ☒ No ii. Is the project site located in a community with an approved Local Waterfront Revitalization Program? ☐ Yes ☒ No iii. Is the project site within a Coastal Erosion Hazard Area? ☐ Yes ☒ No		

C. Planning and Zoning

C.1. Planning and zoning actions.

Will administrative or legislative adoption, or amendment of a plan, local law, ordinance, rule or regulation be the only approval(s) which must be granted to enable the proposed action to proceed? ☐Yes ☒No

- If Yes, complete sections C, F and G.
- If No, proceed to question C.2 and complete all remaining sections and questions in Part 1

C.2. Adopted land use plans.

a. Do any municipally- adopted (city, town, village or county) comprehensive land use plan(s) include the site where the proposed action would be located? ☒Yes ☐No

If Yes, does the comprehensive plan include specific recommendations for the site where the proposed action would be located? ☒Yes ☐No

b. Is the site of the proposed action within any local or regional special planning district (for example: Greenway Brownfield Opportunity Area (BOA); designated State or Federal heritage area; watershed management plan; or other?) ☒Yes ☐No

If Yes, identify the plan(s):

NYS Heritage Areas: Mohawk Valley Heritage Corridor, Remediation Sites: B00138

c. Is the proposed action located wholly or partially within an area listed in an adopted municipal open space plan, or an adopted municipal farmland protection plan? ☒Yes ☐No

If Yes, identify the plan(s):

Farmland protection plan

C.3. Zoning

a. Is the site of the proposed action located in a municipality with an adopted zoning law or ordinance. ☒ Yes ☐ No
If Yes, what is the zoning classification(s) including any applicable overlay district?

b. Is the use permitted or allowed by a special or conditional use permit? Not applicable ☐ Yes ☐ No

c. Is a zoning change requested as part of the proposed action? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If Yes,

i. What is the proposed new zoning for the site? _____

C.4. Existing community services.

a. In what school district is the project site located? Fonda-Fultonville Central School District

b. What police or other public protection forces serve the project site?

Montgomery County Sheriff, NYS Police

c. Which fire protection and emergency medical services serve the project site?

Town of Mohawk Fire Department, Tribes Hill Fire Department, Fonda Fire Department

d. What parks serve the project site?

Various parks in the Town.

D. Project Details

D.1. Proposed and Potential Development

a. What is the general nature of the proposed action (e.g., residential, industrial, commercial, recreational; if mixed, include all components)? The proposed action is an update to the Town's Comprehensive Plan.

b. a. Total acreage of the site of the proposed action? 35 ~~XXX~~ acres Square Miles

b. Total acreage to be physically disturbed? 0 acres

c. Total acreage (project site and any contiguous properties) owned or controlled by the applicant or project sponsor? Not applicable acres

c. Is the proposed action an expansion of an existing project or use? ☐ Yes ☒ No

i. If Yes, what is the approximate percentage of the proposed expansion and identify the units (e.g., acres, miles, housing units, square feet)? % _____ Units: _____

d. Is the proposed action a subdivision, or does it include a subdivision? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If Yes,

i. Purpose or type of subdivision? (e.g., residential, industrial, commercial; if mixed, specify types)

ii. Is a cluster/conservation layout proposed? ☐ Yes ☐ No

iii. Number of lots proposed? _____

iv. Minimum and maximum proposed lot sizes? Minimum _____ Maximum _____

e. Will proposed action be constructed in multiple phases? ☐ Yes ☒ No

i. If No, anticipated period of construction: _____ months

ii. If Yes:

- Total number of phases anticipated _____

- Anticipated commencement date of phase 1 (including demolition) _____ month _____ year

- Anticipated completion date of final phase _____ month _____ year

- Generally describe connections or relationships among phases, including any contingencies where progress of one phase may determine timing or duration of future phases: _____

f. Does the project include new residential uses? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes, show numbers of units proposed.				
	<u>One Family</u>	<u>Two Family</u>	<u>Three Family</u>	<u>Multiple Family (four or more)</u>
Initial Phase	_____	_____	_____	_____
At completion	_____	_____	_____	_____
of all phases	_____	_____	_____	_____

g. Does the proposed action include new non-residential construction (including expansions)? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes,	
<i>i.</i> Total number of structures _____ <i>ii.</i> Dimensions (in feet) of largest proposed structure: _____ height; _____ width; and _____ length <i>iii.</i> Approximate extent of building space to be heated or cooled: _____ square feet	

h. Does the proposed action include construction or other activities that will result in the impoundment of any liquids, such as creation of a water supply, reservoir, pond, lake, waste lagoon or other storage? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes,	
<i>i.</i> Purpose of the impoundment: _____ <i>ii.</i> If a water impoundment, the principal source of the water: ☐ Ground water ☐ Surface water streams ☐ Other specify: _____ <i>iii.</i> If other than water, identify the type of impounded/contained liquids and their source. _____ <i>iv.</i> Approximate size of the proposed impoundment. Volume: _____ million gallons; surface area: _____ acres <i>v.</i> Dimensions of the proposed dam or impounding structure: _____ height; _____ length <i>vi.</i> Construction method/materials for the proposed dam or impounding structure (e.g., earth fill, rock, wood, concrete): _____	

D.2. Project Operations

a. Does the proposed action include any excavation, mining, or dredging, during construction, operations, or both? ☐ Yes ☒ No (Not including general site preparation, grading or installation of utilities or foundations where all excavated materials will remain onsite) If Yes:	
<i>i.</i> What is the purpose of the excavation or dredging? _____ <i>ii.</i> How much material (including rock, earth, sediments, etc.) is proposed to be removed from the site? • Volume (specify tons or cubic yards): _____ • Over what duration of time? _____ <i>iii.</i> Describe nature and characteristics of materials to be excavated or dredged, and plans to use, manage or dispose of them. _____ _____ _____ _____	
<i>iv.</i> Will there be onsite dewatering or processing of excavated materials? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, describe. _____ _____ _____	
<i>v.</i> What is the total area to be dredged or excavated? _____ acres <i>vi.</i> What is the maximum area to be worked at any one time? _____ acres <i>vii.</i> What would be the maximum depth of excavation or dredging? _____ feet <i>viii.</i> Will the excavation require blasting? ☐ Yes ☐ No <i>ix.</i> Summarize site reclamation goals and plan: _____ _____ _____	

b. Would the proposed action cause or result in alteration of, increase or decrease in size of, or encroachment into any existing wetland, waterbody, shoreline, beach or adjacent area? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes:	
<i>i.</i> Identify the wetland or waterbody which would be affected (by name, water index number, wetland map number or geographic description): _____ _____ _____	

ii. Describe how the proposed action would affect that waterbody or wetland, e.g. excavation, fill, placement of structures, or alteration of channels, banks and shorelines. Indicate extent of activities, alterations and additions in square feet or acres:

iii. Will proposed action cause or result in disturbance to bottom sediments? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If Yes, describe: _____

iv. Will proposed action cause or result in the destruction or removal of aquatic vegetation? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If Yes:

- acres of aquatic vegetation proposed to be removed: _____
- expected acreage of aquatic vegetation remaining after project completion: _____
- purpose of proposed removal (e.g. beach clearing, invasive species control, boat access): _____
- proposed method of plant removal: _____
- if chemical/herbicide treatment will be used, specify product(s): _____

v. Describe any proposed reclamation/mitigation following disturbance: _____

c. Will the proposed action use, or create a new demand for water? ☐ Yes ☒ No
If Yes:

i. Total anticipated water usage/demand per day: _____ gallons/day

ii. Will the proposed action obtain water from an existing public water supply? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If Yes:

- Name of district or service area: _____
- Does the existing public water supply have capacity to serve the proposal? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Is the project site in the existing district? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Is expansion of the district needed? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Do existing lines serve the project site? ☐ Yes ☐ No

iii. Will line extension within an existing district be necessary to supply the project? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If Yes:

- Describe extensions or capacity expansions proposed to serve this project: _____
- Source(s) of supply for the district: _____

iv. Is a new water supply district or service area proposed to be formed to serve the project site? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If Yes:

