

9.12 TOWN OF HALCOTT

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

A.) HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINT OF CONTACT

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Innes Kasanof, Supervisor 813 Route 3 Halcott Center, NY 12430 (845) 254-9920 inneskas@wildblue.net	Karl Von Hassel 524 Route 3 Halcott Center, NY 12430 (845) 254-4340 hund@hughes.net

B.) TOWN PROFILE

Population

193 (estimated 2007 U.S. Census)

Location

The Town of Halcott is located in the southwest corner of Greene County. It shares its western and southern borders with Delaware County. Its northern and eastern borders are shared with the Town of Lexington. Halcott is difficult to access from Greene County (must pass through Ulster and Delaware Counties to get to Halcott from the rest of Greene County), and takes more than an hour to travel to Cairo or Catskill. It is located in the watershed of the East Branch of the Delaware River, thus many of the environmental programs of Greene County do not apply to Halcott.

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. As a mountaintop town (approximately 2000 feet altitude), Halcott usually experiences winter high temperatures in the middle to upper 20s°F, with minimum temperatures of below zero expected. Snow accumulates to an average depth of 68 inches each year.

Brief History

The Town of Halcott was settled in 1813. It was later established as the Town of Halcott in 1851, dividing from the Town of Lexington.

Governing Body Format

Elected supervisor plus elected four council person town board.

Growth/Development Trends



Recently, there has been an upsurge of interest in development of open lands in Halcott, due to a proposed ski resort nearby. The increased attention has prompted the Town Board to direct a zoning commission to prepare a draft of a zoning ordinance, still under consideration as of 01/15/2009.

Per the Greene County Comprehensive Economic Plan (2007):

Potential Growth	Town of Halcott
	No areas were listed as targeted development areas, as residents are satisfied with the current state of the Town

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
Flood	DR-792	April, 1987	\$2,000,000 (countywide)
Severe Winter Storm	DR-801	October, 1987	Not available
Ice Storm	Not applicable	December, 1991	\$385,000 (countywide)
Blizzard / Extreme Cold	EM-3107	March, 1993	Not available
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	January, 1994	Not available
Flood	Not applicable	October, 1995	\$3,000,000 (countywide)
Blizzard	DR-1083	January, 1996	\$160,000 (countywide)
Severe Storm and Flooding	DR-1095	January, 1996	\$10,000,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm	Not applicable	March / April, 1997	\$709,000 (countywide)
Flood / TSTM	Not applicable	July, 1999	\$49,000
Severe Storm/Flooding (Hurricane Floyd)	DR-1295	September, 1999	\$3,000,000 (countywide)
Severe Storms	DR-1335	May/September, 2000	\$115,000 (countywide)
TSTM / Hail / Lightning	Not applicable	June, 2001	Between \$370,000 and \$400,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm	EM-3173	December 2002 / January 2003	\$29,000

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment
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	\$3,472,641 ^{e, f}	Low	10	Low
1	Flood	\$343,000 ^e	High	54	High
3	Ground Failure	Not available ^g	Medium	24	Medium
1	Severe Storm	\$38,924 ^d	High	54	High
2	Severe Winter Storm	\$2,686,000 ^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 losses include the total for the Town of Halcott, Town of Lexington, Town of Jewett, Town of Hunter, Village of Hunter and Village of Tannersville.

g. 100% of the Town's general building stock inventory is exposed or located within the approximate landslide hazard area.

