

9.11 TOWN OF GREENVILLE

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Town of Greenville.

A.) HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINT OF CONTACT

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Kevin Lewis PO Box 38 Greenville, NY 12083 (518) 966-5055 Email: lewiskevin64@yahoo.com	William Silk 518-966-4157

B.) TOWN PROFILE

Population

3,511 (estimated 2007 U.S. Census)

Location

The Town of Greenville is centrally located along the border between Greene and Albany Counties. It is bound to the west by the Town of Durham, the south by the Town of Cairo, and to the east by the Towns of Coxsackie and New Baltimore.

Climate

Greene County, with all its municipalities, generally experiences seasonable weather patterns characteristic of the northeastern U.S. Warm summers are typically experienced, with occasional high temperatures and humidity. Midsummer temperatures typically range from about 68°F to 80°F (Fahrenheit). The winters of Greene County are long and cold. Winter high temperatures are usually in the middle to upper 20s°F, with minimum temperatures of 15°F expected. During the winter, temperatures are cooler than the temperatures in areas located near large bodies of water. Snow accumulates to an average depth of 68 inches each year.

Brief History

The Town of Greenville was organized in 1803, as a section of the Town of Coxsackie. The Town briefly underwent a name change in 1808 to the Town of Freehold, but was finally settled on Greenville in 1809. Early transportation was the key to Greenville's success. Prior to this, Greenville's income was mainly self-sufficient by way of farming. Once the turnpikes were established, the Town of Greenville could then use them to their advantage for the transportation of goods and services.

Governing Body Format

The Town of Greenville is governed by an elected supervisor and an elected town board consisting of four councilmen and a town clerk.

Growth/Development Trends



The Town of Greenville has just completed our comprehensive plan for our community in Dec 2008. The town is now in the process of rewriting our zoning laws and ordinances to support our comprehensive plan. We are looking for controlled smart growth though out our community. We are expanding our commercial areas to allow for commercial business. We have also expanded our hamlet areas so our water and sewer districts can expand to accommodate future housing in our hamlets.

Per the Greene County Comprehensive Economic Plan (2007):

Potential Growth	Town of Greenville
	The areas identified by workshop participants for future development include commercial, a Main Street zone and highway commercial all within the northern portion of town along the Route 32 corridor. The Freehold Hamlet District was also identified as suitable for additional development.

C.) NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY SPECIFIC TO THE TOWN

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment
Flood (Hurricane Diane)	DR-45	August, 1955	Not available
Flood (Hurricane Katie)	DR-52	October, 1955	Not available
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	January, 1971	Not available
Flood (Tropical Storm Agnes)	Not applicable	June, 1972	\$806,000 (countywide)
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	February, 1980	Not available
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	December, 1980	Not available
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	January, 1982	Not available
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	January, 1984	Not available
Flood	DR-792	April, 1987	\$2,000,000 (countywide)
Severe Winter Storm	DR-801	October, 1987	Not available
Tornado	Not applicable	July, 1989	\$1,375,000 (countywide)
Ice Storm	Not applicable	December, 1991	\$385,000 (countywide)
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	February, 1993	Not available
Blizzard / Extreme Cold	EM-3107	March, 1993	Not available
Record Cold	Not applicable	January, 1994	Not available
Lightning	Not applicable	August, 1994	\$500,000
Flood	Not applicable	October, 1995	\$3,000,000 (countywide)
TSTM	Not applicable	July, 1995	\$60,000
Blizzard	DR-1083	January, 1996	\$160,000 (countywide)
Severe Storm and Flooding	DR-1095	January, 1996	\$10,000,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	October, 1996	\$40,000

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment
Snowstorm	Not applicable	March / April, 1997	\$709,000 (countywide)
TSTM / Winds / Tornado	Not applicable	May, 1998	\$50,000
Flood	Not applicable	June, 1998	\$25,000
Severe Storm/Flooding (Hurricane Floyd)	DR-1295	September, 1999	\$3,000,000 (countywide)
Severe Storms	DR-1335	May/September, 2000	\$115,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	December, 2000	\$63,000
TSTM / Hail / Lightning	Not applicable	June, 2001	Between \$370,000 and \$400,000 (countywide)
TSTM	Not applicable	August, 2002	\$140,000
Snowstorm	EM-3173	December 2002 / January 2003	\$29,000
Snowstorm	EM-3184	February, 2003	Not available
Severe Storms, Tornado, and Flooding	DR-1486	July/August, 2003	Between \$75,000 and \$1,100,000 (countywide)
Flood (Hurricane Ivan)	Not applicable	September, 2004	Not available
Severe storms and Flooding	DR-1589	April, 2005	\$1,300,000 (countywide)
Severe storms and Flooding	DR-1650	June/July, 2006	Not available
Snowstorm (Valentine's Day Storm)	Not applicable	February, 2007	Not available
Snowstorm (St. Patrick's Day Storm)	Not applicable	March, 2007	Not available
Severe Storms and Inland and Coastal Flooding (Nor'Easter)	DR-1692	April, 2007	Between \$1,300,000 and \$111,000,000 (may be inaccurate) (countywide)
Severe Ice Storm	DR-1827	12-13 to 12-31-08	Approximately \$1,200,000 county-wide

