9.13 TOWN OF HUNTER

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

A.) HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINT OF CONTACT

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Dennis Lucas, Supervisor 5748 Route 23A P.O. Box 70 Tannersville, NY 12485 518-589-6151X 312	Susan Graham or Lara Hamrah-Poladian P.O. Box 70 5748 Route 23A Tannersville, NY 12485 518-589-6151 X 317 or X 300 E-mail: townofhunter@yahoo.com

B.) TOWN PROFILE

Population

2,709 (estimated 2007 U.S. Census)

Location

The Town of Hunter is located along the southern border of Greene County. The Town shares its southern border with Ulster County as well as half of its eastern border with the Town of Catskill

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 was formed in 1813 from the Town of Windham, but was then known as Edwardsville. The name Hunter was assumed in 1814. Afterwards, the town lost some territory to the Town of Saugerties (Ulster County) in 1814 and to the Town of Jewett in 1849.

Governing Body Format

Government body includes: Elected 5 Member Board – 1 Supervisor and 4 Councilmen

Growth/Development Trends

Showers Road Sewer Extension, Hunter Estates, Machne Tashbar, Catskill Camp & Cottages, Cortina Mountain Estates, Bridge Roaringkill, Dale Lane to Mitigation Initiatives.

Per the Greene County Comprehensive Economic Plan (2007):

	Town of Hunter
Potential Growth Areas	Future growth is desired in both Hunter and Tannersville for the entire Route 23A corridor, which is the central artery for the area. Hunter Mountain's west side was identified as a particular area where additional recreational uses and ski industry expansions would be preferred. The Wildcat Hollow residential and golf community ahs also been identified as a potential growth area. The Town is negotiating with NYCDEP on expansion of its designated hamlets areas which will designate the area the Town proposes are suitable for future growth. In addition, the Town is working jointly with the Villages of Tannersville and Hunter on the Hunter Corridor Study (HCS) which will set forth recommendations for the targeted development areas. The HCS will include a strong focus on stormwater management as well as stream (floodplain) protection.

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)
Tornado	Not applicable	April, 1977	$25,000
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	February, 1980	Not available
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	January, 1987	Not available
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	February, 1987	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)
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
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	February, 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)
Flood	Not applicable	January, 1996	$300,000

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment
			(countywide)
Snowstorm	Not applicable	December, 1996	$33,000
Snowstorm	Not applicable	March / April, 1997	$709,000 (countywide)
Severe Storm/Flooding (Hurricane Floyd)	DR-1295	September, 1999	$3,000,000 (countywide)
High Winds	Not applicable	November, 1999	$35,000
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	January, 2000	Not available
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 (countywide)
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: 1 [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	Low	10	Low
1	Flood	$3,466,000	High	54	High
3	Ground Failure	Not available	Medium	26	Medium
1	Severe Storm	$269,372	High	54	High
2	Severe Winter Storm	$24,793,500	High	51	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. 98% of the Town of Hunter'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	
2) Zoning Ordinance	N	N	N	N	
3) Subdivision Ordinance	Y	N	N	N	
4) NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (if you are in the NFIP, you **must** have this.)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Effective Date: 3/25/2008
5) Growth Management	Y	N	N	N	
6) Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	Y	Y	Y	N	
7) Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance	Y	Y	Y	Y	
8) Comprehensive Plan / Master Plan/ General Plan	Y	N	N	N	
9) Capital Improvements Plan	N	N	N	N	
10) Site Plan Review Requirements	Y	Y	Y	N	
11) Open Space Plan	N	N	N	N	
12) Economic Development Plan	Y	N	N	N	
13) Emergency Response Plan	Y	N	Y	Y	3/18/08 Resolution #12, 2006
14) Post Disaster Recovery Plan	N	N	Y	N	
15) Post Disaster Recovery Ordinance	N	N	Y	N	
16) Real Estate Disclosure req.	N	N	N	N	
17) Other [Regional Stream Management Plan- Schoharie Creek/Stony Clove Stream Management Plan]	Y	Y	Y	N	Regional Stream Management Plan adopted 2007 and Memorandum of Understanding adopted with GCSWCD for implementation.

