

SECTION 6: MITIGATION STRATEGIES

This section presents mitigation actions for Greene County to reduce potential exposure and losses identified as concerns in the Risk Assessment portion of this plan. The Planning Committee reviewed the Risk Assessment to identify and develop these mitigation actions, which are presented herein.

Included are:

- (1) Background and past mitigation accomplishments
- (2) General mitigation planning approach
- (3) Plan mitigation goals and objectives
- (4) Identification, analysis, and implementation of potential mitigation actions

BACKGROUND AND PAST ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Although DMA 2000 does not require a discussion regarding past mitigation activities, an overview of past efforts is provided as a foundation for understanding the mitigation goals, objectives, and activities outlined in this Plan. The County, through previous and ongoing hazard mitigation activities, has demonstrated that it is pro-active in protecting its physical assets and citizens against losses from natural hazards. Examples of previous and ongoing actions and projects include:

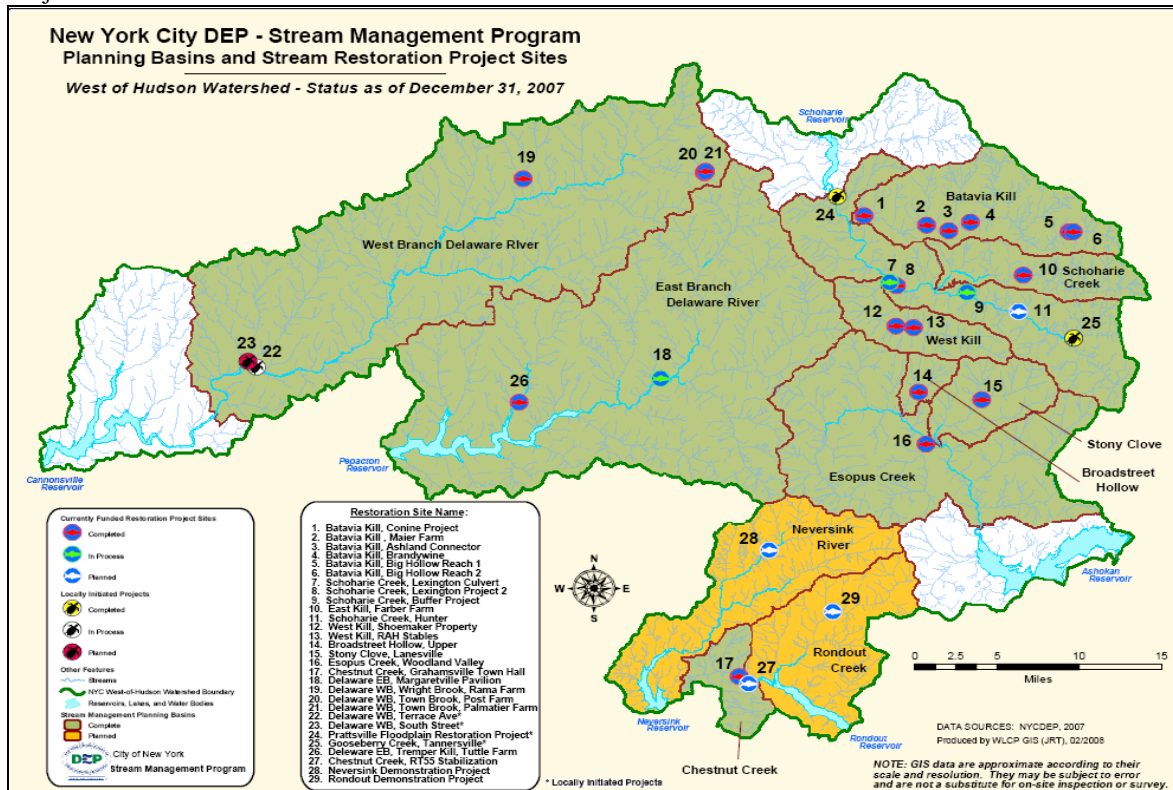
- All jurisdictions participating in this Plan participate in the NFIP, which requires the adoption of FEMA floodplain mapping and certain minimum construction standards for building within the floodplain.
- Three flood control structures are located within the Greene County Schoharie Creek watershed. These flood control structures were built in the Batavia Kill basin in the Town of Windham to mitigate flooding previously experienced on the Batavia Kill. The Batavia Kill Watershed District owns and maintains these three flood control structures. (FEMA, FIS, 5-16-08).
- In the Town of Hunter Hamlet of Lanesville over 1,700 linear feet of the Stony Clove Creek was repeatedly eroded from flood events. As a result, water quality was threatened; sediment transport through the reach was in a state of disequilibrium; and reaches both upstream and down stream of the project reach were impacted by the instabilities. These conditions led the development and initiation of Lanesville Stream Stabilization Project in July 2003. As of December 2007, the NYSDEC indicates that this project has been completed (GCSWCD, 2008).
- Comprehensive Stream Management Plans (SMPs) for the Batavia Kill (2003), West Kill (2005), East Kill (2007), Schoharie Creek (2007) and Manor Kill (2009) were completed by the Greene County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD), New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) and Schoharie County SWCD and Planning Department (Manor Kill).
- As of December 31, 2007, 17 stabilization and restoration projects in Greene County have been either planned, are in the process of or have been completed by the NYCDEP's Stream Management Program as a result of continued degradation from flood and severe storm events. As provided to the