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	March 2007
2) Zoning Ordinance	Y*	N	N	N	*Under development; anticipated date of adoption 06/2009
3) Subdivision Ordinance	Y	N	N	N	August 24, 1987; amendments under development, anticipated adoption, 03/2009
4)) NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (if you are in the NFIP, you must have this.)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Effective Date: 4/28/2008
5) Growth Management	N	N	N	N	
6) Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	Y	Y	Y	N	April 2008
7) Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance	N	N	Y	Y	
8) Comprehensive Plan / Master Plan/ General Plan	Y	N	N	N	December 10, 2003
9) Capital Improvements Plan	N	N	N	N	
10) Site Plan Review Requirements	Y	Y	Y	N	December 1989
11) Open Space Plan	N	N	N	N	
12) Economic Development Plan	N	N	N	N	
13) Emergency Response Plan	Y*	N	Y	Y	Under development
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	Temporary closing to certain vehicles (February 1989)

E.2) Administrative and Technical Capability

Staff/ Personnel Resources	Available (Y or No)	Department/ Agency/Position
1) Planner(s) or Engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Y	Planning Board members with professional experience in engineering, road maintenance, history of land development in Halcott
2) Engineer(s) or Professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	N	
3) Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Y	Town board members with experience in farming, heavy equipment operation, etc., knowledgeable about history of natural hazards in Halcott.
4) NFIP Floodplain Administrator (if you are in the NFIP, you must have one.)	Y	Karl Von Hassel, Code Enforcement Officer
5) Surveyor(s)	N	
6) Personnel skilled or trained in "GIS" applications	N	
7) Scientist familiar with natural hazards in the Town of Halcott.	N	
8) Emergency Manager	Y	Karl VonHassel; Robert VanValkenburgh; Al Doubrava
9) Grant Writer(s)	Y	Town Supervisor
10) Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	N	

E.3) Fiscal Capability

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to use (Yes/No/Don't know)
1) Community development Block Grants (CDBG)	No
2) Capital Improvements Project Funding	No
3) Authority to Levy Taxes for specific purposes	Yes
4) User fees for water, sewer, gas or electric service	No
5) Impact Fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Don't Know
6) Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes – used in the past
7) Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes – never used
8) Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
9) Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	Don't Know
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)	NA	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	7	March 2008
Public Protection	NA	
Storm Ready	NA	
Firewise	9	March 2008

- 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
THA-1B	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
THA-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
THA-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	
THA-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
THA-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
THA-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
THA-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
THA-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
THA-8	Develop land use code	New	All Hazards	2,3,4,5,10	Town Board with Planning Board, Zoning Commission	County Planning Dept;	Medium	Catskill Watershed Corporation	Anticipated adoption: 06/2009

Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to new or existing assets	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support agencies	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline
THA-9	Enhance the function of the Town Grange Hall to serve as a community center in emergencies	Existing	All Hazards	1,2,3,6	Town Board with emergency preparedness committee	County	Low	Existing programs	Short
THA-10	Educate Town members on Town emergency procedures	Existing	All Hazards	1,2,3,7,8,11	Town Board, Halcott community newsletter		Low	Community Fund	Short
THA-11	Develop a stormwater management plan.	Existing	Flood, Severe storm	All objectives	Town Highway Superintendent, Town Board	County Soil & Water Conservation District	Low	Catskill Watershed Corporation	Medium
THA-12	Relocate Town Highway Building	New	All Hazards	4,5,6,10	Town Board	NYC & NYS agencies	High	Grant funding where applicable	Long-term DOF
THA-13	Design stormwater improvements for small bridge on County Route 1.	Existing	Flood	2, 10, 11	Town Board	DPW	Medium	Stormwater Capital Improvement Plan, PDM	Short
THA-14	Replace culvert with larger capacity culvert on County Route 1.	Existing	Flood	2, 10, 11	Town Board	DPW	Medium	Stormwater Capital Improvement Plan, PDM	Short
THA-15	Replace existing culverts with "squash" pipe on County Route 1.	Existing	Flood	2, 10, 11	Town Board	DPW	Medium	Stormwater Capital Improvement Plan, PDM	Short
THA-16	Regrade the intersection of County Route 1, Silas Lake Road, and Jo Ann Drive (private road) to alleviate flooding.	Existing	Flood	2, 10, 11	Town Board	DPW	Medium	Stormwater Capital Improvement Plan, PDM	Short
THA-17	Upgrade stormwater ditch at Kaftas Road.	Existing	Flood	2, 10, 11	Town Board	DPW	Medium	Stormwater Capital Improvement Plan	Short
THA-18	Upsize culvert on Eignor Road.	Existing	Flood	2, 10, 11	Town Board	DPW	Medium	Stormwater Capital	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
								Improvement Plan, PDM	
THA-19	Increase size and replace culvert at the intersection of County Route 1 and County Route 3 and redesign stormwater drainage by road..	Existing	Flood	2, 10, 11	Town Board	DPW	Medium	Stormwater Capital Improvement Plan, PDM	Short
THA-20	Replace driveway and road culverts on Turkey Ridge Road.	Existing	Flood	2, 10, 11	Town Board	DPW	Medium	Stormwater Capital Improvement Plan, PDM	Short
THA-21	Top steep hill on Silas Lake Road to prevent flooding and erosion.	Existing	Flood	2, 10, 11	Town Board	DPW	Medium	Stormwater Capital Improvement Plan	Short
THA-22	Provide bank stabilization at the intersection of Silas Lake Road and County Route 3.	Existing	Flood	2, 10, 11	Town Board	DPW	Medium	Stormwater Capital Improvement Plan, PDM	Short
THA-23	Install a culvert or drainage "weep" to support good thawing and drying on County Route 3.	Existing	Flood	2, 10, 11	Town Board	DPW	Medium	Stormwater Capital Improvement Plan, PDM	Short
THA-24	Install poured concrete wings on culvert at the intersection of Elk Creek and Townsend Hollow Roads	Existing	Flood	2, 10, 11	Town Board	DPW	Medium	Stormwater Capital Improvement Plan	Short
THA-25	Install larger culvert or bridge on Townsend Hollow stream crossing.	Existing	Flood	2, 10, 11	Town Board	DPW	Medium	Stormwater Capital Improvement Plan, PDM	Short
THA-26	Increase size of culvert on Elk Creek.	Existing	Flood	2, 10, 11	Town Board	DPW	Medium	Stormwater Capital Improvement Plan, PDM	Short
THA-27	Install culvert at low spot in road on County Route 3.	Existing	Flood	2, 10, 11	Town Board	DPW	Medium	Stormwater Capital	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
								Improvement Plan, PDM	
THA-28	Study solution to flooding of the intersection of County Route 3 and Bouton road by stream.	Existing	Flood	2, 10, 11	Town Board	DPW	Medium	Stormwater Capital Improvement Plan, PDM	Short
THA-29	Increase culvert size on Turk Hollow Road.	Existing	Flood	2, 10, 11	Town Board	DPW	Medium	Stormwater Capital Improvement Plan	Short
THA-30	Review design alternatives to prevent stream from jumping its banks above the intersection of County Route 3 and Mead Road.	Existing	Flood	2, 10, 11	Town Board	DPW	Medium	Stormwater Capital Improvement Plan	Short
THA-31	Increase size of Mead Road culvert.	Existing	Flood	2, 10, 11	Town Board	DPW	Medium	Stormwater Capital Improvement Plan, PDM	Short
THA-32	Install culvert at Johnson Hollow Road.	Existing	Flood	2, 10, 11	Town Board	DPW	Medium	Stormwater Capital Improvement Plan, PDM	Short
THA-33	Increase size and replace driveway culvert on County Route 3.	Existing	Flood	2, 10, 11	Town Board	DPW	Medium	Stormwater Capital Improvement Plan, PDM	Short
THA-34	Study solutions for flooding caused by Beaver Dam that causes flooding at County Route 3.	Existing	Flood	2, 10, 11	Town Board	DPW	Medium	Stormwater Capital Improvement Plan	Short

