

## 9.1 COUNTY OF GREENE

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the County of Greene.

### A.) HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINT OF CONTACT

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
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### B.) COUNTY PROFILE

Please refer to Section 4, Volume I of this Plan for details on Greene County's population, location, climate, history, growth and development.

### C.) NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY SPECIFIC TO THE COUNTY

Please refer to the Previous Occurrences and Losses section within the hazard profiles located in Section 5.4, Volume I.

### D.) NATURAL HAZARD RISK/VULNERABILITY RISK RANKING

Rank #	Hazard type	Estimate of Potential Dollar Losses to Structures Vulnerable to the Hazard <sup>a, c</sup>	Probability of Occurrence	Risk Ranking Score (Probability x Impact)	Hazard Ranking <sup>b</sup>
4	Earthquake	\$55,594,445 <sup>e</sup>	Low	10	Low
1	Flood	\$322,630,000 <sup>e</sup>	High	54	High
3	Ground Failure	Damage estimates not available <sup>g</sup>	High	36	Medium
1	Severe Storm	\$8,572,492 <sup>d</sup>	High	54	High
2	Severe Winter Storm	\$402,353,100 <sup>f</sup>	High	48	High
<p>a. Building damage ratio estimates based on FEMA 386-2 (August 2001)</p> <p>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</p> <p>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).</p> <p>d. 500-year MRP structural value loss estimate only; does not include the value of contents.</p> <p>e. Loss estimates for both structure and contents (500-year MRP for the flood hazard and 2,500-year MRP for the earthquake hazard).</p> <p>f. 10% estimated loss of total general building stock value (structure only)</p> <p>g. Approximately 39% of the County's general building stock is exposed.</p>					

**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.
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**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		N	Y	N	Regulated at local and state levels
2) Zoning Ordinance		N	N	N	Regulated at local level
3) Subdivision Ordinance		N	N	N	Regulated at local level
4) NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (if you are in the NFIP, you <b>must</b> have this.)		Y	Y	Y	Regulated at local level
5) Growth Management		N	N	N	Regulated at the local level
6) Floodplain Management / Basin Plan		Y	Y	N	Soil and Water has prepared stream management plans for some communities
7) Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance		N	Y	Y	Regulated at the local level
8) Comprehensive Plan / Master Plan/ General Plan		N	N	N	Some plan elements including housing action plan and open space plan
9) Capital Improvements Plan		N	N	N	
10) Site Plan Review Requirements		Y	Y	N	Regulated at the local level
11) Open Space Plan					Phase I complete
12) Economic Development Plan		N	N	N	July 2007
13) Emergency Response Plan		N	Y	Y	CEMP 2007
14) Post Disaster Recovery Plan					CEMP 2007 (Section IV)
15) Post Disaster Recovery Ordinance		N	N	N	N/A
16) Real Estate Disclosure req.		N	N	N	NYS requirement
17) Other [Special Purpose Ordinances (i.e., critical or sensitive areas)]					N/A

**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	Economic Development, Tourism and Planning
2) Engineer(s) or Professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Y	Highway and Buildings Departments
3) Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Y	Economic Development, Tourism and Planning
4) NFIP Floodplain Administrator (if you are in the NFIP, you <b>must</b> have one.)	Y	Local municipal designee
5) Surveyor(s)	Y	Highway Department
6) Personnel skilled or trained in "GIS" applications	Y	Information Services; EDT&P, GCSWCD, Highway Department
7) Scientist familiar with natural hazards in Greene County.	Y	GCSWCD
8) Emergency Manager	Y	Emergency Services
9) Grant Writer(s)	N	Some grant writing is done at the department level, but the county does not have a grant writer
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)	Have been used at the county level for economic development including direct loans to businesses and revolving loan program
2) Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes
3) Authority to Levy Taxes for specific purposes	Bonding
4) User fees for water, sewer, gas or electric service	No
5) Impact Fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
6) Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Have been used for construction of county buildings
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)	Yes
11) Other	

**E.4) Community Classifications**

Program	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	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**