- Applicant/sponsor for new district: _____
- Date application submitted or anticipated: _____
- Proposed source(s) of supply for new district: _____

v. If a public water supply will not be used, describe plans to provide water supply for the project: _____

vi. If water supply will be from wells (public or private), maximum pumping capacity: _____ gallons/minute.

d. Will the proposed action generate liquid wastes? ☐ Yes ☒ No
If Yes:

i. Total anticipated liquid waste generation per day: _____ gallons/day

ii. Nature of liquid wastes to be generated (e.g., sanitary wastewater, industrial; if combination, describe all components and approximate volumes or proportions of each): _____

iii. Will the proposed action use any existing public wastewater treatment facilities? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If Yes:

- Name of wastewater treatment plant to be used: _____
- Name of district: _____
- Does the existing wastewater treatment plant have capacity to serve the project? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Is the project site in the existing district? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Is expansion of the district needed? ☐ Yes ☐ No

• Do existing sewer lines serve the project site? _____ • Will line extension within an existing district be necessary to serve the project? _____ If Yes: • Describe extensions or capacity expansions proposed to serve this project: _____ _____ _____	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No	
iv. Will a new wastewater (sewage) treatment district be formed to serve the project site? _____ If Yes: • Applicant/sponsor for new district: _____ • Date application submitted or anticipated: _____ • What is the receiving water for the wastewater discharge? _____	☐ Yes ☐ No	
v. If public facilities will not be used, describe plans to provide wastewater treatment for the project, including specifying proposed receiving water (name and classification if surface discharge, or describe subsurface disposal plans): _____ _____ _____		
vi. Describe any plans or designs to capture, recycle or reuse liquid waste: _____ _____ _____		
e. Will the proposed action disturb more than one acre and create stormwater runoff, either from new point sources (i.e. ditches, pipes, swales, curbs, gutters or other concentrated flows of stormwater) or non-point source (i.e. sheet flow) during construction or post construction? _____ If Yes: i. How much impervious surface will the project create in relation to total size of project parcel? _____ Square feet or _____ acres (impervious surface) _____ Square feet or _____ acres (parcel size) ii. Describe types of new point sources. _____ iii. Where will the stormwater runoff be directed (i.e. on-site stormwater management facility/structures, adjacent properties, groundwater, on-site surface water or off-site surface waters)? _____ _____ • If to surface waters, identify receiving water bodies or wetlands: _____ _____ • Will stormwater runoff flow to adjacent properties? _____	☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No	
iv. Does proposed plan minimize impervious surfaces, use pervious materials or collect and re-use stormwater? _____		
f. Does the proposed action include, or will it use on-site, one or more sources of air emissions, including fuel combustion, waste incineration, or other processes or operations? _____ If Yes, identify: i. Mobile sources during project operations (e.g., heavy equipment, fleet or delivery vehicles) _____ ii. Stationary sources during construction (e.g., power generation, structural heating, batch plant, crushers) _____ iii. Stationary sources during operations (e.g., process emissions, large boilers, electric generation) _____	☐ Yes ☒ No	
g. Will any air emission sources named in D.2.f (above), require a NY State Air Registration, Air Facility Permit, or Federal Clean Air Act Title IV or Title V Permit? _____ If Yes: i. Is the project site located in an Air quality non-attainment area? (Area routinely or periodically fails to meet ambient air quality standards for all or some parts of the year) _____ ii. In addition to emissions as calculated in the application, the project will generate: • _____ Tons/year (short tons) of Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) • _____ Tons/year (short tons) of Nitrous Oxide (N₂O) • _____ Tons/year (short tons) of Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) • _____ Tons/year (short tons) of Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF₆) • _____ Tons/year (short tons) of Carbon Dioxide equivalent of Hydroflouorocarbons (HFCs) • _____ Tons/year (short tons) of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)		☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ No

h. Will the proposed action generate or emit methane (including, but not limited to, sewage treatment plants, landfills, composting facilities)? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes: i. Estimate methane generation in tons/year (metric): _____ ii. Describe any methane capture, control or elimination measures included in project design (e.g., combustion to generate heat or electricity, flaring): _____			
i. Will the proposed action result in the release of air pollutants from open-air operations or processes, such as quarry or landfill operations? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes: Describe operations and nature of emissions (e.g., diesel exhaust, rock particulates/dust): _____			
j. Will the proposed action result in a substantial increase in traffic above present levels or generate substantial new demand for transportation facilities or services? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes: i. When is the peak traffic expected (Check all that apply): ☐ Morning ☐ Evening ☐ Weekend ☐ Randomly between hours of _____ to _____. ii. For commercial activities only, projected number of semi-trailer truck trips/day: _____ iii. Parking spaces: Existing _____ Proposed _____ Net increase/decrease _____ iv. Does the proposed action include any shared use parking? ☐ Yes ☐ No v. If the proposed action includes any modification of existing roads, creation of new roads or change in existing access, describe: _____ vi. Are public/private transportation service(s) or facilities available within ½ mile of the proposed site? ☐ Yes ☐ No vii. Will the proposed action include access to public transportation or accommodations for use of hybrid, electric or other alternative fueled vehicles? ☐ Yes ☐ No viii. Will the proposed action include plans for pedestrian or bicycle accommodations for connections to existing pedestrian or bicycle routes? ☐ Yes ☐ No			
k. Will the proposed action (for commercial or industrial projects only) generate new or additional demand for energy? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes: i. Estimate annual electricity demand during operation of the proposed action: _____ ii. Anticipated sources/suppliers of electricity for the project (e.g., on-site combustion, on-site renewable, via grid/local utility, or other): _____ iii. Will the proposed action require a new, or an upgrade to, an existing substation? ☐ Yes ☐ No			
l. Hours of operation. Answer all items which apply. Not applicable. <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> i. During Construction: • Monday - Friday: _____ • Saturday: _____ • Sunday: _____ • Holidays: _____ </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> ii. During Operations: • Monday - Friday: _____ • Saturday: _____ • Sunday: _____ • Holidays: _____ </td> </tr> </table>		i. During Construction: • Monday - Friday: _____ • Saturday: _____ • Sunday: _____ • Holidays: _____	ii. During Operations: • Monday - Friday: _____ • Saturday: _____ • Sunday: _____ • Holidays: _____
i. During Construction: • Monday - Friday: _____ • Saturday: _____ • Sunday: _____ • Holidays: _____	ii. During Operations: • Monday - Friday: _____ • Saturday: _____ • Sunday: _____ • Holidays: _____		

m. Will the proposed action produce noise that will exceed existing ambient noise levels during construction, operation, or both? ☐ Yes ☒ No If yes: i. Provide details including sources, time of day and duration: _____ _____	
ii. Will proposed action remove existing natural barriers that could act as a noise barrier or screen? ☐ Yes ☐ No Describe: _____ _____	
n.. Will the proposed action have outdoor lighting? ☐ Yes ☒ No If yes: i. Describe source(s), location(s), height of fixture(s), direction/aim, and proximity to nearest occupied structures: _____ _____	
ii. Will proposed action remove existing natural barriers that could act as a light barrier or screen? ☐ Yes ☐ No Describe: _____ _____	
o. Does the proposed action have the potential to produce odors for more than one hour per day? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes, describe possible sources, potential frequency and duration of odor emissions, and proximity to nearest occupied structures: _____ _____ _____	
p. Will the proposed action include any bulk storage of petroleum (combined capacity of over 1,100 gallons) or chemical products 185 gallons in above ground storage or any amount in underground storage? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes: i. Product(s) to be stored _____ ii. Volume(s) _____ per unit time _____ (e.g., month, year) iii. Generally describe proposed storage facilities: _____ _____	
q. Will the proposed action (commercial, industrial and recreational projects only) use pesticides (i.e., herbicides, insecticides) during construction or operation? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes: i. Describe proposed treatment(s): _____ _____ _____	
ii. Will the proposed action use Integrated Pest Management Practices? ☐ Yes ☐ No	
r. Will the proposed action (commercial or industrial projects only) involve or require the management or disposal of solid waste (excluding hazardous materials)? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes: i. Describe any solid waste(s) to be generated during construction or operation of the facility: • Construction: _____ tons per _____ (unit of time) • Operation : _____ tons per _____ (unit of time) ii. Describe any proposals for on-site minimization, recycling or reuse of materials to avoid disposal as solid waste: • Construction: _____ • Operation: _____ iii. Proposed disposal methods/facilities for solid waste generated on-site: • Construction: _____ • Operation: _____	