Hazard mitigation reduces the potential impacts of, and costs associated with, emergency and disaster-related events. Mitigation actions address a range of impacts, including impacts on the population, property, the economy, and the environment.

Mitigation actions can include activities such as: revisions to land-use planning, training and education, and structural and nonstructural safety measures.

GCSWCD by the NYCDEP, Figure 6-1 presents the location and status of these projects throughout the various sub-basins within the County. The scope of the map is the entire West of Hudson New York City drinking watershed. The projects on the map that were performed in and by Greene County are projects labeled 1 through 15, 24 and 25 (NYCDEP, 2007).

Figure 6-1. Status of New York City Department of Environmental Protection Stream Management Program Projects



Source: NYCDEP, 2007

- According to the Project Manager of the NYCDEP Stream Management Program, below is a summary of projects implemented as part of the regional planning stream management effort [NYCDEP, Greene County SWCD and Schoharie Watershed Advisory Committee (SWAC)] as of May 2009:
 - Ashland Connector: Full channel restoration (Batavia Kill Watershed);
 - Big Hollow: Full channel restoration (Batavia Kill Watershed);
 - Brandywine: Full channel restoration (Batavia Kill Watershed);
 - Conine: Full channel restoration (Batavia Kill Watershed);
 - Maier Farm: Full channel restoration (Batavia Kill Watershed);
 - Sugar Maples Stream Rest.: Flood wall removal (Batavia Kill Watershed);
 - Sugar Maples Riparian Buffer: Riparian Buffer enhancement and stormwater practices (Batavia Kill Watershed);
 - Holden Project: Added natural channel design components to NYSDOT project (Batavia Kill Watershed);
 - Windham Mountain: Stormwater retrofit project (Batavia Kill Watershed);
 - Carr Road: Tapered bank and established riparian buffer (Schoharie Watershed);
 - Lexington Culvert: Upsized culvert/added floodplain drains(Schoharie Watershed);
 - Schoharie Avenue: Rockery wall with two willow beds (Schoharie Watershed);
 - Faulkey Road: Added vegetation to FEMA project (Schoharie Watershed);

