

9.14 VILLAGE OF HUNTER

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

A.) HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINT OF CONTACT

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
William Maley, Mayor 7955 Main Street Hunter, NY 12442 (518) 263-4020	Dominick Canopneso

B.) VILLAGE PROFILE

Population

481 (estimated 2007 U.S. Census)

Location

The Village of Hunter is located within the Town of Hunter, along the border between the Town of Hunter and the Town of Lexington. The Village of Hunter is 1.5 square miles in area and is located in the center of the Town of Hunter, Greene County, New York. In order to understand the issues that impact the Village, it is important to be aware of the regional context and the influence that it has on the Village. The Village of Hunter is located entirely in Catskill State Park, a 700,000-acre geographic regional encompassing the most mountainous tracts in Ulster, Greene, Delaware, and Sullivan Counties. The Village is situated at the base of the second highest peak of the Catskills, Hunter Mountain. Over 60% of the lands in the Catskill Park are privately owned with the rest being publicly-owned “forest preserve.” The Catskill region is notable for its natural and cultural resources, as well as recreational opportunities.

The Catskills are located in the upper reaches of the watershed that provides drinking water to New York City (NYC). This location means that the communities in the Catskills could have an impact on the water quality of this drinking water supply. To protect this water supply, it is desirable to encourage development and practices that will not adversely impact water quality. The 1997 NYC Watershed Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was generated by a five-year Filtration Avoidance Determination (FAD) for the City allowing it to avoid building an expensive water filtration plant if it could prove that environmental protection efforts could adequately preserve water quality. The New Infrastructure Program is part of the New York City Watershed MOA provides funds for specific municipalities in the west of Hudson reaches of the watershed for wastewater treatment plants. The Village of Hunter is one of those communities. NYC has agreed to pay for the construction of plants to control wastewater collection, treatment and disposal, but will not pay to foster growth in the watershed.

On a more local level, an important influence on the Village of Hunter is the ski resort of Hunter Mountain located just outside the Village boundary in the Town of Hunter. Hunter Mountain is referred to as one of the “Big Three” ski areas (Hunter Mountain, Ski Wildham, Belleayre) in the Catskill watershed due to their vertical drop, lift capacity, number of runs, skiable acreage and advanced and expert slopes. The resort offers a vertical drop of 1,600 ft. with 53 trails. Hunter Mountain competes with larger resorts in the New England area as well as nearby Ski Windham, located in the Town of Windham. Hunter Mountain is therefore marketed as a day ski area and the closest “Big Mountain Experience” to NYC. [Village of Hunter Comprehensive Plan, August, 2002]

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 Village of Hunter was once a part of the Town of Hunter, which was also once known as Edwardsville. The Village was incorporated into the Town of Hunter in 1896. While the Catskills were only occasionally used by Native Americans, later the region was settled by the Dutch, English, Irish and Germans. Its rich history includes logging, bluestone quarrying, leather tanning, wintergreen and blueberry harvesting, trapping, fishing, and mountain tourism, railroads, and even World War II pilot training.

The Village of Hunter was first called Edwardsville, named after Colonel William Edwards who established the tanning industry. At this time, the Village of Hunter was described as little more than an “ivy swamp.” Edwards was a tanner who lived in both New Jersey and Massachusetts and who had devised a method of tanning hides by standing them in vats of tanning liquor to speed up the process of turning stiff hides into soft pliable leather. In 1790 the name of the community changed to Hunter in honor of John Hunter of New Rochelle. After surveying the area in 1816-17, seeing the vast stand of huge hemlock trees, the accessibility of water power, and the great Hudson River for transportation, Colonel Edwards encouraged others to invest and he built a huge tanning factory in Hunter. The tannery was built on the site of the Bronson sawmill and was the largest tannery in the world until Zadock Pratt’s tannery was built in Prattsville. Hunter existed as a tannery town until the hemlock trees, the rich source of tannin, were exhausted. Edwards moved on, following the supply of hemlock trees, and the village, through disuse, was lost for a time.

Almost one hundred years later, in 1894, Hunter was incorporated as a municipality with its own local government. Another significant event in the history of Hunter occurred in the 1950’s. At the time, Hunter was looking for a way to boost its sagging economy. Local contractor Orville Slutzky’s began excavation in the Fall of 1959. Hunter Mountain Ski Bowl (Hammerstein’s) opened in 1959, with two Savio chairlifts and snowmaking already in place. The Hammersteins failed after three years, and in 1962 Orville and his brother Israel took over and built Hunter Mountain into as nationally known resort. [Village of Hunter Comprehensive Plan, August, 2002]

Governing Body Format

The Village has an elected mayor and two town trustees.