s. Does the proposed action include construction or modification of a solid waste management facility? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 If Yes:
 i. Type of management or handling of waste proposed for the site (e.g., recycling or transfer station, composting, landfill, or other disposal activities): _____
 ii. Anticipated rate of disposal/processing:
 • _____ Tons/month, if transfer or other non-combustion/thermal treatment, or
 • _____ Tons/hour, if combustion or thermal treatment
 iii. If landfill, anticipated site life: _____ years

t. Will proposed action at the site involve the commercial generation, treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 If Yes:
 i. Name(s) of all hazardous wastes or constituents to be generated, handled or managed at facility: _____

 ii. Generally describe processes or activities involving hazardous wastes or constituents: _____

 iii. Specify amount to be handled or generated _____ tons/month
 iv. Describe any proposals for on-site minimization, recycling or reuse of hazardous constituents: _____

 v. Will any hazardous wastes be disposed at an existing offsite hazardous waste facility? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 If Yes: provide name and location of facility: _____

 If No: describe proposed management of any hazardous wastes which will not be sent to a hazardous waste facility:

E. Site and Setting of Proposed Action

E.1. Land uses on and surrounding the project site			
a. Existing land uses. i. Check all uses that occur on, adjoining and near the project site. ☒ Urban ☒ Industrial ☒ Commercial ☒ Residential (suburban) ☒ Rural (non-farm) ☒ Forest ☒ Agriculture ☒ Aquatic ☐ Other (specify): _____ ii. If mix of uses, generally describe: _____ _____			
b. Land uses and covertypes on the project site. Not applicable.			
Land use or Covertypes	Current Acreage	Acreage After Project Completion	Change (Acres +/-)
• Roads, buildings, and other paved or impervious surfaces			
• Forested			
• Meadows, grasslands or brushlands (non-agricultural, including abandoned agricultural)			
• Agricultural (includes active orchards, field, greenhouse etc.)			
• Surface water features (lakes, ponds, streams, rivers, etc.)			
• Wetlands (freshwater or tidal)			
• Non-vegetated (bare rock, earth or fill)			
• Other Describe: _____ _____			

[illegible]

v. Is the project site subject to an institutional control limiting property uses? Not applicable. ☐ Yes ☐ No	
• If yes, DEC site ID number: _____ • Describe the type of institutional control (e.g., deed restriction or easement): _____ • Describe any use limitations: _____ • Describe any engineering controls: _____ • Will the project affect the institutional or engineering controls in place? ☐ Yes ☐ No • Explain: _____	
E.2. Natural Resources On or Near Project Site	
a. What is the average depth to bedrock on the project site? Not applicable feet	
b. Are there bedrock outcroppings on the project site? Not applicable ☐ Yes ☐ No If Yes, what proportion of the site is comprised of bedrock outcroppings? _____ %	
c. Predominant soil type(s) present on project site: <u>Not applicable</u> _____ % _____ % _____ %	
d. What is the average depth to the water table on the project site? Average: _____ feet Not applicable.	
e. Drainage status of project site soils: ☐ Well Drained: _____ % of site Not applicable. ☐ Moderately Well Drained: _____ % of site ☐ Poorly Drained _____ % of site	
f. Approximate proportion of proposed action site with slopes: ☐ 0-10%: _____ % of site Not applicable ☐ 10-15%: _____ % of site ☐ 15% or greater: _____ % of site	
g. Are there any unique geologic features on the project site? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes, describe: _____	
h. Surface water features.	
i. Does any portion of the project site contain wetlands or other waterbodies (including streams, rivers, ponds or lakes)? ☒ Yes ☐ No	
ii. Do any wetlands or other waterbodies adjoin the project site? ☒ Yes ☐ No	
If Yes to either <i>i</i> or <i>ii</i> , continue. If No, skip to E.2.i.	
iii. Are any of the wetlands or waterbodies within or adjoining the project site regulated by any federal, state or local agency? ☒ Yes ☐ No	
iv. For each identified regulated wetland and waterbody on the project site, provide the following information:	
• Streams: Name <u>876-244, 876-12, 876-10, 876-11, 876-191, 876-1...</u> Classification <u>C, B, D, AA(T)</u> • Lakes or Ponds: Name _____ Classification _____ • Wetlands: Name <u>Federal Waters, Federal Waters, Federal Waters,...</u> Approximate Size <u>NYS Wetland (in a...</u> • Wetland No. (if regulated by DEC) <u>R-5, R-7, TH-11, R-3, TH-2,...</u>	
v. Are any of the above water bodies listed in the most recent compilation of NYS water quality-impaired waterbodies? ☐ Yes ☒ No	
If yes, name of impaired water body/bodies and basis for listing as impaired: _____	
i. Is the project site in a designated Floodway? Not applicable ☐ Yes ☐ No	
j. Is the project site in the 100 year Floodplain? Not applicable ☐ Yes ☐ No	
k. Is the project site in the 500 year Floodplain? Not applicable ☐ Yes ☐ No	
l. Is the project site located over, or immediately adjoining, a primary, principal or sole source aquifer? ☒ Yes ☐ No	
If Yes:	
i. Name of aquifer: <u>Principal Aquifer</u>	

m. Identify the predominant wildlife species that occupy or use the project site: _____ Not applicable _____	
n. Does the project site contain a designated significant natural community? ☒ Yes ☐ No If Yes: i. Describe the habitat/community (composition, function, and basis for designation): _____ Calcareous Cliff Community, Calcareous Talus Slope Woodland ii. Source(s) of description or evaluation: _____ iii. Extent of community/habitat: • Currently: _____ 80.0, 50.0 acres • Following completion of project as proposed: _____ no change acres • Gain or loss (indicate + or -): _____ no change acres	
o. Does project site contain any species of plant or animal that is listed by the federal government or NYS as endangered or threatened, or does it contain any areas identified as habitat for an endangered or threatened species? ☒ Yes ☐ No	
p. Does the project site contain any species of plant or animal that is listed by NYS as rare, or as a species of special concern? ☐ Yes ☒ No	
q. Is the project site or adjoining area currently used for hunting, trapping, fishing or shell fishing? ☒ Yes ☐ No If yes, give a brief description of how the proposed action may affect that use: _____ Various hunting, fishing and trapping opportunities are available in the Town.	
E.3. Designated Public Resources On or Near Project Site	
a. Is the project site, or any portion of it, located in a designated agricultural district certified pursuant to Agriculture and Markets Law, Article 25-AA, Section 303 and 304? ☒ Yes ☐ No If Yes, provide county plus district name/number: <u>MONT002</u>	
b. Are agricultural lands consisting of highly productive soils present? Not Applicable ☐ Yes ☐ No i. If Yes: acreage(s) on project site? _____ ii. Source(s) of soil rating(s): _____	
c. Does the project site contain all or part of, or is it substantially contiguous to, a registered National Natural Landmark? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes: i. Nature of the natural landmark: ☐ Biological Community ☐ Geological Feature ii. Provide brief description of landmark, including values behind designation and approximate size/extent: _____ _____ _____	
d. Is the project site located in or does it adjoin a state listed Critical Environmental Area? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes: i. CEA name: _____ ii. Basis for designation: _____ iii. Designating agency and date: _____	