- Tannersville Office: Installed creative stormwater practices (Schoharie Watershed);
 - Prattsville Flood Control: Berm Removal (Schoharie Watershed);
 - Prattsville Riparian Project: Riparian planting, floodplain restoration (Schoharie Watershed);
 - Hunter Highway: Stormwater – basin pump out (Schoharie Watershed);
 - RAH Stables: Full channel restoration (West Kill Watershed);
 - Shoemaker: Full channel restoration (West Kill Watershed);
 - Long Road: Full channel restoration (West Kill Watershed);
 - Cty Rte 6: Riparian Planting on highway project (West Kill Watershed);
 - Farber Farm: Full channel restoration (East Kill Watershed);
 - Curtain Planting: Planted and staked bank (East Kill Watershed);
 - Shadow Mountain: Added trees, hydro-seeded and interplant rip rap (East Kill Watershed);
 - Suttons: Planted trees (East Kill Watershed);
 - Conesville Town Hall: Riparian Planting - RPM Trees (Manor Kill Watershed);
 - Broadstreet Hollow: Full channel restoration (Esopus Watershed);
 - Lanesville: Full channel restoration (Esopus Watershed);
 - Stony Clove Plantings: Riparian Plantings - 2 sites (Esopus Watershed) (Burns, 2009).
- In the Palenville hamlet within the Town of Catskill, the Kaaterskill Creek floodwaters have repeatedly impacted roadways and structures. This has led to the development and implementation of the Kaaterskill Creek Flood Mitigation Project (Lower Hudson Coalition of Conservation Districts, 2001-2002).
 - In the Town of New Baltimore, Prior completed mitigation actions include:
 - Gill Road-Culvert replacement with increase in size.
 - Jennings Road - Culvert replacement with increase in size.
 - Church Street - Culvert replacement with increase in size.
 - Carhart Road - Culvert replacement with increase in size.
 - Paradise Hill Road - Culvert replacement with increase in size.
 - Honey Hollow Road - Culvert replacement, realign, with increase in size.
 - West Deans Mill Road - Culvert replacement, realign, with increase in size.
 - The NYSDOT has plans to address three slope failure (*Ground Failure*) locations along SR's 23 & 23A in Greene Co. These locations will be corrected under project PIN 1807.24 which is scheduled to be let 4/16/2009. In addition they have also identified several other failure locations which have been added to a running list of candidates to be included in future slope failure set-aside capital projects. A slope indicator has been installed at the Rte 145 site.
 - Completed ground failure mitigation projects included:
 - County Route 2 – East of the NYS 23 Bridge (Prattsville)
 - County Route 6 - East of First Bridge (Lexington)
 - County Route 67 – North of O’Hara Road (Durham)
 - Ongoing ground failure mitigation projects include:
 - County Route 2 – South of Barney Moore Road
 - County Route 20 – West of CR 22 aka the Dugway (Durham)
 - County Route 30 – adjacent to West Majal Street (Catskill)
 - County Route 61 – North of Stickels Creek (New Baltimore)

These past and ongoing activities have contributed to the County’s understanding of its hazard preparedness and future mitigation activity needs, costs, and benefits. These efforts provide a foundation for the Planning Committee to use in developing this HMP.

GENERAL MITIGATION PLANNING APPROACH

The general mitigation planning approach used to develop this plan is based on the FEMA publication, *Developing the Mitigation Plan: Identifying Mitigation Actions and Implementing Strategies* (FEMA 386-3) and input provided by NYSEMO. The FEMA document and NYSEMO guidance include four steps, which were used to support mitigation planning. These steps are summarized below and presented in more detail in the following sections.

- **Develop mitigation goals and objectives:** Mitigation goals were developed using the hazard characteristics, inventory, and findings of the risk assessment, and through the results of the public outreach program. By reviewing these outputs and other municipal policy documents, objectives tying to these overarching goals were identified and characterized into similar themes.
- **Identify and prioritize mitigation actions:** Based on the risk assessment outputs, the mitigation goals and objectives, existing literature and resources, and input from the participating entities, alternative mitigation actions were identified. The potential mitigation actions were qualitatively evaluated against the mitigation goals and objectives and other evaluation criteria. They were then prioritized into three categories: high, medium, and low.
- **Prepare an implementation strategy:** High priority mitigation actions are recommended for first consideration for implementation, as discussed under each hazard description in the following sections. However, based on community-specific needs and goals and available funding and costs, some low or medium priority mitigation actions may also be addressed or could be addressed before some of the high priority actions.
- **Document the mitigation planning process:** The mitigation planning process is documented throughout this Plan.

