

## 9.9 VILLAGE OF COXSACKIE

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

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

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Mark R. Evans, Mayor Village of Coxsackie 119 Mansion St. Coxsackie, NY 12051-1018 518-731-5555 <a href="mailto:mevans@statetel.com">mevans@statetel.com</a>	Valerie Murphy, Village Clerk Village of Coxsackie 119 Mansion St. Coxsackie, NY 12051 518-731-2718 <a href="mailto:vmurphy@villageofcoxsackie.com">vmurphy@villageofcoxsackie.com</a>

### B.) VILLAGE PROFILE

#### *Population*

2,782 (estimated 2007 U.S. Census)

#### *Location*

The Village of Coxsackie is located in the eastern part of the Town of Coxsackie, located within Greene County. The Village has a total area of 2.6 square miles, of which 2.2 square miles is land and 0.4 square miles is water. The Village of Coxsackie is located on the west bank of the Hudson River and is near U.S. Route 9W.

#### *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 Upper Village (West Coxsackie) was the first settlement in the Village. At the start of the 1800s, the present Village was purchased by Eliakim Reed, where he established a small wharf. The present business district of the Village was laid out in 1810 and grew rapidly due to the shipping of farm goods and ice to the New York City area by way of the Hudson River. The Village of Coxsackie was incorporated on April 5, 1867.

***Governing Body Format***

Mayor and 4 Trustees

***Growth/Development Trends***1. Hamlet-on-the-Hudson

500 Units with 18 hole golf course and restaurant. ( In planning stages)

2. UMH Proposal

150 modular homes to be developed within five years. ( In planning stages)

3. 2 Million Gallon Water Tank

2 million gallon tank to supply water to Village residents and town projects that have been proposed. ( Design should be completed in May 2009 and then this will be put out to bid.)

4. Village / Town Joint Highway Garage

Per Greene County Comprehensive Economic Plan (2007):

<b>Town and Village of Coxsackie</b>	
<u>Residential</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation subdivisions or the use of PUDs are preferred along with low-density developments.</li> <li>• More development is allotted for the Sleepy Hollow community.</li> <li>• Bailey Street (west) is encouraged to have increased residential development.</li> <li>• Single-family residential is encouraged within the County Route 9 and Kings Road area.</li> <li>• Hamlet on the Hudson: Located on Farm and Market Road, this 18-hole golf course community is proposed to include 554 condominiums, a 130,000 square foot clubhouse and restaurant, a 400 person catering, gym, indoor water park and other amenities and services.</li> <li>• United Mobile Home is in the early stages of planning for the development of large senior land leased community.</li> </ul>
<u>Commercial</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage commercial uses and subdivisions in appropriately zoned areas along Route 9W.</li> <li>• Encourage light commercial, industrial, and municipal services on Bailey Street (east)</li> </ul>
<u>Waterfront</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Riverfront revitalization including commercial, recreation, retail, and water-based commerce and activities.</li> </ul>
<u>Industrial</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Green County Industrial Development Agency has several large parcels available for in industrial development or office parks within the Town of Coxsackie.</li> </ul>

**C.) NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY SPECIFIC TO THE VILLAGE**

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment
Flood / Ice Jam	Not applicable	March, 1896	Not available
Ice Jam	Not applicable	March, 1936	Not available
Flood (Hurricane Diane)	DR-45	August, 1955	Not available
Flood (Hurricane Katie)	DR-52	October, 1955	Not available
Snowstorm / Extreme Cold	Not applicable	January, 1961	Not available
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	January, 1963	Not available
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	February, 1963	Not available
Snowstorm / Extreme cold	Not applicable	January, 1964	Not available
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	January, 1971	Not available
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	February, 1971	Not available
Flood (Tropical Storm Agnes)	Not applicable	June, 1972	\$806,000 (countywide)
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	February, 1980	Not available
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	January, 1981	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
TSTM	Not applicable	July, 1995	\$60,000
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
TSTM / Lightning	Not applicable	June, 1996	\$29,000
Snowstorm	Not applicable	March / April, 1997	\$709,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	May, 1998	\$40,000
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)