e. Does the project site contain, or is it substantially contiguous to, a building, archaeological site, or district which is listed on, or has been nominated by the NYS Board of Historic Preservation for inclusion on, the State or National Register of Historic Places?	☒ Yes ☐ No
If Yes: i. Nature of historic/archaeological resource: ☐ Archaeological Site ☐ Historic Building or District ii. Name: <u>Montgomery County Farm, Butler, Walter, Homestead, Old Courthouse Complex, New Courthouse, Enlarged Erie Barge Canal ...</u> iii. Brief description of attributes on which listing is based: <u>No changes proposed.</u>	
f. Is the project site, or any portion of it, located in or adjacent to an area designated as sensitive for archaeological sites on the NY State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) archaeological site inventory?	☒ Yes ☐ No
g. Have additional archaeological or historic site(s) or resources been identified on the project site?	☐ Yes ☒ No
If Yes: i. Describe possible resource(s): _____ ii. Basis for identification: _____	
h. Is the project site within five miles of any officially designated and publicly accessible federal, state, or local scenic or aesthetic resource?	☒ Yes ☐ No
If Yes: i. Identify resource: <u>Mohawk River</u> ii. Nature of, or basis for, designation (e.g., established highway overlook, state or local park, state historic trail or scenic byway, etc.): <u>Natural Heritage area</u> iii. Distance between project and resource: _____ <u>Not applicable</u> miles.	
i. Is the project site located within a designated river corridor under the Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers Program 6 NYCRR 666?	☐ Yes ☒ No
If Yes: i. Identify the name of the river and its designation: _____ ii. Is the activity consistent with development restrictions contained in 6NYCRR Part 666? ☐ Yes ☐ No	

F. Additional Information

Attach any additional information which may be needed to clarify your project.

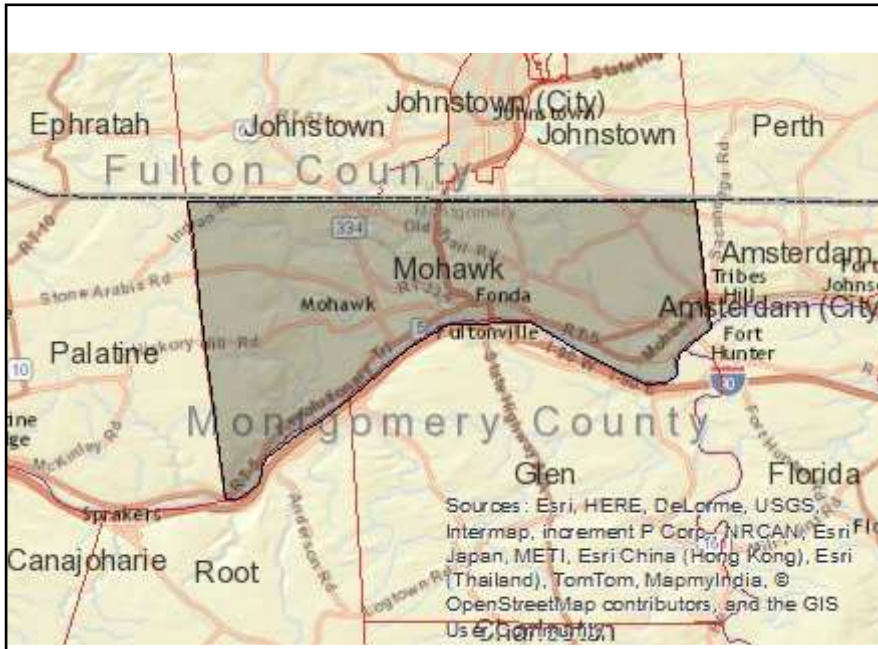
If you have identified any adverse impacts which could be associated with your proposal, please describe those impacts plus any measures which you propose to avoid or minimize them.

G. Verification

I certify that the information provided is true to the best of my knowledge.

Applicant/Sponsor Name John S. Munsey /CTMale Associates Date March 10, 2015

Signature  Title Managing Scientist & Principal



Disclaimer: The EAF Mapper is a screening tool intended to assist project sponsors and reviewing agencies in preparing an environmental assessment form (EAF). Not all questions asked in the EAF are answered by the EAF Mapper. Additional information on any EAF question can be obtained by consulting the EAF Workbooks. Although the EAF Mapper provides the most up-to-date digital data available to DEC, you may also need to contact local or other data sources in order to obtain data not provided by the Mapper. Digital data is not a substitute for agency determinations.



B.i.i [Coastal or Waterfront Area]	No
B.i.ii [Local Waterfront Revitalization Area]	No
C.2.b. [Special Planning District]	Yes - Digital mapping data are not available for all Special Planning Districts. Refer to EAF Workbook.
C.2.b. [Special Planning District - Name]	NYS Heritage Areas: Mohawk Valley Heritage Corridor, Remediation Sites: B00138
E.1.h [DEC Spills or Remediation Site - Potential Contamination History]	Yes - Digital mapping data for Spills Incidents are not available for this location. Refer to EAF Workbook.
E.1.h.i [DEC Spills or Remediation Site - Listed]	Yes
E.1.h.i [DEC Spills or Remediation Site - Environmental Site Remediation Database]	Yes
E.1.h.i [DEC Spills or Remediation Site - DEC ID Number]	B00138
E.1.h.iii [Within 2,000' of DEC Remediation Site]	Yes
E.1.h.iii [Within 2,000' of DEC Remediation Site - DEC ID]	B00138, 429003
E.2.g [Unique Geologic Features]	No
E.2.h.i [Surface Water Features]	Yes
E.2.h.ii [Surface Water Features]	Yes
E.2.h.iii [Surface Water Features]	Yes - Digital mapping information on local and federal wetlands and waterbodies is known to be incomplete. Refer to EAF Workbook.
E.2.h.iv [Surface Water Features - Stream Name]	876-244, 876-12, 876-10, 876-11, 876-191, 876-188, 876-187, 876-186, 876-189, 876-193, 876-180, 876-238, 876-246, 876-245, 876-249, 876-198, 876-248, 876-254.1, 876-247
E.2.h.iv [Surface Water Features - Stream Classification]	C, B, D, AA(T)

E.2.h.iv [Surface Water Features - Wetlands Name]	Federal Waters, NYS Wetland
E.2.h.iv [Surface Water Features - Wetlands Size]	NYS Wetland (in acres):42.2, NYS Wetland (in acres):51.9, NYS Wetland (in acres):40.0, NYS Wetland (in acres):73.2, NYS Wetland (in acres):38.8, NYS Wetland (in acres):208.3, NYS Wetland (in acres):40.8, NYS Wetland (in acres):35.3, NYS Wetland (in acres):46.8, NYS Wetland (in acres):17.0, NYS Wetland (in acres):95.9, NYS Wetland (in acres):36.8, NYS Wetland (in acres):208.9, NYS Wetland (in acres):32.2, NYS Wetland (in acres):145.9, NYS Wetland (in acres):30.4, NYS Wetland (in acres):74.0, NYS Wetland (in acres):36.1, NYS Wetland (in acres):54.4
E.2.h.iv [Surface Water Features - DEC Wetlands Number]	R-5, R-7, TH-11, R-3, TH-2, R-6, TH-5, TH-3, TH-6, TH-30, TH-4, TH-8, TH-14, R-35, R-2, TH-10, R-12, R-11, R-10
E.2.h.v [Impaired Water Bodies]	No
E.2.i. [Floodway]	Digital mapping data are not available or are incomplete. Refer to EAF Workbook.
E.2.j. [100 Year Floodplain]	Digital mapping data are not available or are incomplete. Refer to EAF Workbook.
E.2.k. [500 Year Floodplain]	Digital mapping data are not available or are incomplete. Refer to EAF Workbook.
E.2.l. [Aquifers]	Yes
E.2.l. [Aquifer Names]	Principal Aquifer
E.2.n. [Natural Communities]	Yes
E.2.n.i [Natural Communities - Name]	Calcareous Cliff Community, Calcareous Talus Slope Woodland
E.2.n.i [Natural Communities - Acres]	80.0, 50.0
E.2.o. [Endangered or Threatened Species]	Yes
E.2.p. [Rare Plants or Animals]	No
E.3.a. [Agricultural District]	Yes
E.3.a. [Agricultural District]	MONT002
E.3.c. [National Natural Landmark]	No
E.3.d [Critical Environmental Area]	No
E.3.e. [National Register of Historic Places]	Yes - Digital mapping data for archaeological site boundaries are not available. Refer to EAF Workbook.
E.3.e.ii [National Register of Historic Places - Name]	Montgomery County Farm, Butler, Walter, Homestead, Old Courthouse Complex, New Courthouse, Enlarged Erie Barge Canal Nominated by NPS (2014)
E.3.f. [Archeological Sites]	Yes
E.3.i. [Designated River Corridor]	No