GUIDING PRINCIPLE, MITIGATION GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

This section presents the guiding principle for this Plan, and mitigation goals and objectives identified to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.

Mission Statement

Per FEMA guidance (386-1), a mission statement or guiding principle describes the overall duty and purpose of the planning process, and serves to identify the principle message of the plan. It focuses or constrains the range of goals and objectives identified. This is not a goal because it does not describe outcomes. Greene County's mission statement is broad in scope, and provides a direction for the Plan.

The mission statement for the Greene County Plan is as follows:

Through partnerships and careful planning, identify and reduce the vulnerability to natural hazards in order to protect the general health, safety, welfare, quality of life, environment, and economy of the residents and communities within Greene County in an effective and efficient manner.

Goals and Objectives

According to CFR 201.6(c)(3)(i): “The hazard mitigation strategy shall include a description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.” The Planning Committee developed mitigation goals and objectives based on the risk assessment results, discussions, research, and input from amongst the committee, existing authorities, polices, programs, resources, stakeholders and the public.

The Planning Committee identified five goals through a facilitated exercise, working from a catalog of goal statements created through review of similar plans and FEMA planning guidance. Once the goals were established, objectives that meet multiple goals were selected through a similar facilitated exercise. For the purposes of this Plan, goals are defined as follows:

Goals are general guidelines that explain what is to be achieved. They are usually broad, long-term, policy-type statements and represent global visions. Goals help define the benefits that the Plan is trying to achieve. The success of the Plan, once implemented, should be measured by the degree to which its goals have been met (that is, by the actual benefits in terms of hazard mitigation).

The following are the mitigation goals for the Greene County Plan:

- G1. Protect Life
- G2. Protect Property
- G3. Promote a Sustainable Economy
- G4. Protect the Environment
- G5. Promote Hazard Mitigation Awareness and Education

FEMA defines **Goals** as general guidelines that explain what should be achieved. Goals are usually broad, long-term, policy statements, and represent a global vision.

FEMA defines **Objectives** as strategies or implementation steps to attain mitigation goals. Unlike goals, objectives are specific and measurable, where feasible.

FEMA defines **Mitigation Actions** as specific actions that help to achieve the mitigation goals and objectives.

Greene County goals are compatible with the needs and goals expressed in other available community planning documents as well as the NYS HMP. Each goal has a number of corresponding objectives that further define the specific actions or implementation steps. Achievement of these goals will define the effectiveness of a mitigation strategy. The goals also are used to help establish priorities.

Objectives were then developed and/or selected by the Planning Committee through its knowledge of the local area, review of past efforts, findings of the risk assessment, qualitative evaluations, and identification of mitigation options. The objectives are used to 1) measure the success of the Plan once implemented, and 2) to help prioritize identified mitigation actions. For the purposes of this Plan, objectives are defined as follows:

Objectives are short-term aims which, when combined, form a strategy or course of action to meet a goal. Unlike goals, objectives are specific and measurable.

The Planning Committee selected objectives that would meet multiple goals, as listed in Table 6-1. The objectives serve as a stand-alone measurement of a mitigation action, rather than as a subset of a goal.

Achievement of the objectives will be a measure of the effectiveness of a mitigation strategy. The objectives also are used to help establish priorities.