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	THA-3, THA-7, THA-8	THA-3, THA-7, THA-12	THA-3, THA-7, THA-10	THA-3, THA-7, THA-8	THA-3, THA-5, THA-6, THA-7, THA-9	THA-3, THA-7
Flooding (riverine, flash, coastal and urban flooding)	THA-2, THA-3, THA-4, THA-7, THA-8, THA-11	THA-1, THA-2, THA-3, THA-4, THA-7, THA-12	THA-1, THA-2, THA-3, THA-4, THA-7, THA-10, THA-11	THA-3, THA-7, THA-8, THA-11	THA-2, THA-3, THA-5, THA-6, THA-7, THA-9	THA-3, THA-7, THA-13 to THA-34
Ground Failure	THA-3, THA-7, THA-8	THA-3, THA-7, THA-12	THA-3, THA-7, THA-10	THA-3, THA-7, THA-8	THA-3, THA-5, THA-6, THA-7, THA-9	THA-3, THA-7
Severe Storms (windstorms, thunderstorms, hail, lightning and tornados)	THA-2, THA-3, THA-4, THA-7, THA-8, THA-11	THA-1, THA-2, THA-3, THA-4, THA-7, THA-12	THA-1, THA-2, THA-3, THA-4, THA-7, THA-10, THA-11	THA-3, THA-7, THA-8, THA-11	THA-2, THA-3, THA-5, THA-6, THA-7, THA-9	THA-3, THA-7
Severe Winter Storm (heavy snow, blizzards, ice storms)	THA-3, THA-7, THA-8	THA-3, THA-7, THA-12	THA-3, THA-7, THA-10	THA-3, THA-7, THA-8	THA-3, THA-5, THA-6, THA-7, THA-9	THA-3, THA-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)
THA-1A	3	H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
THA-1B	3	H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
THA-2	9	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
THA-3	11	M	M	Y	N (Yes for 5 year update)	Y	H
THA-4	9	H	L	Y	N	Y	H
THA-5	4	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
THA-6	4	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
THA-7	11	M-H	L-M	Y	Dependant on specific initiative	Dependant on specific initiative	M-H (dependant)
THA-8	5	M	L-M	Y	Y (Grants received)	Y	H (ongoing)
THA-9	4	H	L	Y	Y	Y	H
THA-10	6	H	L	Y	N	Y	M
THA-11	11	H	M	Y	Y	N	M
THA-12	4	M	H	Y	Y	N	M
THA-13	3	M	M	Y	Y	Y	L**

THA-14	3	M	M	Y	Y	Y	L**
THA-15	3	M	M	Y	Y	Y	L**
THA-16	3	M	M	Y	Y	Y	L**
THA-17	3	M	M	Y	Y	N	L**
THA-18	3	M	M	Y	Y	Y	L**
THA-19	3	M	M	Y	Y	Y	L**
THA-20	3	M	M	Y	Y	Y	L**
THA-21	3	M	M	Y	Y	Y	L**
THA-22	3	M	M	Y	Y	Y	L**
THA-23	3	M	M	Y	Y	Y	L**
THA-24	3	M	M	Y	Y	N	L**
THA-25	3	M	M	Y	Y	Y	L**
THA-26	3	M	M	Y	Y	Y	L**
THA-27	3	M	M	Y	Y	Y	L**
THA-28	3	M	M	Y	Y	Y	L**
THA-29	3	M	M	Y	Y	N	L**
THA-30	3	M	M	Y	Y	N	L**
THA-31	3	M	M	Y	Y	Y	L**
THA-32	3	M	M	Y	Y	Y	L**

THA-33	3	M	M	Y	Y	Y	L**
THA-34	3	M	M	Y	Y	N	L**

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.