Full Environmental Assessment Form
Part 2 - Identification of Potential Project Impacts

Part 2 is to be completed by the lead agency. Part 2 is designed to help the lead agency inventory all potential resources that could be affected by a proposed project or action. We recognize that the lead agency's reviewer(s) will not necessarily be environmental professionals. So, the questions are designed to walk a reviewer through the assessment process by providing a series of questions that can be answered using the information found in Part 1. To further assist the lead agency in completing Part 2, the form identifies the most relevant questions in Part 1 that will provide the information needed to answer the Part 2 question. When Part 2 is completed, the lead agency will have identified the relevant environmental areas that may be impacted by the proposed activity.

If the lead agency is a state agency **and** the action is in any Coastal Area, complete the Coastal Assessment Form before proceeding with this assessment.

Tips for completing Part 2:

- Review all of the information provided in Part 1.
- Review any application, maps, supporting materials and the Full EAF Workbook.
- Answer each of the 18 questions in Part 2.
- If you answer “**Yes**” to a numbered question, please complete all the questions that follow in that section.
- If you answer “**No**” to a numbered question, move on to the next numbered question.
- Check appropriate column to indicate the anticipated size of the impact.
- Proposed projects that would exceed a numeric threshold contained in a question should result in the reviewing agency checking the box “Moderate to large impact may occur.”
- The reviewer is not expected to be an expert in environmental analysis.
- If you are not sure or undecided about the size of an impact, it may help to review the sub-questions for the general question and consult the workbook.
- When answering a question consider all components of the proposed activity, that is, the “whole action”.
- Consider the possibility for long-term and cumulative impacts as well as direct impacts.
- Answer the question in a reasonable manner considering the scale and context of the project.

1. Impact on Land Proposed action may involve construction on, or physical alteration of, the land surface of the proposed site. (See Part 1. D.1) <i>If “Yes”, answer questions a - j. If “No”, move on to Section 2.</i> ☒ NO ☐ YES			
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may involve construction on land where depth to water table is less than 3 feet.	E2d	☐	☐
b. The proposed action may involve construction on slopes of 15% or greater.	E2f	☐	☐
c. The proposed action may involve construction on land where bedrock is exposed, or generally within 5 feet of existing ground surface.	E2a	☐	☐
d. The proposed action may involve the excavation and removal of more than 1,000 tons of natural material.	D2a	☐	☐
e. The proposed action may involve construction that continues for more than one year or in multiple phases.	D1e	☐	☐
f. The proposed action may result in increased erosion, whether from physical disturbance or vegetation removal (including from treatment by herbicides).	D2e, D2q	☐	☐
g. The proposed action is, or may be, located within a Coastal Erosion hazard area.	B1i	☐	☐
h. Other impacts: _____ _____		☐	☐

2. Impact on Geological Features

The proposed action may result in the modification or destruction of, or inhibit access to, any unique or unusual land forms on the site (e.g., cliffs, dunes, minerals, fossils, caves). (See Part 1. E.2.g)

☒ NO☐ YES

If "Yes", answer questions a - c. If "No", move on to Section 3.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. Identify the specific land form(s) attached: _____ _____	E2g	☐	☐
b. The proposed action may affect or is adjacent to a geological feature listed as a registered National Natural Landmark. Specific feature: _____	E3c	☐	☐
c. Other impacts: _____ _____		☐	☐

3. Impacts on Surface Water

The proposed action may affect one or more wetlands or other surface water bodies (e.g., streams, rivers, ponds or lakes). (See Part 1. D.2, E.2.h)

☒ NO☐ YES

If "Yes", answer questions a - l. If "No", move on to Section 4.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may create a new water body.	D2b, D1h	☐	☐
b. The proposed action may result in an increase or decrease of over 10% or more than a 10 acre increase or decrease in the surface area of any body of water.	D2b	☐	☐
c. The proposed action may involve dredging more than 100 cubic yards of material from a wetland or water body.	D2a	☐	☐
d. The proposed action may involve construction within or adjoining a freshwater or tidal wetland, or in the bed or banks of any other water body.	E2h	☐	☐
e. The proposed action may create turbidity in a waterbody, either from upland erosion, runoff or by disturbing bottom sediments.	D2a, D2h	☐	☐
f. The proposed action may include construction of one or more intake(s) for withdrawal of water from surface water.	D2c	☐	☐
g. The proposed action may include construction of one or more outfall(s) for discharge of wastewater to surface water(s).	D2d	☐	☐
h. The proposed action may cause soil erosion, or otherwise create a source of stormwater discharge that may lead to siltation or other degradation of receiving water bodies.	D2e	☐	☐
i. The proposed action may affect the water quality of any water bodies within or downstream of the site of the proposed action.	E2h	☐	☐
j. The proposed action may involve the application of pesticides or herbicides in or around any water body.	D2q, E2h	☐	☐
k. The proposed action may require the construction of new, or expansion of existing, wastewater treatment facilities.	D1a, D2d	☐	☐

I. Other impacts: _____ _____		☐	☐
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4. Impact on groundwater The proposed action may result in new or additional use of ground water, or may have the potential to introduce contaminants to ground water or an aquifer. (See Part 1. D.2.a, D.2.c, D.2.d, D.2.p, D.2.q, D.2.t) <i>If "Yes", answer questions a - h. If "No", move on to Section 5.</i>			
		☒ NO	☐ YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may require new water supply wells, or create additional demand on supplies from existing water supply wells.	D2c	☐	☐
b. Water supply demand from the proposed action may exceed safe and sustainable withdrawal capacity rate of the local supply or aquifer. Cite Source: _____	D2c	☐	☐
c. The proposed action may allow or result in residential uses in areas without water and sewer services.	D1a, D2c	☐	☐
d. The proposed action may include or require wastewater discharged to groundwater.	D2d, E2l	☐	☐
e. The proposed action may result in the construction of water supply wells in locations where groundwater is, or is suspected to be, contaminated.	D2c, E1f, E1g, E1h	☐	☐
f. The proposed action may require the bulk storage of petroleum or chemical products over ground water or an aquifer.	D2p, E2l	☐	☐
g. The proposed action may involve the commercial application of pesticides within 100 feet of potable drinking water or irrigation sources.	E2h, D2q, E2l, D2c	☐	☐
h. Other impacts: _____ _____		☐	☐