Table 6-1. Greene County Hazard Mitigation Plan Objectives

Objective Number	Objective Statement	Goals Supported
O-1	Develop or improve early warning emergency response systems and evacuation procedures.	1,2,3,5,6
O-2	Identify mitigation actions that will reduce the risk exposure from the hazards of concern to people, property, critical facilities and infrastructure within the planning area.	1,2,3,4,6
O-3	Continually improve understanding of the location and potential impacts of natural hazards, the vulnerability of building types, and community development patterns and the measures needed to protect life safety.	1,2,3,4,5,6
O-4	Incorporate hazard considerations into land-use planning and natural resource management.	1,2,3,4,5,6
O-5	Strengthen codes so that new construction can withstand the impacts of natural hazards and lessen the impact of that development on the environment's ability to absorb the impact of natural hazards.	1,2,3,4,5,6
O-6	Reduce the impacts of hazards on isolated populations.	1,2,3,5,6
O-7	Ensure continuity of government operations, emergency services, and essential facilities at the local level during and immediately after disaster and hazard events.	1,3,6
O-8	Where appropriate, coordinate and integrate hazard mitigation actions with existing local emergency management plans.	1,2,3,4,5,6
O-9	Continually provide state, county, and local agencies with updated information about hazards, vulnerabilities, and mitigation measures.	1,2,3,4,5,6
O-10	Provide/Improve flood protection with flood control structures, and drainage maintenance plans where appropriate.	1,2,3,4,5,6
O-11	Seek mitigation projects that provide the highest degree of hazards protection at the least cost.	1,2,3,4,5,6

CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

According to FEMA 386-3, a capability assessment is an inventory of a community's missions, programs and policies; and an analysis of its capacity to carry them out. This assessment is an integral part of the planning process. It identifies, reviews and analyzes local and state programs, polices, regulations, funding and practices currently in place that may either facilitate or hinder mitigation.

A capability assessment was prepared by Greene County and each participating jurisdiction. The capability assessments are presented in Section 9, Volume II of this Plan. By completing this assessment, Greene County and each jurisdiction learned how or whether they would be able to implement certain mitigation actions by determining the following:

- Types of mitigation actions that may be prohibited by law;
- Limitations that may exist on undertaking actions; and
- The range of local and/or state administrative, programmatic, regulatory, financial and technical resources available to assist in implementing their mitigation actions.
- Action is currently outside the scope of capabilities (funding)
- The jurisdiction is not vulnerable to the hazard
- Action is already being implemented

IDENTIFICATION, PRIORITIZATION, ANALYSIS, AND IMPLEMENTATION OF MITIGATION ACTIONS

This subsection discusses the identification, prioritization, analysis and implementation of mitigation actions for Greene County.

Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Obstacles (SWOO)

On October 14, 2009, a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Obstacles (SWOO) session was held with the Planning Committee. The purpose of this session was to review information garnered from the risk assessment and the public involvement strategy to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and obstacles in hazard mitigation within Greene County through a facilitated brainstorming session on risks, vulnerabilities, and capabilities. All information shared during this session was recorded and used to prepare catalogs of mitigation alternatives to be used by the Planning Committee in preparing their individual jurisdictional annexes. Many of the strategies (such as community outreach) identified in the catalogs could be applied to multiple hazards. This Plan identifies strategies for multiple hazards for the County and each jurisdictional annex for participating jurisdictions (Section 9).

The Planning Committee generated a comprehensive list of mitigation actions (see Appendix D) to be considered that met the following objectives:

- Use information obtained from the public involvement strategy;
- Use information provided in the risk assessment;
- Seek mitigation actions consistent with the goals and objectives for the Greene County Plan;
- Create catalogs of mitigation actions to be used as a tool by the Planning Committee in selection of mitigation actions.

Catalogs of Mitigation Actions

Based on information gathered during the SWOO session, catalogs of mitigation actions were created that list initiatives that could manipulate the hazard, reduce exposure to the hazard, reduce vulnerability to the hazard, and increase the Planning Committee's ability to respond to or be prepared for a hazard (Appendix D). These catalogs are separated by responsibility for implementation (i.e., who would most likely implement the initiative: personal property owners, private sector business, or government). The hazards addressed by the catalogs were deemed to be those to which the planning area is most vulnerable based on the risk assessment.