Number of FEMA Identified Repetitive Flood Loss Properties: 0^a

Number of FEMA Identified Severe Repetitive Flood Loss Properties: 0^a

^a Source: FEMA Region II, 2008.

D.) NATURAL HAZARD RISK/VULNERABILITY RISK RANKING

Rank #	Hazard type	Estimate of Potential Dollar Losses to Structures Vulnerable to the Hazard ^{a, c}	Probability of Occurrence	Risk Ranking Score (Probability x Impact)	Hazard Ranking ^b
4	Earthquake	\$4,381,404 ^{e, f}	Low	10	Low
1	Flood	\$5,880,000 ^e	High	54	High
3	Ground Failure	Not available ^g	Medium	18	Low
1	Severe Storm	\$260,920 ^d	High	54	High
2	Severe Winter Storm	\$24,638,900 ^d	High	48	High

a. Building damage ratio estimates based on FEMA 386-2 (August 2001)

b. High = Total hazard priority risk ranking score of 40 and above
Medium = Total hazard priority risk ranking of 20-39
Low = Total hazard risk ranking below 20

c. The valuation of general building stock and loss estimates determined in Greene County were based on the default general building stock database provided in HAZUS-MH MR3 (R.S. Means 2006).

d. 500-year MRP structural value loss estimate only; does not include the value of contents. For severe winter storm, the loss estimate is 10% of total general building stock value.

e. Loss estimates for both structure and contents (500-year MRP for the flood hazard and 2,500-year MRP for the earthquake hazard).

f. Estimated loss includes the Town of Durham and Town of Greenville.

g. Although the Town is not located within the approximate landslide/ground failure hazard area, minor road failure occurred along County Route 67 resulting in road settlement of approximately one foot.

E.) CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

This section identifies the following capabilities of the local jurisdiction:

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

E.1) Legal and Regulatory Capability

Regulatory Tools (Codes, Ordinances., Plans)	Local Authority (Y or N)	Prohibitions (State or Federal) (Y or N)	Higher Jurisdictional Authority (Y or N)	State Mandated (Y or N)	Code Citation (Section, Paragraph, Page Number, date of adoption)
1) Building Code	Y	N	Y	Y	Local Law #2 of 1986
2) Zoning Ordinance	Y	N	N	N	July 15, 1989 (Revised 2001)
3) Subdivision Ordinance	Y	N	N	N	Adopted August 1974 (Amended September 1993)
4) NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (if you are in the NFIP, you must have this.)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Flood Damage Prevention Local Law #1 of 1987, Effective Date: 4/21/2008
5) Growth Management	N	N	N	N	
6) Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	Y	Y	Y	N	2008 FEMA Flood Plan
7) Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance	N	N	Y	Y	
8) Comprehensive Plan / Master Plan/ General Plan	Y	N	N	N	July 15, 1989, Dec. 2008
9) Capital Improvements Plan	N	N	N	N	
10) Site Plan Review Requirements	Y	Y	Y	N	Local Law #1 of 1988 Site Plan Review Plan
11) Open Space Plan	N	N	N	N	
12) Economic Development Plan	N	N	N	N	
13) Emergency Response Plan	N	N	Y	Y	
14) Post Disaster Recovery Plan	N	N	N	N	
15) Post Disaster Recovery Ordinance	N	N	N	N	
16) Real Estate Disclosure req.	N	N	N	N	
17) Other [Special Purpose Ordinances (i.e., critical or sensitive areas)]	Y	N	N	N	Local Law #1 of 1987