Initiatives	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to new or existing structures	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Objectives Met	Existing policies, programs and resources to support implementation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Estimated Costs	Sources of Funding	Timeline
GC-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	2,10,11	Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	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
GC-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	Existing	Flood, Severe Storm	2,10,11	Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	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

Initiatives	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to new or existing structures	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Objectives Met	Existing policies, programs and resources to support implementation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Estimated Costs	Sources of Funding	Timeline
	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.									
GC-2	As appropriate, support participation in incentive-based programs such as CRS.	New & Existing	Flood	All	Municipality (through mitigation planning point of contacts)	Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	SEMO, ISO, FEMA	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Short
GC-3	Continue to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan, as defined in Section 7.0	New & Existing	All Hazards	All	Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	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
GC-4	Strive to maintain compliance with, and good-standing in the National Flood Insurance program.	New & Existing	Flood	2,3,5,11	Municipal Emergency Manager with support from County OEM and SEMO	Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	SEMO, ISO, FEMA	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Ongoing
GC-5	Continue to	New &	All Hazards	All	SWCD	Municipal	County	Low -	Local Budget	Ongoing

Initiatives	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to new or existing structures	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Objectives Met	Existing policies, programs and resources to support implementation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Estimated Costs	Sources of Funding	Timeline
	develop, enhance, and implement existing emergency plans.	Existing				Emergency Manager with support from County OEM and SEMO	Emergency Management, SEMO	Medium		
GC-6	Implement proactive stream/drainage maintenance system to reduce flooding in hazard areas.	Existing	Flood, Severe Storm	2,10	Emergency Services	SWCD	Highway	Low-High	Various sources	On-going
GC-7	Provide backup power at critical facilities where necessary	Existing	All	2,7	Emergency Services	Emergency Services		Med	County, Homeland Security and other sources	On-going
GC-8	Enhance operations of Emergency Operations Center through technological upgrades, including improved communications systems	Existing	All	1,7,9,11	Emergency Services	Emergency Services		Low-Medium	County, Homeland Security and other sources	On-going
GC-9	Expand public education on ways to protect property before and during hazard events	Existing	All	2,3,6	Emergency Services	Emergency Services		Low	County and other available sources	On-going
GC-10	Enhance emergency preparedness awareness by active participation in training exercises at both the county	Existing	All	All	Highway	Emergency Services	NYSEMO, FEMA, Law Enforcement, Local Fire Districts, Health Department,	Low	County, Homeland Security and other sources	On-going

Initiatives	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to new or existing structures	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Objectives Met	Existing policies, programs and resources to support implementation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Estimated Costs	Sources of Funding	Timeline
	and local level						RACES, Highway			
GC-11	Continue to provide tree trimming along roadways	Existing	Severe Storms, Severe Winter Storms	2,11	Emergency Services	Highway	Emergency Services	Low	Local Funding	On-going
GC-12	Interagency cooperation with Public Health, DSS, Aging and other agencies to identify vulnerable populations (elderly, homebound, homeless)	Existing	All	1,2,6,7,11	County EDT&P	Emergency Services	Public Health, DSS, Aging	Low	County and other available sources	On-going
GC-13	Develop a toolbox series on planning topics, model laws, and regulatory tools	New and Existing	All Hazards	3, 4	County EDT&P with support from NYS and other sources	County EDT&P	NYS DOS, NYS DEC, NYS OPRHP, NYS DHCR, Greenway and other agencies	Low - High	NYS DOS, NYS DHCR and other NYS and Federal sources	Short
GC-14	Assist local municipalities with training opportunities for municipal planning and zoning officials	New	All Hazards	3, 4, 5	County EDT&P and county agency resources	County EDT&P with support from NYS and other sources	GCSWCD, GC CCE, NYS DOS, NYS DEC, NYPF and other agencies	Low - High	NYS and other sources	Short
GC-15	Encourage the incorporation of conservation subdivision principals into subdivision review	New	Flood, Ground Failure	3, 4, 5	EDT&P can provide models and templates but it's up to the municipality to decide whether	County EDT&P and county agency resources	GCSWCD, GCLT, NYS DOS, NYS DEC and other agencies;	Low	CWC Local Technical Assistance Grants, NYS DOS Planning	Short