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment
Snowstorm	EM-3173	December 2002 / January 2003	\$29,000
Snowstorm	EM-3184	February, 2003	Not available
Landslide	Not applicable	March 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<sup>a</sup>  
**Number of FEMA Identified Severe Repetitive Flood Loss Properties:** 0<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> 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 <sup>a, c</sup>	Probability of Occurrence	Risk Ranking Score (Probability x Impact)	Hazard Ranking <sup>b</sup>
4	Earthquake	\$32,238,000 <sup>e</sup>	Low	10	Low
1	Flood	\$14,936,000 <sup>e</sup>	High	54	High
3	Ground Failure	Not available <sup>f</sup>	Medium	24	Medium
1	Severe Storm	\$848,297 <sup>d</sup>	High	54	High
2	Severe Winter Storm	\$23,743,200 <sup>d</sup>	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. 100% of the general building stock in the Village of Coxsackie 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	Y	N	N	N	
3) Subdivision Ordinance	Y	N	N	N	
4) NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (if you are in the NFIP, you <b>must</b> have this.)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Effective Date: 4/25/2008
5) Growth Management	N	N	N	N	
6) Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	Y	Y	Y	N	
7) Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance	N	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	?	N	Y	Y	
14) Post Disaster Recovery Plan	?	N	N	N	
15) Post Disaster Recovery Ordinance	?	N	N	N	
16) Real Estate Disclosure req.	N	N	N	N	
17) Other Snow Emergency Parking Regulations	Y	N	N	N	Local Law #10, Article 9, Chapter 129. August 11, 2008

**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 Engineering
2) Engineer(s) or Professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Y	Delaware Engineering
3) Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Y	Delaware Engineering
4) NFIP Floodplain Administrator (if you are in the NFIP, you <b>must</b> have one.)	Y	Donald Daoust, Building Inspector
5) Surveyor(s)	Y	Sal Santos ( Land Surveyor)
6) Personnel skilled or trained in “GIS” applications	Y	Sal Santos (Land Surveyor) Rene VanSchaack, Greene IDA
7) Resource Professional familiar with natural hazards in the Village of Coxsackie.	Y	Rene vanschaack, Greene IDA
8) Emergency Manager	Y	Donald Daoust
9) Grant Writer(s)	Y	Victor Cornelius
10) Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Y	Village Clerk Office

### 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	Water/Sewer
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	No
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)	Yes
11) Other	Don't Know