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/Rene VanSchaack, Community Natural Resource Solutions
2) Engineer(s) or Professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Y	Building Code /Available professional services as required
3) Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Y	Rene VanSchaack, Community Natural Resource Solutions/Available Professional service as required
4) NFIP Floodplain Administrator (if you are in the NFIP, you **must** have one.)	Y	Keith Griffin, Code Enforcement Officer
5) Surveyor(s)	Y	Available professional services as required/not staffed
6) Personnel skilled or trained in "GIS" applications	Y	Planning Board, Code Enforcement Officer R.Van Schaack, Community Natural Resource Sol.
7) Resource Professional familiar with natural hazards in the Town of Hunter.	Y	Rene VanSchaack, Community Natural Resource Solutions/Greene County Soil & Water Conservation District
8) Emergency Manager	Y	Supervisor/Greene County EMS
9) Grant Writer(s)	Y	Available professional services as required/not staffed
10) Staff or consultants with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	y	R. VanSchaack, Community Natural Resource Solutions /Available if required/not staffed

E.3) Fiscal Capability

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

E.4) Community Classifications

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

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

The classifications listed above relate to the community's effectiveness in providing services that may impact it's 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
THU-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
THU-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
THU-2	As appropriate support participation in incentive-based programs such as CRS.	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	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
THU-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
THU-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
THU-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
THU-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
THU-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
THU-8	Continue to support the DEP planned project at Schoharie Creek, Hunter by assigning responsibility of tracking project status to a town employee and advocating for the town. This is a stabilization and restoration project planned by the NYCDEP's Stream Management Program as a result of continued degradation from flood and severe storm events.	Existing	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm Ground Failure	2, 3, 6, 10, 11	Town Administration	NYCDEP	Low	Operating Budget	On-going
THU-	Complete Town wide	Existing	Flooding	2, 3, 6, 10,	Town of Hunter	Greene	$50,000-	Planning –	Short term

Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to new or existing assets	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support agencies	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline
9	stormwater analysis to identify areas where current infrastructure (culverts, bridges, conveyance channels etc) are inadequate to handle flood flows. Include development of action plan that identifies projects appropriate for hazard mitigation funding or funding under existing NYC or CWC programs			11		County Soil & water Conservation District, Catskill Watershed Corporation (CWC), NYCDEP,	$75,000	CWC, NYCDEP, GCSWCD Implementation-CWC, GCSWCD, NYCDEP, HMGP	
THU-10	Work with GCSWCD, NYCDEP and Greene land trust to develop a program to protect critical floodplain areas. The program would include a focus on obtaining protective easements on floodplains, buy-out/relocation of threatened structures as well as restoration of riparian buffers	Existing	Flooding	2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11	Town of Hunter	GCSWCD, NYCDEP, Greene Land trust	3,500,000 to 3,500,000	NYCDEP, HMGP, other grants	Short term
THU-11	Work with NYCDEP and NYSDEC to extend flood hazard area mapping to the upper Schoharie watershed as well as along other streams or tributaries where no current maps exist but the potential for development in a potential floodplain exists	Existing	Flooding	2, 3, 4, 9, 11	NYCDEP/NYSDEC	GCSWCD Town of Hunter	Unknown	NYCDEP	Short term
THU-12	Evaluate the feasibility of developing local stormwater management districts focused on insuring new development does not add to current flooding problems and to identify and facilitate	New and Existing	Flooding	2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11	Town of Hunter/Village of Hunter/Village of Tannersville	NYCDEP, GCSWCD, CWC. NYSDOT	Study - $30,000-$50,000 Implementation cost unknown	NYCDEP, GCSWCD,, CWC, HMGP Other grants	Short term

Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to new or existing assets	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support agencies	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline
	public/private partnerships which would identify and remediate existing stormwater management problems. Work cooperatively with the villages of Hunter and Tannersville to accomplish this task on a multi-jurisdictional basis.								
THU-13	Work cooperatively with Greene County Soil & Water Conservation District and NYCDEP Stream management program to implement flood protection recommendations contained in the Stony Clove and Schoharie Creek Stream management Plans	Existing	Flooding	2, 10, 11	Town of Hunter	GCSWCD NYCDEP CWC NYSDEC NYSDOT	Unknown, depends on priority projects selected	NYCDEP GCSWCD NYSDEC CWC HMGP Other grants	Short term
THU-14	Evaluate upgrade of culverts to relocate on a Bridge on Glen Park Road.	Existing	Flooding	2, 10, 11	Town of Hunter	GCSWCD NYCDEP CWC NYSDEC NYSDOT	Low	Town Operating Budget PDM	Short Term
THU-15	Perform legal review and clarify ownership as to right of way classifications. Where roads end, ownership of turn-rounds and abandoned property need to be clarified to enable purchase of land where necessary in some locations.	Existing	Flooding	2, 10, 11	Town of Hunter	GCSWCD	Medium	Town Operating Budget	Short Term
THU-16	Stream management: Perform study to create plan to engineer and fund bringing stream beds back to early 70's, 80's & 90's condition, where they could be cleared	Existing	Flooding	2, 10, 11	Town of Hunter	GCSWCD NYCDEP CWC NYSDEC NYSDOT	Medium	Town Operating Budget PDM	Short Term

Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to new or existing assets	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support agencies	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline
	out. This would prevent much flooding and damage to civilian housing and public bridges and roads. Right now the streams are overload with gravel barges and debris from previous severe storms and snow melt off. At this time the highway department can only maintain 50 feet on either side of the bridges.								
THU-17	Perform a drainage runoff study on Clum Hill eastern side.	Existing	Flooding	2, 10, 11	Town of Hunter	GCSWCD NYCDEP CWC NYSDEC NYSDOT	Low	Town Operating Budget PDM	Short Term
THU-18	Perform an engineered design plan for water runoff where new housing and high density housing are located such as Pine Lane, Hunter Lane, Sunset Park, Josh Road and Rusk Hollow.	Existing	Flooding	2, 10, 11	Town of Hunter	GCSWCD NYCDEP CWC NYSDEC NYSDOT	Medium	Town Operating Budget PDM	Short Term
THU-19	Design, implement and manage hazard mitigation practices within the Mountain Clove Scenic Byways in a manner that recognizes and preserves the scenic quality of the by-way. Engineering practices should utilize natural materials and be constructed such that they do not distract for the scenic views. Other tasks such as vegetation management should also be sensitive to the scenic quality. State and county agencies should	Existing	Flooding	2, 10, 11	Town of Hunter	GCSWCD NYCDEP CWC NYSDEC NYSDOT	Medium	Town Operating Budget PDM	Short Term

Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to new or existing assets	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support agencies	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline
	coordinate their activities along the by-way with the Town and the scenic by-ways management plan.								
THU-20	Resurface all dirt roads throughout the town to paved roads and Surface Treatment on 70% of roads. Partially funded through town.	Existing	Flooding	2, 10, 11	Town of Hunter	GCSWCD	Low	Town DPW budget PDM	Long term

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	THU-3, THU-7	THU-3, THU-7	THU-3, THU-7	THU-3, THU-7	THU-3, THU-5, THU-6, THU-7	THU-3, THU-7
Flooding (riverine, flash, coastal and urban flooding)	THU-2, THU-3, THU-4, THU-7, THU-10, THU-12, THU-19	THU-1, THU-2, THU-3, THU-4, THU-7	THU-1, THU-2, THU-3, THU-4, THU-7	THU-3, THU-7, THU-8, THU-9, THU-10, THU-11, THU-12, THU-14, THU-16, THU-7, THU-8, THU-19	THU-2, THU-3, THU-5, THU-6, THU-7	THU-3, THU-7, THU-13, THU-19
Ground Failure	THU-3, THU-7	THU-3, THU-7	THU-3, THU-7	THU-3, THU-7, THU-8	THU-3, THU-5, THU-6, THU-7	THU-3, THU-7
Severe Storms (windstorms, thunderstorms, hail, lightning and tornados)	THU-2, THU-3, THU-4, THU-7	THU-1, THU-2, THU-3, THU-4, THU-7	THU-1, THU-2, THU-3, THU-4, THU-7	THU-3, THU-7, THU-8	THU-2, THU-3, THU-5, THU-6, THU-7	THU-3, THU-7
Severe Winter Storm (heavy snow, blizzards, ice storms)	THU-3, THU-7	THU-3, THU-7	THU-3, THU-7	THU-3, THU-7, THU-8	THU-3, THU-5, THU-6, THU-7	THU-3, THU-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)
THU-1A	3	H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
THU-1B	3	H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
THU-2	9	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
THU-3	11	M	M	Y	N (Yes for 5 year update)	Y	H
THU-4	9	H	L	Y	N	Y	H
THU-5	4	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
THU-6	4	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
THU-7	11	M-H	L-M	Y	Dependant on specific initiative	Dependant on specific initiative	M-H (dependant)
THU-8	5	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
THU-9	5	M	M	Y	N	N	M
THU-10	7	M	M	Y	Y	N	M
THU-11	5	L	L	Y	N	N	M
THU-12	6	L	L	Y	N	Y	H
THU-13	3	M	M	Y	N	Y	H
THU-14	3	M	M	Y	N	Y	M
THU-15	3	L	L	Y	N	Y	M