Initiatives	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to new or existing structures	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Objectives Met	Existing policies, programs and resources to support implementation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Estimated Costs	Sources of Funding	Timeline
					or not to adopt standards and guidelines		NYPF		Grants, Greenway and other NYS and Federal sources	
GC-16	Assist local municipalities in developing and updating site plan, subdivision, and zoning laws with specific development standards and guidelines	New	Flood, Ground Failure	3, 4, 5	EDT&P can provide templates but it's up to the municipality to decide whether or not to adopt standards and guidelines	EDT&P can provide models and templates but it's up to the municipality to decide whether or not to adopt standards and guidelines	NYS DOS, NYS DEC and other agencies; NYPF	Low-Medium		Short
GC-17	Encourage municipalities to incorporate sound development principals when reviewing development proposals	New	All Hazards	2, 4	EDP&T and county agency resources; GCIDA	EDT&P can provide templates but it's up to the municipality to decide whether or not to adopt standards and guidelines	NYS DOS, NYS DEC and other agencies; NYPF	Low		Short
GC-18	Encourage towns and villages to adopt comprehensive plans and land use regulations to foster sound development principals	New	All Hazards	2, 4	GCSWCD	EDP&T and county agency resources; GCIDA	NYS DOS, and other agencies	Low - High	TBD	Short
GC-19	Create and maintain a natural resources inventory	New and Existing	Flood, Ground Failure	3, 4	Greene County Legislature	TBD	GCSWCD, GC CCE, NYS DOS,	Low - High	TBD	Short

Initiatives	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to new or existing structures	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Objectives Met	Existing policies, programs and resources to support implementation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Estimated Costs	Sources of Funding	Timeline
	for Greene County						NYS DEC and other agencies			
GC-20	Authorize the Greene County Planning Board to review subdivisions under NYS GML239	New	All	2, 4	Greene County Planning		EDP&T			Short
GC-21	Undertake a countywide comprehensive plan that would gather input from individual municipalities and take into consideration existing local comprehensive plans and regulatory tools to implement sound development principals	New and Existing	All	3, 4	EDP&T and county agency resources		NYS DOS, NYS OPRHP, GCIDA	Medium	NYS DHCR TA Grants, NYS DOS, Greenway and other sources	Long
GC-22	Work with existing agencies and organizations to develop open space strategies and conservation standards to be met by new development projects	New	Flood, Ground Failure	2, 4	County agency resources	EDP&T and county agency resources	GCSWCD, GCLT, NYS DOS, NYS DEC and other agencies	Low - High	TBD	Short/Ongoing
GC-23	Address slope failures – County Road 30, County	Existing	Ground Failure	2,10, 11	County agency resources	County agency resources	various grant sources	Low - High		Short

Initiatives	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to new or existing structures	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Objectives Met	Existing policies, programs and resources to support implementation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Estimated Costs	Sources of Funding	Timeline
	Road 20 and three slides along County Road 02. Other Slope failure prevention activities.									
GC-24	Replace culvert along County Route 61 at Sickles Creek (upsized structure to a 16' span. Other large culver upsizing replacement	Existing	Flood	2,10, 11	County agency resources; various grant sources	County agency resources	various grant sources including HMA	Low - High	FEMA Mitigation Grant Programs and local budget	Long
GC-25	In Cairo, there is a reoccurring flood problem at the County Office complex located in the floodplain of the Shingle Kill Creek. In January 1996 and September 1999, the Shingle Kill flooded the building's basement and heating system. Consider elevating utilities vulnerable to flood.	Existing	Flood	2, 7, 11	Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	County agency resources; various grant sources	HMA	High	Local budget	Short
GC-26	Evaluate the feasibility of implementing a Reverse 911 System in Greene County. In the event of flash flooding associated	Existing	All Hazards	1,7,9,11	Emergency Services	Greene County Emergency Management	Towns of Windham and Ashland and Batavia Watershed District	High	County Budget	Long Term