### 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
VCX-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
VCX-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
VCX-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)				
VCX-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
VCX-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
VCX-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
VCX-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
VCX-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
VCX-8	Relocation of West Coxsackie sewer trunk line along the Coxsackie Creek to eliminate repetitive flooding problems and overloading to the West Coxsackie sewer pump station	Existing	Flooding	2, 3, 6, 10, 11	Village of Coxsackie	County and Regional agencies (as appropriate for initiative)	High	Greene IDA, existing programs and grant funds, Village f Coxsackie funds	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
VCX-9	Complete drainage assessment and design/implement drainage improvements to remedy a repetitive flooding problem at the Bailey Street rail road crossing. Repetitive flooding frequently results in road closure cutting off a critical access route into and out of the village. Remedial solutions would include increased drainage conveyance capacity combined with SW attenuation in the form of stormwater ponds	Existing	Flooding	2, 3, 6, 10, 11	Village of Coxsackie	Greene County Highway, Town of Coxsackie, CSX railroad,	\$500,000 to \$750,000	HMGP, other grants	Short term
VCX-10	Complete drainage assessment and design/implement improvements to remedy repetitive flooding of the NYS Route 385/CSX underpass. Repetitive flooding frequently results in closure of the main route into and out of the village. Remedies would include improvements to conveyance system and reconfiguration of SW outfall to eliminate back water effect when Coxsackie creek is at flood stage	Existing	Flooding	2, 3, 6, 10, 11	NYS DOT/Village of Coxsackie	NYS DOT, Greene Land Trust (out fall is near GLT property)	\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	NYS DOT, CSX Rail, Village of Coxsackie, grants and other program funds	Short term
VCX-11	Work cooperatively with the Town of Coxsackie to undertake the design and implementation of a series	Existing	Flooding	2, 3, 6, 10, 11	Village/Town of Coxsackie	Town of Coxsackie, NYS Correctional	\$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000	HMGP, Village, Town, 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
	of shallow flood attenuation basins to reduce flooding along the Coxsackie creek. Initial assessments indicate that 4-6 structures placed on strategic waterways feeding the Coxsackie creek would have an immediate benefit. Such structures would be similar to an existing structure already constructed by the Greene IDA on an unnamed tributary located east of NYS Route 81. Basins would be designed as wetland cells and would provide secondary benefits due to wetland creation as well as habitat value for endangered species known to be in this area. Potential sites include former farm land located on the grounds of Coxsackie and Greene Correctional facilities					services, Greene land trust, NYSDEC, Army Corp of engineers			
VCX-12	Install retaining wall or sheet pilings to stop slope failure between 17 and 27 Riverside Avenue. The two houses and road are vulnerable to ground failure by river.	Existing	Ground Failure	2, 3, 6, 10, 11	Village Engineer	Village DPW, NYSEMO	High	PDM, HMGP	Long
VCX-13	Stabilize west side of Kings Road. Slope failure has occurred and southbound lane is collapsing.	Existing	Ground Failure	2, 3, 6, 10, 11	Village Engineer	Village DPW, NYSEMO	High	PDM, HMGP	Short, OG
VCX-14	Rebuild retaining wall and provide drainage in wall to	Existing	Ground Failure	2, 3, 6, 10, 11	Village Engineer	Village DPW, NYSEMO	High	PDM, HMGP	Long, DOF

Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to new or existing assets	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support agencies	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline
	prevent wall failure and avoid danger of collapse of the four houses that are 14' below the wall on New Street between 44 and 52 on northbound lane.								
VCX-15	Stabilize Church Street (from 56-58 Church Street). North side of road has been collapsing for 30 years and is sliding down embankment.	Existing	Ground Failure	2, 3, 6, 10, 11	Village Engineer	Village DPW, NYSEMO	High	PDM, HMGP	Long
VCX-16	Improve drainage between Getty station and rescue squad on Mansion street to avoid mosquito breeding and flooding in local cellars.	Existing	Flood	2, 3, 6, 10, 11	Village Engineer	Village DPW, NYSEMO	High	PDM, HMGP	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 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	VCX-3, VCX-7	VCX-3, VCX-7	VCX-3, VCX-7	VCX-3, VCX-7	VCX-3, VCX-5, VCX-6, VCX-7	VCX-3, VCX-7
Flooding (riverine, flash, coastal and urban flooding)	VCX-2, VCX-3, VCX-4, VCX-7	VCX-1, VCX-2, VCX-3, VCX-4, VCX-7	VCX-1, VCX-2, VCX-3, VCX-4, VCX-7	VCX-3, VCX-7	VCX-2, VCX-3, VCX-5, VCX-6, VCX-7	VCX-3, VCX-7, VCX-16
Ground Failure	VCX-3, VCX-7	VCX-3, VCX-7	VCX-3, VCX-7	VCX-3, VCX-7	VCX-3, VCX-5, VCX-6, VCX-7	VCX-3, VCX-7, VCX-8, VCX-9, VCX-10, VCX-11, VCX-12, VCX-13, VCX-14, VCX-15
Severe Storms (windstorms, thunderstorms, hail, lightning and tornados)	VCX-2, VCX-3, VCX-4, VCX-7	VCX-1, VCX-2, VCX-3, VCX-4, VCX-7	VCX-1, VCX-2, VCX-3, VCX-4, VCX-7	VCX-3, VCX-7	VCX-2, VCX-3, VCX-5, VCX-6, VCX-7	VCX-3, VCX-7
Severe Winter Storm (heavy snow, blizzards, ice storms)	VCX-3, VCX-7	VCX-3, VCX-7	VCX-3, VCX-7	VCX-3, VCX-7	VCX-3, VCX-5, VCX-6, VCX-7	VCX-3, VCX-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)
VCX-1A	3	H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
VCX-1B	3	H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
VCX-2	9	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
VCX-3	11	M	M	Y	N (Yes for 5 year update)	Y	H
VCX-4	9	H	L	Y	N	Y	H
VCX-5	4	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
VCX-6	4	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
VCX-7	11	M-H	L-M	Y	Dependant on specific initiative	Dependant on specific initiative	M-H (dependant)
VCX-8	5	H	High	Y	Y	N	M
VCX-9	5	M	Medium	Y	Y	Y	M
VCX-10	5	M	Medium	Y	Y	Y	M
VCX-11	5	M	Medium	Y	Y	Y	M
VCX-12	5	H	High	Y	Y	N	M
VCX-13	5	M	High	N	Y	N	M
VCX-14	5	H	High	Y	Y	N	M
VCX-15	5	M	High	N	Y	N	L
VCX-16	5	L	High	N	N	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.