**Pending adoption of Stormwater Capital Improvement Plan.

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:

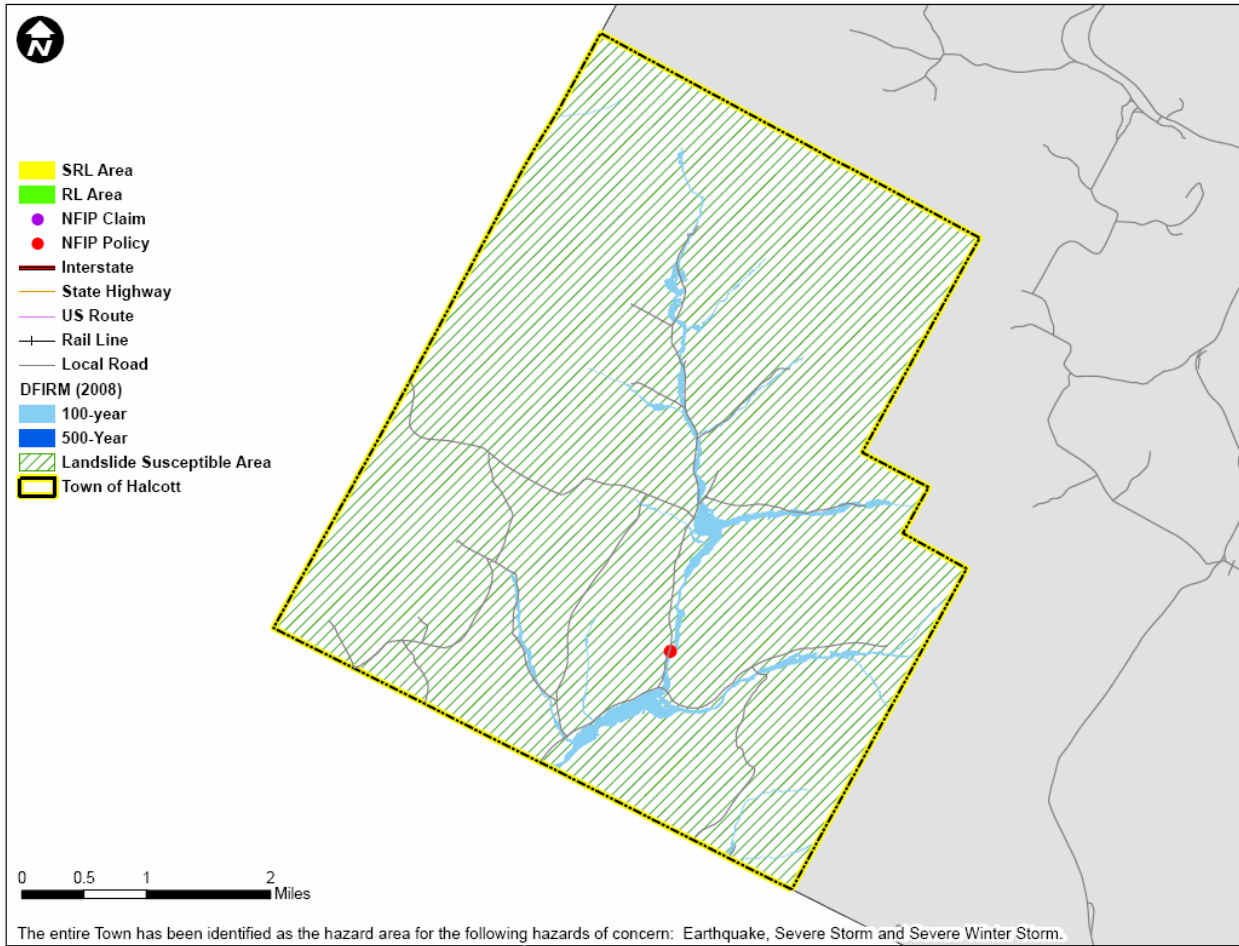
Prioritization of initiatives was based on parameters other than stated above:

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 Halcott 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 Halcott has significant exposure. The county maps are provided in the hazard profiles within Section 5.4, Volume I of this Plan.



Sources: FEMA DFIRM, 2008; FEMA Region II, 2008; Greene County Planning and Economic Development, 2008; NYSDPC, 2008

Notes: DFIRM = Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map. NFIP = National Flood Insurance Program; RL = Repetitive Loss; SRL = Severe Repetitive Loss

K.) ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

None at this time.