E.2) Administrative and Technical Capability

Staff/ Personnel Resources	Available (Y or N)	Department/ Agency/Position
1) Planner(s) or Engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Y	Rner St. Planners
2) Engineer(s) or Professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Y	Delaware Engineering
3) Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Y	Delaware Engineering
4) NFIP Floodplain Administrator (if you are in the NFIP, you must have one.)	Y	William Silk, Code Enforcement Officer
5) Surveyor(s)	Y	As needed
6) Personnel skilled or trained in "GIS" applications	N	
7) Scientist familiar with natural hazards in the Town of Greenville.	N	As needed
8) Emergency Manager	Y	Fire Chiefs / Town Supervisor
9) Grant Writer(s)		Part time as needed
10) Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Y	Town Board

E.3) Fiscal Capability

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to use (Yes/No/Don't know)
1) Community development Block Grants (CDBG)	Yes
2) Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes
3) Authority to Levy Taxes for specific purposes	Yes
4) User fees for water, sewer, gas or electric service	Yes
5) Impact Fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
6) Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
7) Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
8) Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
9) Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
10) State mitigation grant programs (e.g. NYSDEC, NYCDEP)	Don't Know
11) Other	

E.4) Community Classifications

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

- N/A = Not applicable. - = Unavailable.

The classifications listed above relate to the community's effectiveness in providing services that may impact its vulnerability to the natural hazards identified. These classifications can be viewed as a gauge of the community's capabilities in all phases of emergency management (preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation) and are used as an underwriting parameter for determining the costs of various forms of insurance. The CRS class applies to flood insurance while the BCEGS and Public Protection classifications apply to standard property insurance. CRS classifications range on a scale of 1 to 10 with class one (1) being the best possible classification, and class 10 representing no classification benefit. Firewise classifications include a higher classification when the subject property is located beyond 1000 feet of a creditable fire hydrant and is within 5 road miles of a recognized Fire Station.

Criteria for classification credits are outlined in the following documents:

- The Community Rating System Coordinators Manual
- The Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule
- The ISO Mitigation online ISO's Public Protection website at <http://www.isomitigation.com/ppc/0000/ppc0001.html>
- The National Weather Service Storm Ready website at <http://www.weather.gov/stormready/howto.htm>

The National Firewise Communities website at <http://firewise.org/>

F.) PROPOSED HAZARD MITIGATION INITIATIVES

Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to new or existing assets	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support agencies	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline
TG-1A	Where appropriate, support retrofitting of structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as priority. Identify facilities that are viable candidates for retrofitting based on cost-effectiveness versus relocation. Where retrofitting is determined to be a viable option, consider implementation of that action based on available funding.	Existing	Flood, Severe Storm	2, 4, 11	Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	SEMO, FEMA	High	FEMA Mitigation Grant Programs and local budget (or property owner) for cost share	Long-term DOF
TG-1B	Where appropriate, support purchase, or relocation of structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as priority. Identify facilities that are viable candidates for relocation based on cost-effectiveness versus retrofitting. Where relocation is determined to be a viable option, consider implementation of that action based on available funding.	Existing	Flood, Severe Storm	2, 4, 11	Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	SEMO, FEMA	High	FEMA Mitigation Grant Programs and local budget (or property owner) for cost share	Long-term DOF
TG-2	As appropriate, support	New &	Flood	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8,	Municipality	SEMO, ISO,	Low -	Local	Short

Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to new or existing assets	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support agencies	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline
	participation in incentive-based programs such as CRS.	Existing		9, 10, 11	(likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	FEMA	Medium	Budget	
TG-3	Continue to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan, as defined in Section 7.0	New & Existing	All Hazards	All Objectives	Municipality (through mitigation planning point of contacts)	County (through Mitigation Planning Coordinator), SEMO	Low – High (for 5-year update)	Local Budget, possibly FEMA Mitigation Grant Funding for 5-year update	Ongoing
TG-4	Strive to maintain compliance with, and good-standing in the National Flood Insurance program.	New & Existing	Flood	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11	Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	SEMO, ISO, FEMA	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Ongoing
TG-5	Continue to develop, enhance, and implement existing emergency plans.	New & Existing	All Hazards	1, 7, 8, 9	Municipal Emergency Manager with support from County OEM and SEMO	County Emergency Management, SEMO	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Ongoing
TG-6	Create/enhance/ maintain mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities.	New & Existing	All Hazards	1,7,8, 9	Local Emergency Management, DPW and Roads	Surrounding municipalities and County	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Ongoing
TG-7	Support County-wide initiatives identified in Section 9.1 of the County Annex.	New & Existing	All Hazards	All objectives	Local departments (as applicable for specific initiative)	County and Regional agencies (as appropriate for initiative)	Low - High	Existing programs and grant funding where applicable	Ongoing – Long-term depending on initiative

Notes: Short term = 1 to 5 years. Long Term= 5 years or greater. OG = On going program. DOF = Depending on funding. PDM = Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program.