THU-16	3	M	M	Y	Y	Y	H
THU-17	3	L	L	Y	Y	Y	H
THU-18	3	M	M	Y	Y	Y	H
THU-19	3	M	M	Y	Dependant on specific initiative	Y	M
THU-20	3	M	M	Y	Y	Y	H

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:

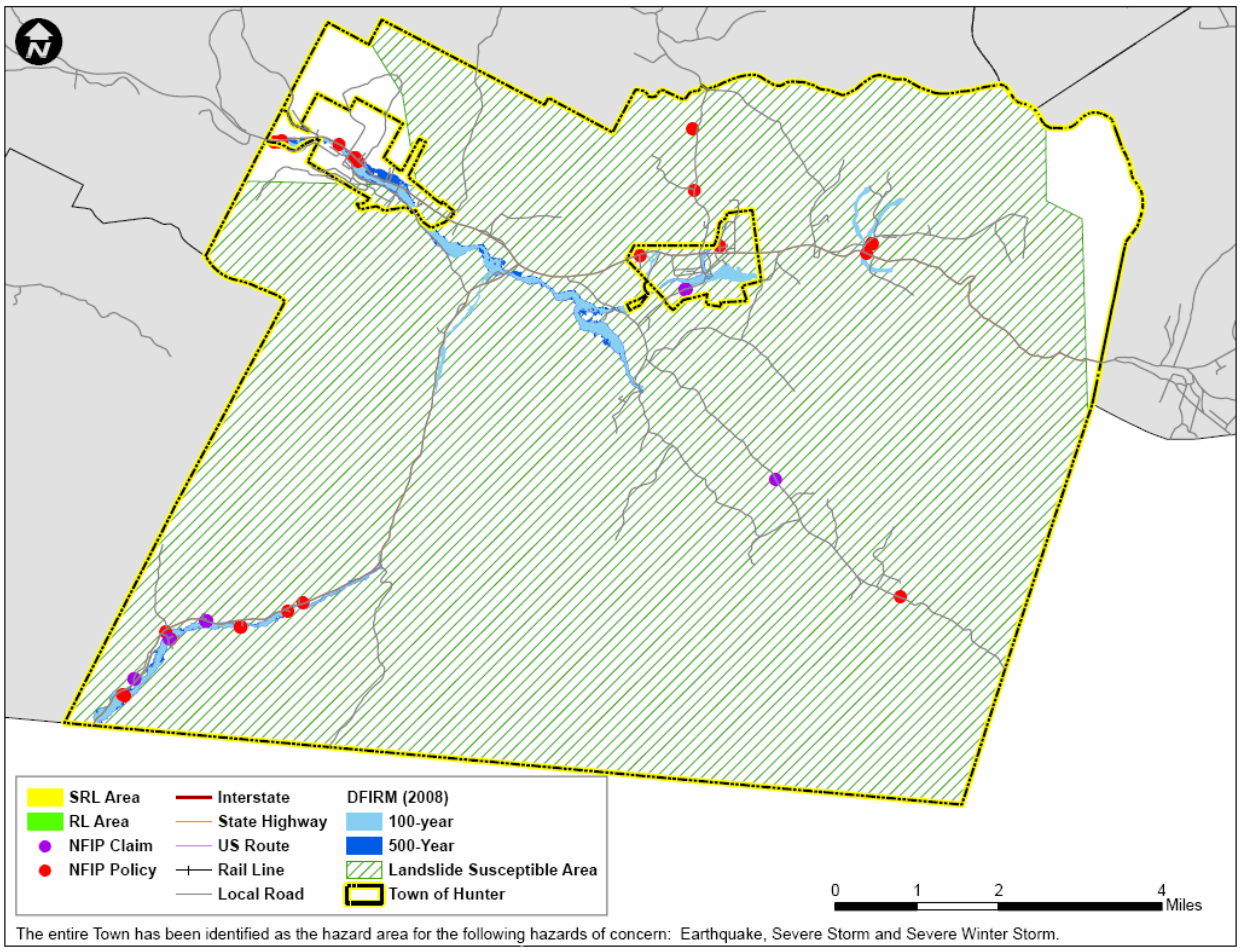
  Prioritization of initiatives was based on parameters other than stated above:

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 Hunter 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 Hunter 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

One section of Stony Clove Creek is in need of stabilization as a result of severe streambank erosion was identified in the Hamlet of Lanesville in the Town of Hunter. Over 1,700 linear feet of the Stony Clove Creek within Lanesville was repeatedly modified from its natural condition, in response to damaging 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 have been 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, 2003).