5. Impact on Flooding The proposed action may result in development on lands subject to flooding. (See Part 1. E.2) <i>If "Yes", answer questions a - g. If "No", move on to Section 6.</i>			
		☒ NO	☐ YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may result in development in a designated floodway.	E2i	☐	☐
b. The proposed action may result in development within a 100 year floodplain.	E2j	☐	☐
c. The proposed action may result in development within a 500 year floodplain.	E2k	☐	☐
d. The proposed action may result in, or require, modification of existing drainage patterns.	D2b, D2e	☐	☐
e. The proposed action may change flood water flows that contribute to flooding.	D2b, E2i, E2j, E2k	☐	☐
f. If there is a dam located on the site of the proposed action, is the dam in need of repair, or upgrade?	E1e	☐	☐

g. Other impacts: _____ _____		☐	☐
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6. Impacts on Air The proposed action may include a state regulated air emission source. (See Part 1. D.2.f., D.2.h, D.2.g) <i>If "Yes", answer questions a - f. If "No", move on to Section 7.</i>				☒ NO	☐ YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur		
a. If the proposed action requires federal or state air emission permits, the action may also emit one or more greenhouse gases at or above the following levels:					
i. More than 1000 tons/year of carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	D2g	☐	☐		
ii. More than 3.5 tons/year of nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	D2g	☐	☐		
iii. More than 1000 tons/year of carbon equivalent of perfluorocarbons (PFCs)	D2g	☐	☐		
iv. More than .045 tons/year of sulfur hexafluoride (SF ₆)	D2g	☐	☐		
v. More than 1000 tons/year of carbon dioxide equivalent of hydrochloroflourocarbons (HFCs) emissions	D2g	☐	☐		
vi. 43 tons/year or more of methane	D2h	☐	☐		
b. The proposed action may generate 10 tons/year or more of any one designated hazardous air pollutant, or 25 tons/year or more of any combination of such hazardous air pollutants.	D2g	☐	☐		
c. The proposed action may require a state air registration, or may produce an emissions rate of total contaminants that may exceed 5 lbs. per hour, or may include a heat source capable of producing more than 10 million BTU's per hour.	D2f, D2g	☐	☐		
d. The proposed action may reach 50% of any of the thresholds in "a" through "c", above.	D2g	☐	☐		
e. The proposed action may result in the combustion or thermal treatment of more than 1 ton of refuse per hour.	D2s	☐	☐		
f. Other impacts: _____ _____		☐	☐		

7. Impact on Plants and Animals The proposed action may result in a loss of flora or fauna. (See Part 1. E.2. m.-q.) <i>If "Yes", answer questions a - j. If "No", move on to Section 8.</i>				☒ NO	☐ YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur		
a. The proposed action may cause reduction in population or loss of individuals of any threatened or endangered species, as listed by New York State or the Federal government, that use the site, or are found on, over, or near the site.	E2o	☐	☐		
b. The proposed action may result in a reduction or degradation of any habitat used by any rare, threatened or endangered species, as listed by New York State or the federal government.	E2o	☐	☐		
c. The proposed action may cause reduction in population, or loss of individuals, of any species of special concern or conservation need, as listed by New York State or the Federal government, that use the site, or are found on, over, or near the site.	E2p	☐	☐		
d. The proposed action may result in a reduction or degradation of any habitat used by any species of special concern and conservation need, as listed by New York State or the Federal government.	E2p	☐	☐		

e. The proposed action may diminish the capacity of a registered National Natural Landmark to support the biological community it was established to protect.	E3c	☐	☐
f. The proposed action may result in the removal of, or ground disturbance in, any portion of a designated significant natural community. Source: _____	E2n	☐	☐
g. The proposed action may substantially interfere with nesting/breeding, foraging, or over-wintering habitat for the predominant species that occupy or use the project site.	E2m	☐	☐
h. The proposed action requires the conversion of more than 10 acres of forest, grassland or any other regionally or locally important habitat. Habitat type & information source: _____	E1b	☐	☐
i. Proposed action (commercial, industrial or recreational projects, only) involves use of herbicides or pesticides.	D2q	☐	☐
j. Other impacts: _____		☐	☐

8. Impact on Agricultural Resources The proposed action may impact agricultural resources. (See Part 1. E.3.a. and b.) ☒ NO ☐ YES <i>If "Yes", answer questions a - h. If "No", move on to Section 9.</i>			
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may impact soil classified within soil group 1 through 4 of the NYS Land Classification System.	E2c, E3b	☐	☐
b. The proposed action may sever, cross or otherwise limit access to agricultural land (includes cropland, hayfields, pasture, vineyard, orchard, etc).	E1a, E1b	☐	☐
c. The proposed action may result in the excavation or compaction of the soil profile of active agricultural land.	E3b	☐	☐
d. The proposed action may irreversibly convert agricultural land to non-agricultural uses, either more than 2.5 acres if located in an Agricultural District, or more than 10 acres if not within an Agricultural District.	E1b, E3a	☐	☐
e. The proposed action may disrupt or prevent installation of an agricultural land management system.	E1 a, E1b	☐	☐
f. The proposed action may result, directly or indirectly, in increased development potential or pressure on farmland.	C2c, C3, D2c, D2d	☐	☐
g. The proposed project is not consistent with the adopted municipal Farmland Protection Plan.	C2c	☐	☐
h. Other impacts: _____		☐	☐

9. Impact on Aesthetic Resources The land use of the proposed action are obviously different from, or are in sharp contrast to, current land use patterns between the proposed project and a scenic or aesthetic resource. (Part 1. E.1.a, E.1.b, E.3.h.) <i>If "Yes", answer questions a - g. If "No", go to Section 10.</i>			
		☒ NO	☐ YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. Proposed action may be visible from any officially designated federal, state, or local scenic or aesthetic resource.	E3h	☐	☐
b. The proposed action may result in the obstruction, elimination or significant screening of one or more officially designated scenic views.	E3h, C2b	☐	☐
c. The proposed action may be visible from publicly accessible vantage points: i. Seasonally (e.g., screened by summer foliage, but visible during other seasons) ii. Year round	E3h	☐ ☐	☐ ☐
d. The situation or activity in which viewers are engaged while viewing the proposed action is: i. Routine travel by residents, including travel to and from work ii. Recreational or tourism based activities	E3h E2q, E1c	☐ ☐	☐ ☐
e. The proposed action may cause a diminishment of the public enjoyment and appreciation of the designated aesthetic resource.	E3h	☐	☐
f. There are similar projects visible within the following distance of the proposed project: 0-1/2 mile 1/2 -3 mile 3-5 mile 5+ mile	D1a, E1a, D1f, D1g	☐	☐
g. Other impacts: _____ _____		☐	☐

10. Impact on Historic and Archeological Resources The proposed action may occur in or adjacent to a historic or archaeological resource. (Part 1. E.3.e, f. and g.) <i>If "Yes", answer questions a - e. If "No", go to Section 11.</i>			
		☒ NO	☐ YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may occur wholly or partially within, or substantially contiguous to, any buildings, archaeological site or district which is listed on or has been nominated by the NYS Board of Historic Preservation for inclusion on the State or National Register of Historic Places.	E3e	☐	☐
b. The proposed action may occur wholly or partially within, or substantially contiguous to, an area designated as sensitive for archaeological sites on the NY State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) archaeological site inventory.	E3f	☐	☐
c. The proposed action may occur wholly or partially within, or substantially contiguous to, an archaeological site not included on the NY SHPO inventory. Source: _____	E3g	☐	☐

d. Other impacts: _____ _____		☐	☐
e. If any of the above (a-d) are answered “Yes”, continue with the following questions to help support conclusions in Part 3:			
i. The proposed action may result in the destruction or alteration of all or part of the site or property.	E3e, E3g, E3f	☐	☐
ii. The proposed action may result in the alteration of the property’s setting or integrity.	E3e, E3f, E3g, E1a, E1b	☐	☐
iii. The proposed action may result in the introduction of visual elements which are out of character with the site or property, or may alter its setting.	E3e, E3f, E3g, E3h, C2, C3	☐	☐

11. Impact on Open Space and Recreation The proposed action may result in a loss of recreational opportunities or a reduction of an open space resource as designated in any adopted municipal open space plan. (See Part 1. C.2.c, E.1.c., E.2.q.) <i>If “Yes”, answer questions a - e. If “No”, go to Section 12.</i>			
		☒ NO	☐ YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may result in an impairment of natural functions, or “ecosystem services”, provided by an undeveloped area, including but not limited to stormwater storage, nutrient cycling, wildlife habitat.	D2e, E1b E2h, E2m, E2o, E2n, E2p	☐	☐
b. The proposed action may result in the loss of a current or future recreational resource.	C2a, E1c, C2c, E2q	☐	☐
c. The proposed action may eliminate open space or recreational resource in an area with few such resources.	C2a, C2c E1c, E2q	☐	☐
d. The proposed action may result in loss of an area now used informally by the community as an open space resource.	C2c, E1c	☐	☐
e. Other impacts: _____ _____		☐	☐

12. Impact on Critical Environmental Areas The proposed action may be located within or adjacent to a critical environmental area (CEA). (See Part 1. E.3.d) <i>If “Yes”, answer questions a - c. If “No”, go to Section 13.</i>			
		☒ NO	☐ YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may result in a reduction in the quantity of the resource or characteristic which was the basis for designation of the CEA.	E3d	☐	☐
b. The proposed action may result in a reduction in the quality of the resource or characteristic which was the basis for designation of the CEA.	E3d	☐	☐
c. Other impacts: _____ _____		☐	☐

13. Impact on Transportation

The proposed action may result in a change to existing transportation systems.