The catalogs are not meant to be exhaustive or site-specific but rather to inspire thought and provide members of the Planning Committee a baseline of initiatives backed by a planning process, consistent with the goals and objectives of the planning area, and within the capabilities of the Partners. The Planning Committee was not bound to these actions and utilized the catalog as a catalyst to commence the mitigation strategy process. Jurisdictions were encouraged to add action items to their mitigation strategies to individualize their portion of the plan. Actions in the catalogs that were not selected by the Partners in their jurisdictional annexes were not selected based on the following:

- Action was currently outside the scope of capabilities (funding)
- The jurisdiction was not vulnerable to the hazard
- Action was already being implemented

All proposed mitigation actions were identified in relation to the goals and objectives presented above. The mitigation actions include a range of options in line with the six types of mitigation actions described in FEMA guidance (FEMA 386-3), including:

- 1. Prevention:** Government, administrative or regulatory actions or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. These actions also include public activities to reduce hazard losses. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.
- 2. Property Protection:** Actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.
- 3. Public Education and Awareness:** Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and school-age and adult education programs.
- 4. Natural Resource Protection:** Actions that minimize hazard loss and also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.
- 5. Emergency Services:** Actions that protect people and property, during and immediately following, a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities.

- 6. Structural Projects:** Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Mitigation Actions

The mitigation actions are the key element of the natural hazards mitigation plan. It is through the implementation of these actions that Greene County and the participating jurisdictions can strive to become disaster-resistant through sustainable hazard mitigation. For the purposes of this Plan, mitigation actions are defined as follows:

Mitigation actions are activities designed to reduce or eliminate losses resulting from natural hazards.

Although one of the driving influences for preparing this Plan was grant funding eligibility, its purpose is more than just access to federal funding. It was important to the Planning Committee to look at mitigation actions that will work through all phases of emergency management. Some of the actions outlined in this Plan may not grant eligible—grant eligibility was not the focus of the selection. Rather, the focus was the actions’ effectiveness in achieving the goals of the Plan and whether they are within the County or each jurisdiction’s capabilities.

A series of mitigation actions were identified by Greene County and each participating jurisdiction. These actions are summarized in Section 9, Volume II of this Plan. Along with the hazards mitigated, goals and objectives met, lead agency, estimated cost, potential funding sources and the proposed timeline are identified. The parameters for the timeline are as follows:

- Short Term = To be completed in 1 to 5 years
- Long Term = To be completed in greater than 5 years
- Ongoing = Currently being funded and implemented under existing programs.

Prioritization

Section 201.c.3.iii of 44 CFR requires an action plan describing how the actions identified will be prioritized. The Greene County Planning Committee, along with their contract consultant, developed a prioritization methodology for the Plan that meets the needs of the County and participating jurisdictions while at the same time meeting the requirements of Section 201.6 of 44 CFR. The mitigation actions identified (Table 6-6) were prioritized according to the criteria defined below.

- **High Priority:** A project that meets multiple plan goals and objectives, benefits exceed cost, has funding secured under existing programs or authorizations, or is grant-eligible, and can be completed in 1 to 5 years (short-term project) once project is funded.
- **Medium Priority:** A project that meets at least one plan goal and objective, benefits exceed costs, funding has not been secured and would require a special funding authorization under existing programs, grant eligibility is questionable, and can be completed in 1 to 5 years once project is funded.
- **Low Priority:** A project that will mitigate the risk of a hazard, benefits exceed costs, funding has not been secured, and project is not grant-eligible and/or timeline for completion is considered long-term (5 to 10 years).

It should be noted that these priority definitions are considered to be dynamic and can change from one category to another based on changes to a parameter such as availability of funding. For example, a project might be assigned a medium priority because of the uncertainty of a funding source. This priority could be changed to high once a funding source has been identified such as a grant. The prioritization schedule for this Plan will be reviewed and updated as needed annually through the plan maintenance strategy described in Section 6 of this Plan.