G.) ANALYSIS OF MITIGATION ACTIONS

This table summarizes the participant's mitigation actions by hazard of concern and the six mitigation types to illustrate that the Town has selected a comprehensive range of actions/projects.

Hazard of Concern	Mitigation Type					
	1. Prevention	2. Property Protection	3. Public Education and Awareness	4. Natural Resource Protection	5. Emergency Services	6. Structural Projects
Earthquake	TG-3, TG-7	TG-3, TG-7	TG-3, TG-7	TG-3, TG-7	TG-3, TG-5, TG-6, TG-7	TG-3, TG-7
Flooding (riverine, flash, coastal and urban flooding)	TG-2, TG-3, TG-4, TG-7	TG-1, TG-2, TG-3, TG-4, TG-7	TG-1, TG-2, TG-3, TG-4, TG-7	TG-3, TG-7	TG-2, TG-3, TG-5, TG-6, TG-7	TG-3, TG-7
Ground Failure	TG-3, TG-7	TG-3, TG-7	TG-3, TG-7	TG-3, TG-7	TG-3, TG-5, TG-6, TG-7	TG-3, TG-7
Severe Storms (windstorms, thunderstorms, hail, lightning and tornados)	TG-2, TG-3, TG-4, TG-7	TG-1, TG-2, TG-3, TG-4, TG-7	TG-1, TG-2, TG-3, TG-4, TG-7	TG-3, TG-7	TG-2, TG-3, TG-5, TG-6, TG-7	TG-3, TG-7
Severe Winter Storm (heavy snow, blizzards, ice storms)	TG-3, TG-7	TG-3, TG-7	TG-3, TG-7	TG-3, TG-7	TG-3, TG-5, TG-6, TG-7	TG-3, TG-7

Notes:

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

H.) PRIORITIZATION OF MITIGATION INITIATIVES

Initiative #	# of Objectives met	Benefits	Costs	Do Benefits equal or exceed Costs? (Yes or No)	Is project Grant eligible? (Yes or No)	Can Project be funded under existing programs/budgets? (Yes or No)	Priority (High, Med., Low)
TG-1A	3	H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
TG-1B	3	H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
TG-2	9	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
TG-3	11	M	M	Y	N (Yes for 5 year update)	Y	H
TG-4	9	H	L	Y	N	Y	H
TG-5	4	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
TG-6	4	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
TG-7	11	M-H	L-M	Y	Dependant on specific initiative	Dependant on specific initiative	M-H (dependant)

Notes: H = High. L = Low. M = Medium. N = No. N/A = Not applicable. Y = Yes.

* This initiative has a “Medium” priority based on the prioritization scheme used in this planning process (implementation dependent on grant funding), however it is recognized that addressing repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties is considered a high priority by FEMA and SEMO (as expressed in the State HMP), and thus shall be considered a “High” priority for all participants in this planning process.

Explanation of Priorities

- **High Priority** - A project that meets multiple objectives (i.e., multiple hazards), benefits exceeds cost, has funding secured or is an on-going project and project meets eligibility requirements for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) or Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program (PDM) programs. High priority projects can be completed in the short term (1 to 5 years).
- **Medium Priority** - A project that meets goals and objectives, benefits exceeds costs, funding has not been secured but project is grant eligible under, HMGP, PDM or other grant programs. Project can be completed in the short term, once funding is completed. Medium priority projects will become high priority projects once funding is secured.
- **Low Priority** - Any project that will mitigate the risk of a hazard, benefits do not exceed the costs or are difficult to quantify, funding has not been secured and project is not eligible for HMGP or PDM grant funding, and time line for completion is considered long term (1 to 10 years). Low priority projects may be eligible other sources of grant funding from other programs. A low priority project could become a high priority project once funding is secured as long as it could be completed in the short term.