☒ NO

☐ YES

(See Part 1. D.2.j)

If "Yes", answer questions a - g. If "No", go to Section 14.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. Projected traffic increase may exceed capacity of existing road network.	D2j	☐	☐
b. The proposed action may result in the construction of paved parking area for 500 or more vehicles.	D2j	☐	☐
c. The proposed action will degrade existing transit access.	D2j	☐	☐
d. The proposed action will degrade existing pedestrian or bicycle accommodations.	D2j	☐	☐
e. The proposed action may alter the present pattern of movement of people or goods.	D2j	☐	☐
f. Other impacts: _____ _____		☐	☐

14. Impact on Energy

The proposed action may cause an increase in the use of any form of energy.

☒ NO

☐ YES

(See Part 1. D.2.k)

If "Yes", answer questions a - e. If "No", go to Section 15.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action will require a new, or an upgrade to an existing, substation.	D2k	☐	☐
b. The proposed action will require the creation or extension of an energy transmission or supply system to serve more than 50 single or two-family residences or to serve a commercial or industrial use.	D1f, D1q, D2k	☐	☐
c. The proposed action may utilize more than 2,500 MWhrs per year of electricity.	D2k	☐	☐
d. The proposed action may involve heating and/or cooling of more than 100,000 square feet of building area when completed.	D1g	☐	☐
e. Other Impacts: _____ _____			

15. Impact on Noise, Odor, and Light

The proposed action may result in an increase in noise, odors, or outdoor lighting.

☒ NO

☐ YES

(See Part 1. D.2.m., n., and o.)

If "Yes", answer questions a - f. If "No", go to Section 16.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may produce sound above noise levels established by local regulation.	D2m	☐	☐
b. The proposed action may result in blasting within 1,500 feet of any residence, hospital, school, licensed day care center, or nursing home.	D2m, E1d	☐	☐
c. The proposed action may result in routine odors for more than one hour per day.	D2o	☐	☐

d. The proposed action may result in light shining onto adjoining properties.	D2n	☐	☐
e. The proposed action may result in lighting creating sky-glow brighter than existing area conditions.	D2n, E1a	☐	☐
f. Other impacts: _____ _____		☐	☐

16. Impact on Human Health

The proposed action may have an impact on human health from exposure to new or existing sources of contaminants. (See Part 1.D.2.q., E.1. d. f. g. and h.)

☒ NO

☐ YES

If "Yes", answer questions a - m. If "No", go to Section 17.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action is located within 1500 feet of a school, hospital, licensed day care center, group home, nursing home or retirement community.	E1d	☐	☐
b. The site of the proposed action is currently undergoing remediation.	E1g, E1h	☐	☐
c. There is a completed emergency spill remediation, or a completed environmental site remediation on, or adjacent to, the site of the proposed action.	E1g, E1h	☐	☐
d. The site of the action is subject to an institutional control limiting the use of the property (e.g., easement or deed restriction).	E1g, E1h	☐	☐
e. The proposed action may affect institutional control measures that were put in place to ensure that the site remains protective of the environment and human health.	E1g, E1h	☐	☐
f. The proposed action has adequate control measures in place to ensure that future generation, treatment and/or disposal of hazardous wastes will be protective of the environment and human health.	D2t	☐	☐
g. The proposed action involves construction or modification of a solid waste management facility.	D2q, E1f	☐	☐
h. The proposed action may result in the unearthing of solid or hazardous waste.	D2q, E1f	☐	☐
i. The proposed action may result in an increase in the rate of disposal, or processing, of solid waste.	D2r, D2s	☐	☐
j. The proposed action may result in excavation or other disturbance within 2000 feet of a site used for the disposal of solid or hazardous waste.	E1f, E1g E1h	☐	☐
k. The proposed action may result in the migration of explosive gases from a landfill site to adjacent off site structures.	E1f, E1g	☐	☐
l. The proposed action may result in the release of contaminated leachate from the project site.	D2s, E1f, D2r	☐	☐
m. Other impacts: _____ _____			

17. Consistency with Community Plans The proposed action is not consistent with adopted land use plans. (See Part 1. C.1, C.2. and C.3.) <i>If "Yes", answer questions a - h. If "No", go to Section 18.</i>				☒ NO ☐ YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur	
a. The proposed action's land use components may be different from, or in sharp contrast to, current surrounding land use pattern(s).	C2, C3, D1a E1a, E1b	☐	☐	
b. The proposed action will cause the permanent population of the city, town or village in which the project is located to grow by more than 5%.	C2	☐	☐	
c. The proposed action is inconsistent with local land use plans or zoning regulations.	C2, C2, C3	☐	☐	
d. The proposed action is inconsistent with any County plans, or other regional land use plans.	C2, C2	☐	☐	
e. The proposed action may cause a change in the density of development that is not supported by existing infrastructure or is distant from existing infrastructure.	C3, D1c, D1d, D1f, D1d, E1b	☐	☐	
f. The proposed action is located in an area characterized by low density development that will require new or expanded public infrastructure.	C4, D2c, D2d D2j	☐	☐	
g. The proposed action may induce secondary development impacts (e.g., residential or commercial development not included in the proposed action)	C2a	☐	☐	
h. Other: _____ _____		☐	☐	

18. Consistency with Community Character The proposed project is inconsistent with the existing community character. (See Part 1. C.2, C.3, D.2, E.3) <i>If "Yes", answer questions a - g. If "No", proceed to Part 3.</i>				☒ NO ☐ YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur	
a. The proposed action may replace or eliminate existing facilities, structures, or areas of historic importance to the community.	E3e, E3f, E3g	☐	☐	
b. The proposed action may create a demand for additional community services (e.g. schools, police and fire)	C4	☐	☐	
c. The proposed action may displace affordable or low-income housing in an area where there is a shortage of such housing.	C2, C3, D1f D1g, E1a	☐	☐	
d. The proposed action may interfere with the use or enjoyment of officially recognized or designated public resources.	C2, E3	☐	☐	
e. The proposed action is inconsistent with the predominant architectural scale and character.	C2, C3	☐	☐	
f. Proposed action is inconsistent with the character of the existing natural landscape.	C2, C3 E1a, E1b E2g, E2h	☐	☐	
g. Other impacts: _____ _____		☐	☐	

Full Environmental Assessment Form
Part 3 - Evaluation of the Magnitude and Importance of Project Impacts
and
Determination of Significance

Part 3 provides the reasons in support of the determination of significance. The lead agency must complete Part 3 for every question in Part 2 where the impact has been identified as potentially moderate to large or where there is a need to explain why a particular element of the proposed action will not, or may, result in a significant adverse environmental impact.

Based on the analysis in Part 3, the lead agency must decide whether to require an environmental impact statement to further assess the proposed action or whether available information is sufficient for the lead agency to conclude that the proposed action will not have a significant adverse environmental impact. By completing the certification on the next page, the lead agency can complete its determination of significance.

Reasons Supporting This Determination:

To complete this section:

- Identify the impact based on the Part 2 responses and describe its magnitude. Magnitude considers factors such as severity, size or extent of an impact.
- Assess the importance of the impact. Importance relates to the geographic scope, duration, probability of the impact occurring, number of people affected by the impact and any additional environmental consequences if the impact were to occur.
- The assessment should take into consideration any design element or project changes.
- Repeat this process for each Part 2 question where the impact has been identified as potentially moderate to large or where there is a need to explain why a particular element of the proposed action will not, or may, result in a significant adverse environmental impact.
- Provide the reason(s) why the impact may, or will not, result in a significant adverse environmental impact
- For Conditional Negative Declarations identify the specific condition(s) imposed that will modify the proposed action so that no significant adverse environmental impacts will result.
- Attach additional sheets, as needed.