Initiatives	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to new or existing structures	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Objectives Met	Existing policies, programs and resources to support implementation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Estimated Costs	Sources of Funding	Timeline
	with the Batavia Kill Watershed District Dams, there is a limited time for traditional evacuation of a large number of properties. Also, many roads leading to the inundated area will be closed. Use of a Reverse 911 system would allow emergency responders to pre-record a message and send it out to all people within the inundation zone, alerting them to specific evacuation protocol.									
GC-27	Conduct continued public and stakeholder outreach to promote awareness of this Plan and obtain ongoing public and stakeholder input. Specific activities shall include maintaining the public HMP website, media releases, maintaining copies of the plan in town	Both	All	9	GCOEM	GC Public Information Office; Local OEMs and stakeholders	Low	County Operating budget	Short	M



Initiatives	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to new or existing structures	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Objectives Met	Existing policies, programs and resources to support implementation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Estimated Costs	Sources of Funding	Timeline
	halls, and may include public meetings.									

Note(s): 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 County 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	GC-3, 5, & 18, & 27	GC-3, 5, 7, & 18	GC-3 & 9	GC-3	GC-3, 7, 8, 10 & 12, 26	GC-1 & 3
Flooding (riverine, flash, coastal and urban flooding)	GC-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25 & 27	GC-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24 & 25	GC-2, 3, 4 & 9	GC-3, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21 & 22	GC-2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 26	GC-1, 3, 23, 24, 25
Ground Failure	GC-3, 4, 5, 13, 19, 22, 23 & 27	GC-3, 4, 5, 13, 19 & 22	GC-3, 4 & 9	GC-3, 4, 13, 19 & 22	GC-3, 5, 8, 10, 12	GC-1 & 3
Severe Storms (windstorms, thunderstorms, hail, lightning and tornados)	GC-2, 3, 4, 5, 11 & 27	GC-1, 2, 3, 4 & 5	GC-2, 3, 4 & 9	GC-3	GC-2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12 & 26	GC-3
Severe Winter Storm (heavy snow, blizzards, ice storms)	GC-3, 5, 11 & 27	GC-3 & 5	GC-3 & 9	GC-3	GC-3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, & 26	GC-3

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)
GC-1A	4	H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
GC-1B	4	H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
GC-2	11	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
GC-3	11	M	M	Y	N (Yes for 5 year update)	Y	H
GC-4	4	H	L	Y	N	Y	H
GC-5	11	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
GC-6	2	H	M	Y	N	N	M
GC-7	2	H	M	Y	N	N	M
GC-8	2	M	M	Y	Y	N	M
GC-9	3	L	L	Y	N	Y	H
GC-10	11	L	L	Y	N	Y	H
GC-11	2	L	L	Y	Y	Y	H
GC-12	5	L	L	Y	N	Y	M
GC-13	2	L	L	Y	N	N	L
GC-14	3	L	L	Y	N	N	L
GC-15	3	L	L	Y	Y	N	M
GC-16	3	L	L	Y	N	Y	H
GC-17	2	L	L	Y	N	Y	H
GC-18	2	L	L	Y	N	Y	H
GC-19	2	L	L	Y	N	Y	H
GC-20	2	L	L	Y	N	Y	H
GC-21	2	L	L	Y	Y	N	M
GC-22	2	L	L	Y	N	Y	H
GC-23	3	M	M	Y	Y	N	M
GC-24	3	M	M	Y	Y	N	M
GC-25	3	M	M	Y	Y	N	M
GC-26	3	M	M	Y	Y	N	M
GC-27	1	L	L	Y	N	Y	M