Benefit/Cost Review

Section 201.6.c.3iii of 44CFR requires the prioritization of the action plan to emphasize the extent to which benefits are maximized according to a cost/benefit review of the proposed projects and their associated costs. The County was asked to weigh the estimated benefits of a project versus the estimated costs to establish a parameter to be used in the prioritization of a project, utilizing the same parameters used by each of the participating jurisdictions as outlined in Volume II of this Plan.

This benefit/cost review was qualitative; that is, it did not include the level of detail required by FEMA for project grant eligibility under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) grant program. This qualitative approach was used because projects may not be implemented for up to 10 years, and the associated costs and benefits could change dramatically in that time. Each project was assessed by assigning subjective ratings (high, medium, and low) to its costs and benefits, described in Table 6-2:

Table 6-2. Cost and Benefit Definitions

Costs	
High	Existing funding levels are not adequate to cover the costs of the proposed project, and implementation would require an increase in revenue through an alternative source (for example, bonds, grants, and fee increases).
Medium	The project could be implemented with existing funding but would require a re-apportionment of the budget or a budget amendment, or the cost of the project would have to be spread over multiple years.
Low	The project could be funded under the existing budget. The project is part of or can be part of an existing, ongoing program.
Benefits	
High	Project will have an immediate impact on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property.
Medium	Project will have a long-term impact on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property or will provide an immediate reduction in the risk exposure to property.
Low	Long-term benefits of the project are difficult to quantify in the short term.

Using this approach, projects with positive benefit versus cost ratios (such as high over high, high over medium, medium over low, etc.) are considered cost-beneficial and are prioritized accordingly. For many of the County initiatives identified, Greene County may seek financial assistance under FEMA's HMGP or PDM programs. Both of these programs require detailed benefit/cost analysis as part of the application process. These analyses will be performed when funding applications are prepared, using the FEMA model process. The Planning Committee is committed to implementing mitigation strategies with benefits that exceed costs. For projects not seeking financial assistance from grant programs that require this sort of analysis, the Planning Committee reserves the right to define "benefits" according to parameters that meet its needs and the goals and objectives of this plan.

Using this approach, projects with positive benefit versus cost ratios (such as high over high, high over medium, medium over low, etc.) are considered cost-beneficial and are prioritized accordingly.

The annexes presented in Section 9, Volume II present the results of applying the prioritization methodology presented to the set of mitigation actions identified by Greene County and each participating jurisdiction, and includes the following prioritization parameters:

- Number of objectives met by the initiative
- Benefits of the project (high, medium, or low)
- Cost of the project (high, medium, or low)
- Do the benefits equal or exceed the costs?
- Is the project grant-eligible?
- Can the project be funded under existing programs and budgets?
- Priority (high, medium, or low)

The annexes in Section 9, Volume II of this Plan present the County's and each participating jurisdiction's mitigation action implementation strategy including:

- Mitigation actions for individual and multiple hazards
- Mitigation objectives supported by each action. Goals are not listed because all objectives meet multiple goals.
- Implementation priority
- Potential funding sources for the mitigation action (grant programs, current operating budgets or funding, or the agency or jurisdiction that will supply the funding; additional potential funding resources are identified)
- Estimated budget for the mitigation action (financial requirements for new funding or indication that the action is addressed under current operating budgets)
- Time estimated to implement and complete the mitigation action
- Existing policies, programs, and resources to support implementation of the mitigation action (additional policies, programs, and resources identified)

Specific mitigation actions were identified to prevent future losses; however, current funding is not identified for all of these actions at present. Greene County has limited resources to take on new responsibilities or projects. The implementation of these mitigation actions is dependent on the approval of the local elected governing body and the ability of the community to obtain funding from local or outside sources. Where such actions are high priorities, the community will work together with NYSEMO, FEMA and other Federal, State and County agencies to secure funds.

In general, mitigation actions ranked as high priorities will be addressed first. However, medium or even low priority mitigation actions will be considered for concurrent implementation. Therefore, the ranking levels should be considered as a first-cut, preliminary ranking and will evolve based on input from Greene County departments and representatives, the public, NYSEMO, and FEMA as the Plan is implemented.