No potentially moderate to large impacts have been identified in Part 2 of the Full EAF.

Determination of Significance - Type 1 and Unlisted Actions

SEQR Status: ☒ Type 1 ☐ Unlisted

Identify portions of EAF completed for this Project: ☒ Part 1 ☒ Part 2 ☒ Part 3

Upon review of the information recorded on this EAF, as noted, plus this additional support information:

Draft and Final Comprehensive Plan Update

and considering both the magnitude and importance of each identified potential impact, it is the conclusion of the
Mohawk Town Board as lead agency that:

☒ A. This project will result in no significant adverse impacts on the environment, and, therefore, an environmental impact statement need not be prepared. Accordingly, this negative declaration is issued.

☐ B. Although this project could have a significant adverse impact on the environment, that impact will be avoided or substantially mitigated because of the following conditions which will be required by the lead agency:

There will, therefore, be no significant adverse impacts from the project as conditioned, and, therefore, this conditioned negative declaration is issued. A conditioned negative declaration may be used only for UNLISTED actions (see 6 NYCRR 617.d).

☐ C. This Project may result in one or more significant adverse impacts on the environment, and an environmental impact statement must be prepared to further assess the impact(s) and possible mitigation and to explore alternatives to avoid or reduce those impacts. Accordingly, this positive declaration is issued.

Name of Action: 2015 Comprehensive Plan Update

Name of Lead Agency: Town of Mohawk Town Board

Name of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency: Mr. Edward M. Bishop, Sr.

Title of Responsible Officer: Supervisor

Signature of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency: Edward M. Bishop Sr.

Date: 4/15/15

Signature of Preparer (if different from Responsible Officer)

Date:

For Further Information:

Contact Person: Supervisor Edward M. Bishop, Sr.

Address: 2-4 Park Street PO Box 415

Telephone Number: 518.853.3031

E-mail: embishop0616@yahoo.com

For Type 1 Actions and Conditioned Negative Declarations, a copy of this Notice is sent to:

Chief Executive Officer of the political subdivision in which the action will be principally located (e.g., Town / City / Village of)

Other involved agencies (if any)

Applicant (if any)

Environmental Notice Bulletin: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/enb/enb.html>

Special Town Board Meeting
Public Hearing Comprehensive Plan
April 2nd, 2015 at 7:00pm

The meeting was held on April 2, 2015 at the Richard A. Papa Office Building, 2-4 Park St. Fonda NY 12068.

Present: Supervisor Ed Bishop, Councilmen: Bruce Pavlus, Janet Tyler and Tony Bruno. Matt Paton was excused. Also present, William Holvig, Supt. of Highways, Kimberly Sullivan -Town Clerk and Robert Kruger-Town Attorney. All members of the Planning Board were also in attendance.

The meeting was opened with a flag salute.

This meeting was called for the purpose to allow any public comment as it concerns the Town of Mohawk's Comprehensive Plan.

Supervisor Bishop introduced our guests from C.T. Male; Jessica Marquard and Jim Thatcher.

Supervisor Bishop made opening remarks regarding our survey results that have been tallied. The majority of our town residents are interested in preserving the natural beauty, agricultural properties and are not for any by-pass that may destroy any such properties.

Ms. Marquard gave a brief overview of the process undergone to write the Draft Comprehensive Plan Update and the drafts Parts 1, 2 and 3 of the Full Environmental Assessment Form, Appendix B of the Draft Comprehensive Plan Update. She also summarized the results of the survey questionnaire that was mailed to the Town of Mohawk and Village of Fonda land owners in October 2015. Mr. Bishop explained that the County Planning Board approved the Draft Comprehensive Plan Update on March 26, 2015.

The Draft Comprehensive Plan Update was approved by the Town Board on March 12, 2015. The Public Notice was printed in the Recorder and posted at the Town Hall on March 17th, 2015.

The Public Hearing was opened for questions from residents:

1. Nolan Marciniac, asked if the town could take a stand regarding the proposed By-Pass.
2. Clark Subik, would like to see the preservation of the Ag. Districts, adding that the town residents need to get involved.
3. Mark Hoffman, Planning Board Chairman explained that in 2013 the town was asked to “take a seat at the table” regarding the expansion of the Johnstown Industrial Park and proposed By-Pass. We were not interested. We now have a different form of County Gov’t. which may make a difference but we need to contact our representatives and send a strong message.
4. Mary Lou Coughlin asked how this would benefit us with taxes.
5. Patrick Clear-Planning Board member explained that the updated Comprehensive Plan will help us secure Grants.
6. Val Collins questioned the proposed Rail Road spur and whether CSX had been contacted and if they would even want it.

A motion to close the Public Comment period was made by Tyler and seconded by Pavlus. All present voting in favor, motion carried.

Resolution 028-To authorize the Town Board to adopt parts 2 and 3 of the Full Environmental Assessment Form was made by a motion from Bruno and seconded by Tyler. All present voting in favor, motion passed.
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There was no further business.

A motion to adjourn the special meeting at 7:45pm was made by Pavlus and seconded by Bruno . All present voting in favor, motion carried.

Respectfully submitted,

Kimberly M. Sullivan
Town Clerk

Bibliography

The Town of Mohawk Planning Board developed this Comprehensive Plan using a variety of references and original data including information that was gathered by the Town Wide Survey as attached in Appendix A. The following is a list of the written material which was referenced in this document. They include, but are not limited to:

Bailey, Russel D. & Associates. *8 Mid-Mohawk Valley Municipalities in Montgomery County, New York*. Utica, New York: Russel D. Bailey and Associates Planning Consultants, 1964.

American Planning Association. *Rural and Small Town Planning*. Edited by Judith Getzels and Charles Thurow. Chicago: Planning Press, 1979.

Daniels, T., Keller, J., Lapping, M. *The Small Town Planning Handbook, 2nd Edition*. Chicago: Planners Press, 1995.

International Management Association. *Balanced Growth; a Planning Guide for Local Government*. Edited by John M. DeGrove and Patricia M. Metzger. Washington D.C.: International City Management Association, 1991.

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation; Office of Natural Resources. *Local Open Space Planning. A Guide to the Process*. Albany, New York. 1996.

Traub, C., Church, D. *A Practical Guide to Comprehensive Planning*. New York: New York Planning Federation, 1996.

Article 8 of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law, SEQR NYS DEC (6 NYCRR, Part 617).

United States Census Bureau; 2010 Census Summary File 1; Tables DP-DP1, H1 H3, HC-T2, QT-H3, PC-T1, and QT-P1; generated by C.T. Male Associates; using American FactFinder; <<http://factfinder2.census.gov>>; (27 January 2015 to 2 February 2015).

United States Census Bureau; American Community Survey 3-Year and 5-Year Estimates; Tables B25077, B25034, B25077, DP03, and S1501; generated by C.T. Male Associates; using American FactFinder; <<http://factfinder2.census.gov>>; (27 January 2015 to 2 February 2015).

United States Department of Agriculture. *Soil Survey of Montgomery and Schenectady Counties*. New York, 1972.

United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Population and Housing Unit Counts, New York (1990 CPH-2-34)*, Table 8.

United States Geologic Survey-NY State Water Power and Control Commission, Bulletin 6W-23. *The Groundwater Resources of Montgomery County*. New York, 1950.

Town of Florida Comprehensive Plan, Montgomery County, New York. February 1996.

Town of New Hartford Comprehensive Plan. Oneida County, New York. 1995.

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Simonds, John Ormsbee, *Earthscape*, Van Nostrand Reinhold, New York. 1999.

Montgomery County Water Quality Committee, *Montgomery County Watersheds*.