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

## 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.

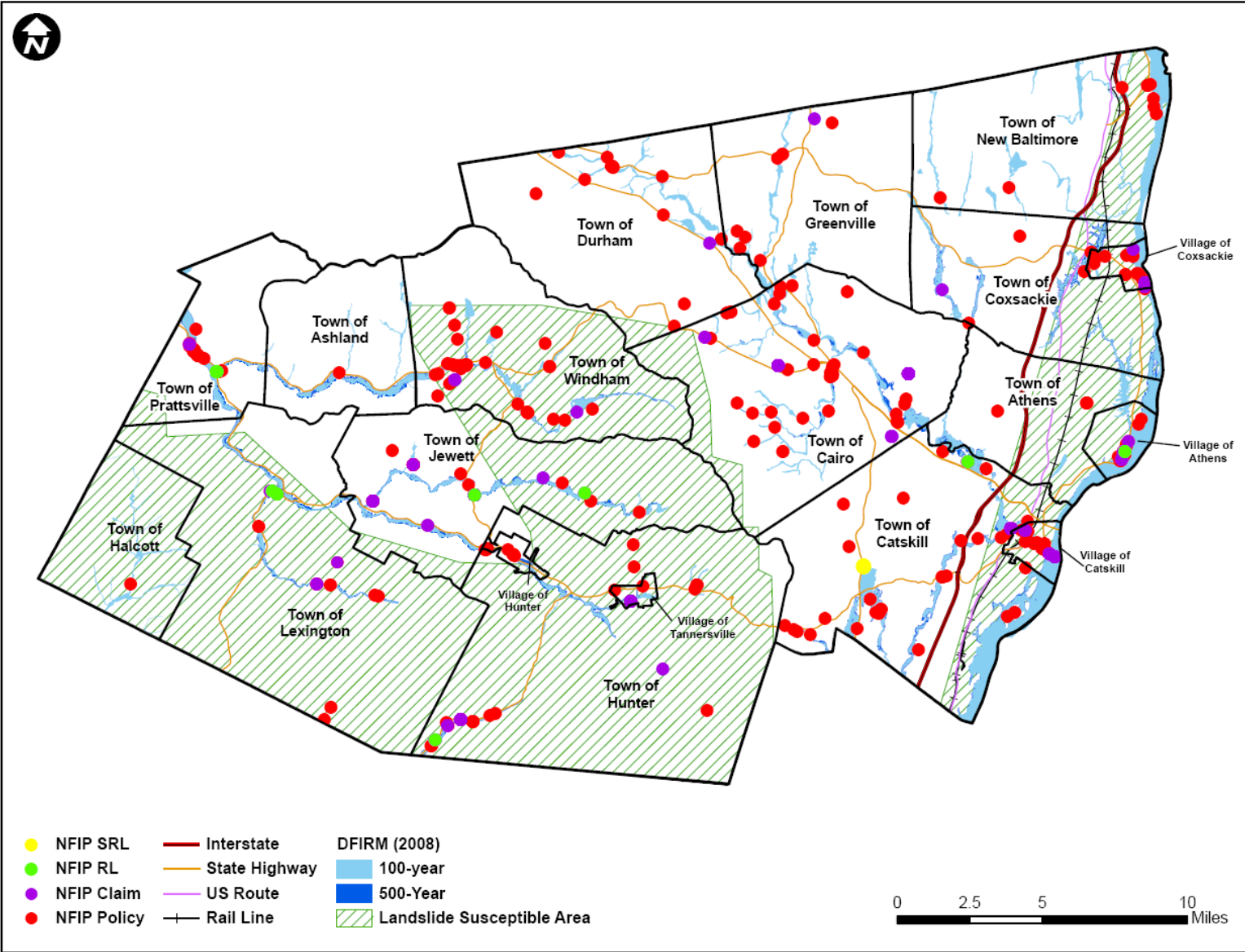
Prioritization of initiatives was based on above definitions:

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

### I.) FUTURE NEEDS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND RISK/VULNERABILITY

### J.) HAZARD AREA EXTENT LOCATION

A hazard area extent and location map has been generated and is provided below for Greene County to illustrate the probable areas impacted within the County. 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 County has significant exposure. Additional 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.