Prioritization of initiatives was based on above definitions:

Prioritization of initiatives was based on parameters other than stated above:

I.) FUTURE NEEDS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND RISK/VULNERABILITY

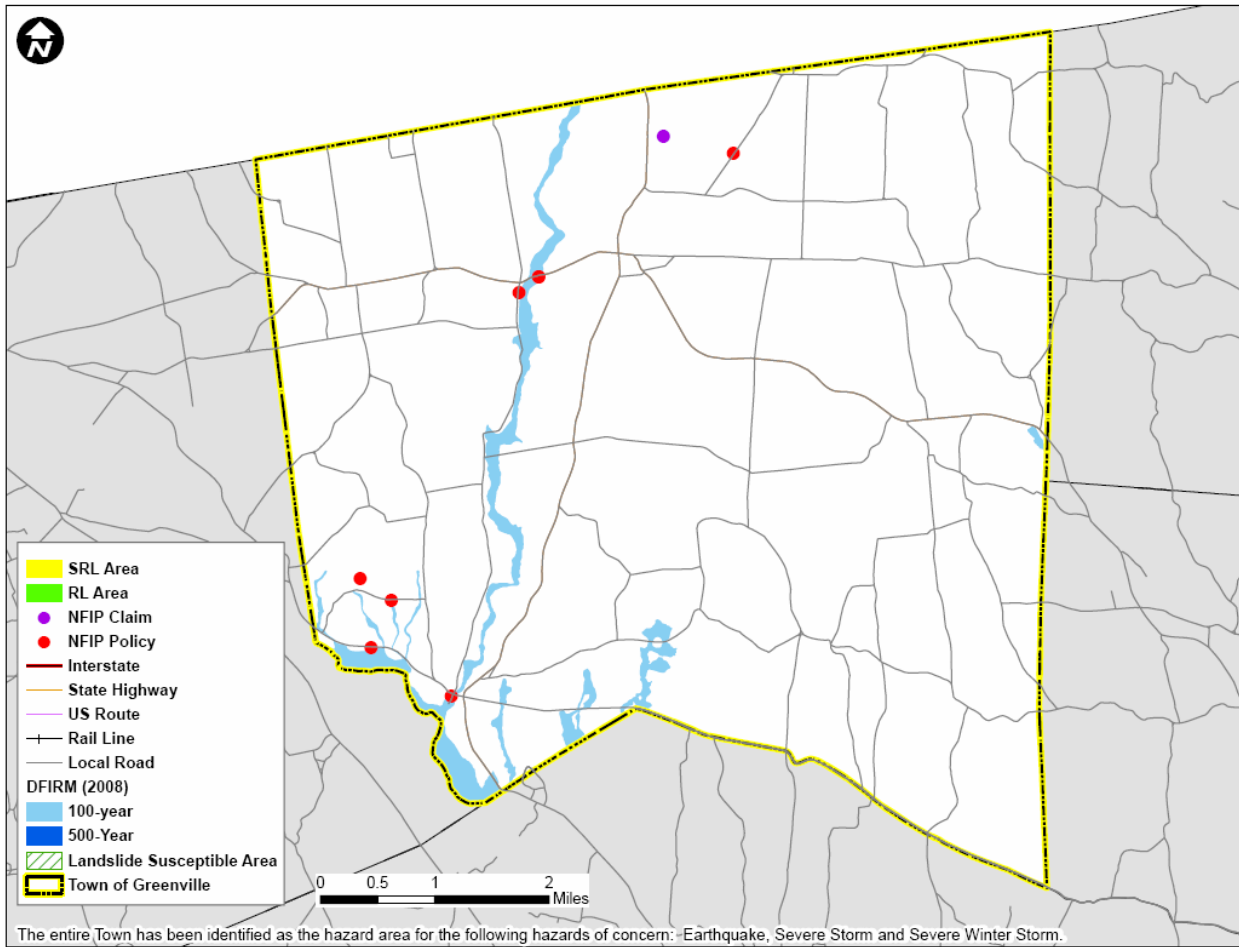
None at this time.

J.) HAZARD AREA EXTENT AND LOCATION

A hazard area extent and location map has been generated and is provided below for the Town of Greenville to illustrate the probable areas impacted within the Town. This map is based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this Plan, and is considered to be adequate for planning purposes. Maps have only been generated for those hazards that can be clearly identified using mapping techniques and technologies, and for which the Town of Greenville has significant exposure. The county maps are provided in the hazard profiles within Section 5.4, Volume I of this Plan.

K.) ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

None at this time.



Sources: FEMA DFIRM, 2008; FEMA Region II, 2008; Greene County Planning and Economic Development, 2008
 Notes: DFIRM = Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map. NFIP = National Flood Insurance Program; RL = Repetitive Loss; SRL = Severe Repetitive Loss