Growth/Development Trends

An analysis of the digital land use coverage indicates that just over one-third of the Village remains vacant. A large proportion of this vacant land is concentrated at the west-end of the Village north of Route 23A. Vacant land is also located along Glen Avenue, Botti Drive, and at the east end of the Village, north and south of Route 23A. Much of the vacant land in the Village has moderate slope limitations, yet is severely constrained with respect to the ability to support a septic tank absorption field.

However, a limited amount of plant reserve capacity will become available for new development with the construction of a proposed wastewater treatment plant. Given that special design and construction techniques are utilized for steep slope construction, it is conceivable that some vacant land would be developable. The vacant land at the west-end of the Village and along Glen Avenue and Botti Drive is well suited to residential development and will offer scenic views of the mountain and ski resort. At the east end of the Village, there is potential to build on the existing commercial development and creating another commercial center and an inviting eastern gateway to the community. [Village of Hunter Comprehensive Plan, August, 2002]

C.) NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY SPECIFIC TO THE VILLAGE

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 (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

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment
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 ^{e, f}	Low	10	Low
1	Flood	\$8,636,000 ^e	High	54	High
3	Ground Failure	Not available ^g	Medium	26	Medium
1	Severe Storm	\$77,699 ^d	High	54	High
2	Severe Winter Storm	\$7,674,700 ^d	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. Approximately 19% of the Village'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	Chapter 87
2) Zoning Ordinance	Y	N	N	N	Chapter 160, 1988
3) Subdivision Ordinance	Y	N	N	N	Chapter 140
4) NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (if you are in the NFIP, you must have this.)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Effective Date: 1/22/2008
5) Growth Management	Y	N	N	N	
6) Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	Y	Y	Y	N	
7) Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance	Y	N	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	N	N	N	N	
13) Emergency Response Plan	Y	N	Y	Y	
14) Post Disaster Recovery Plan	N				
15) Post Disaster Recovery Ordinance	N	N	N	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	Delaware Engineer
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	
4) NFIP Floodplain Administrator (if you are in the NFIP, you must have one.)	Y	Dominick Canopneso, Building Inspector
5) Surveyor(s)	N	
6) Personnel skilled or trained in "GIS" applications	Y	Planning Board
7) Scientist familiar with natural hazards in the Village of Hunter.	N	
8) Emergency Manager	N	
9) Grant Writer(s)	N	
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)	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	Yes
6) Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
7) Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
8) Incur debt through private activity bonds	Yes
9) Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	Yes
10) State mitigation grant programs (e.g. NYSDEC, NYCDEP)	Yes
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
VHU-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
VHU-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
VHU-2	As appropriate, support participation in incentive-	New & Existing	Flood	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11	Municipality (likely through	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
	based programs such as CRS.				NFIP Floodplain Administrator)				
VHU-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
VHU-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
VHU-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
VHU-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
VHU-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 Village 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	VHU-3, VHU-7	VHU-3, VHU-7	VHU-3, VHU-7	VHU-3, VHU-7	VHU-3, VHU-5, VHU-6, VHU-7	VHU-3, VHU-7
Flooding (riverine, flash, coastal and urban flooding)	VHU-2, VHU-3, VHU-4, VHU-7	VHU-1, VHU-2, VHU-3, VHU-4, VHU-7	VHU-1, VHU-2, VHU-3, VHU-4, VHU-7	VHU-3, VHU-7	VHU-2, VHU-3, VHU-5, VHU-6, VHU-7	VHU-3, VHU-7
Ground Failure	VHU-3, VHU-7	VHU-3, VHU-7	VHU-3, VHU-7	VHU-3, VHU-7	VHU-3, VHU-5, VHU-6, VHU-7	VHU-3, VHU-7
Severe Storms (windstorms, thunderstorms, hail, lightning and tornados)	VHU-2, VHU-3, VHU-4, VHU-7	VHU-1, VHU-2, VHU-3, VHU-4, VHU-7	VHU-1, VHU-2, VHU-3, VHU-4, VHU-7	VHU-3, VHU-7	VHU-2, VHU-3, VHU-5, VHU-6, VHU-7	VHU-3, VHU-7
Severe Winter Storm (heavy snow, blizzards, ice storms)	VHU-3, VHU-7	VHU-3, VHU-7	VHU-3, VHU-7	VHU-3, VHU-7	VHU-3, VHU-5, VHU-6, VHU-7	VHU-3, VHU-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)
VHU-1A	6	H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
VHU-1B	6	H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
VHU-2	14	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
VHU-3	26	M	M	Y	N (Yes for 5 year update)	Y	H
VHU-4	4	H	L	Y	N	Y	H
VHU-5	4	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
VHU-6	5	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
VHU-7	26	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:

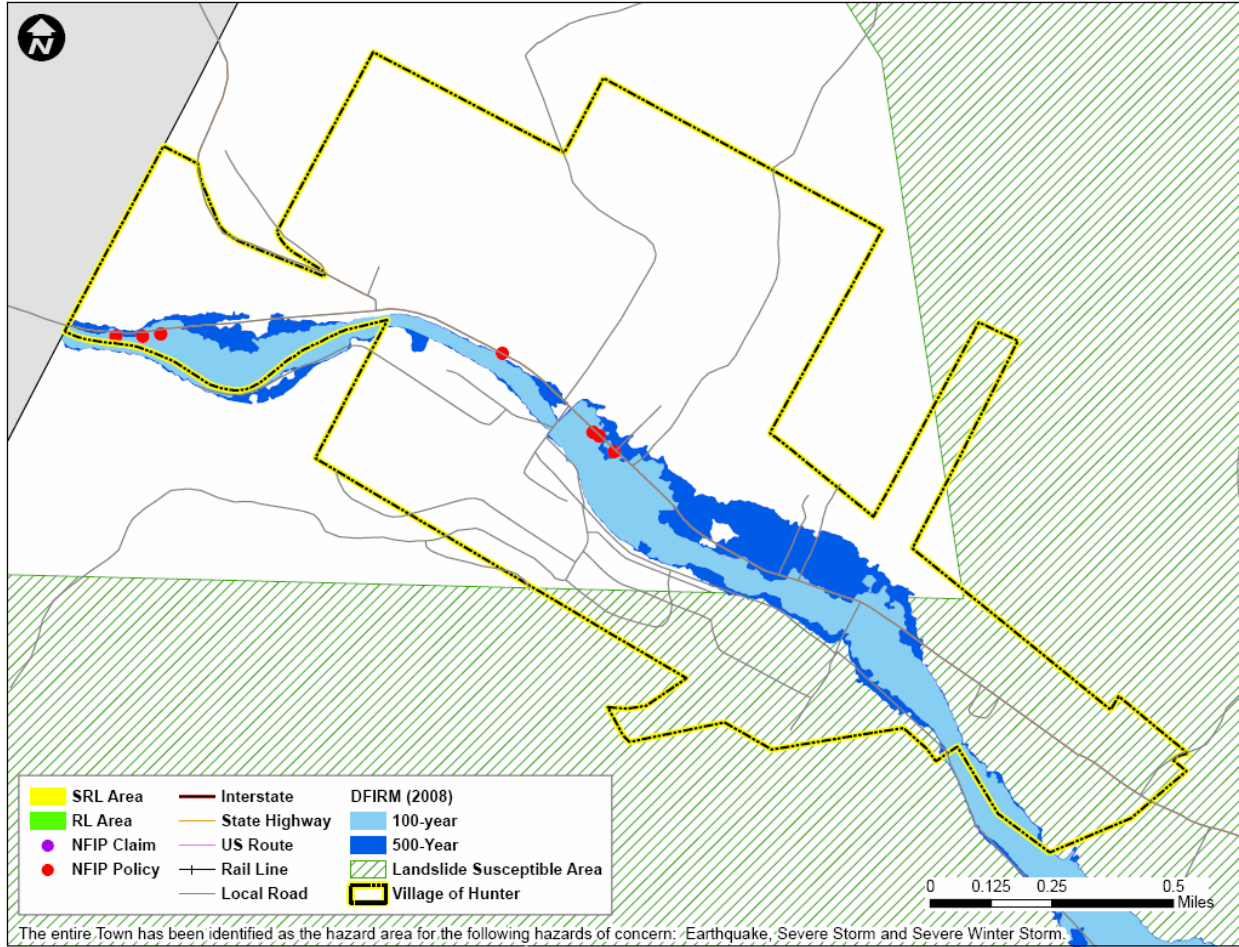
Prioritization of initiatives was based on parameters other than stated above:

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 Village of Hunter to illustrate the probable areas impacted within the Village. 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 Village 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

None at this time.