### 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:

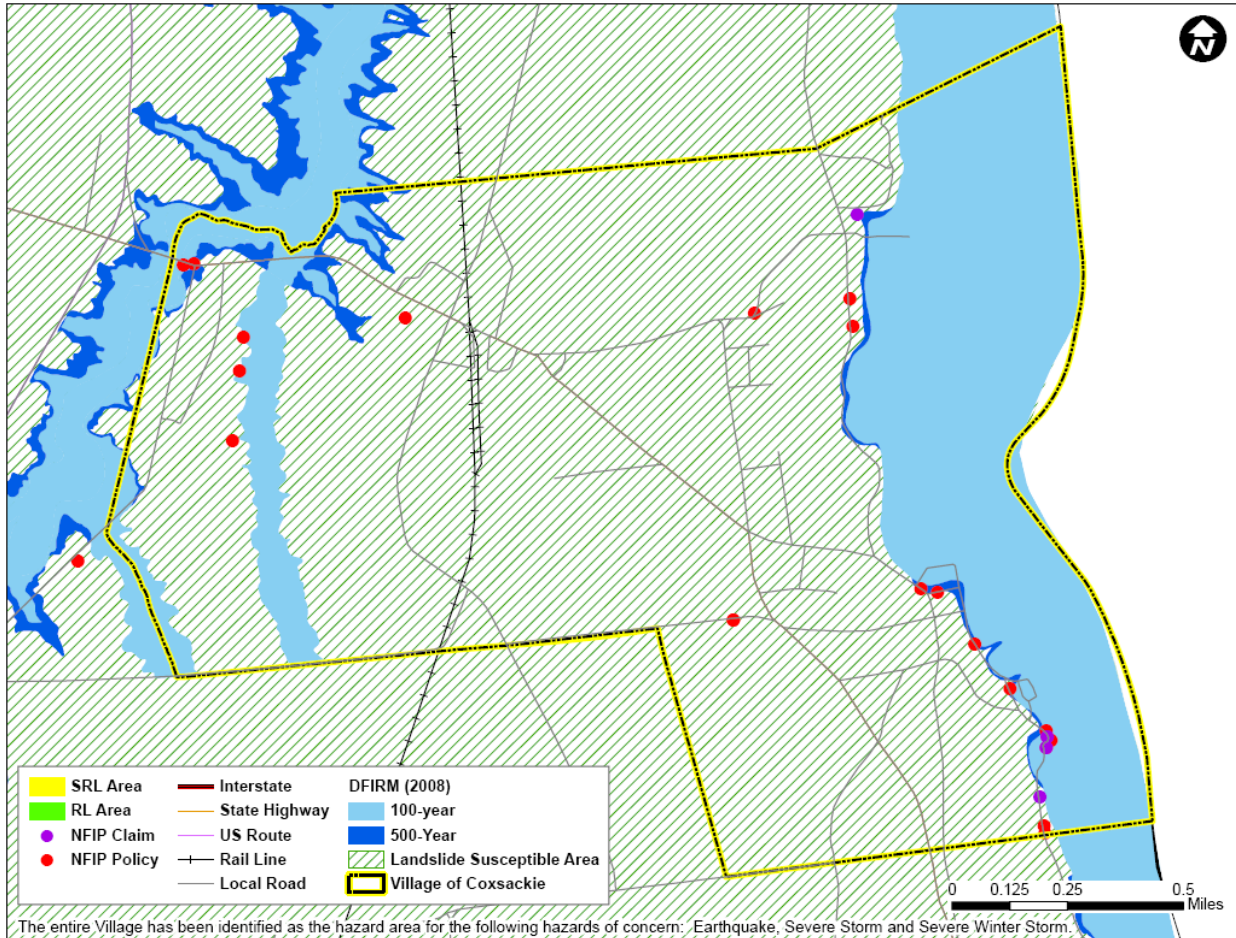
Prioritization of initiatives was based on parameters other than stated above:

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

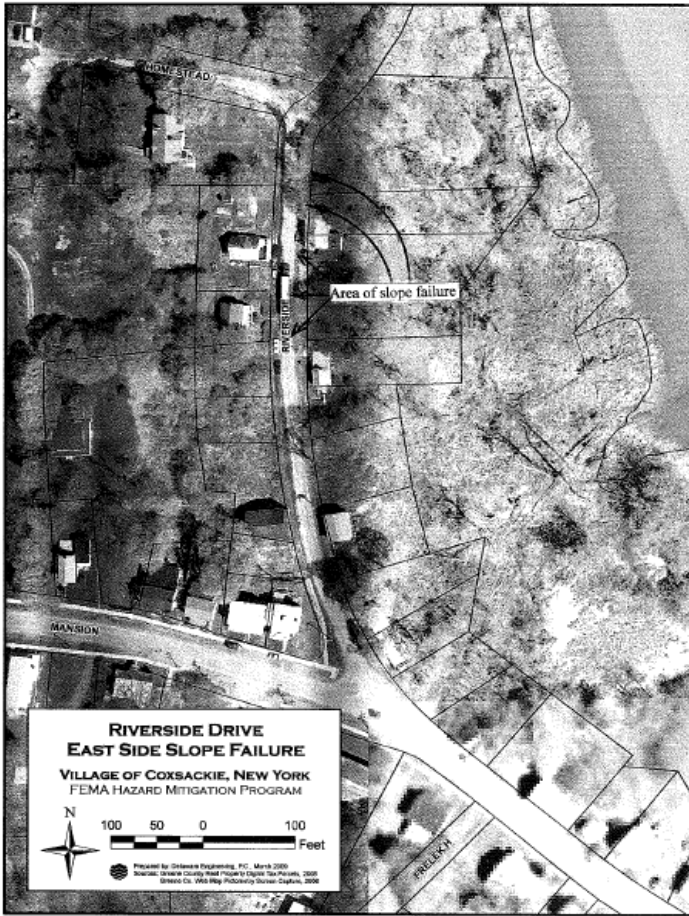


Sources: FEMA DFIRM, 2008; FEMA Region II, 2008; Greene County Planning and Economic Development, 2008; NYSDPC, 2008

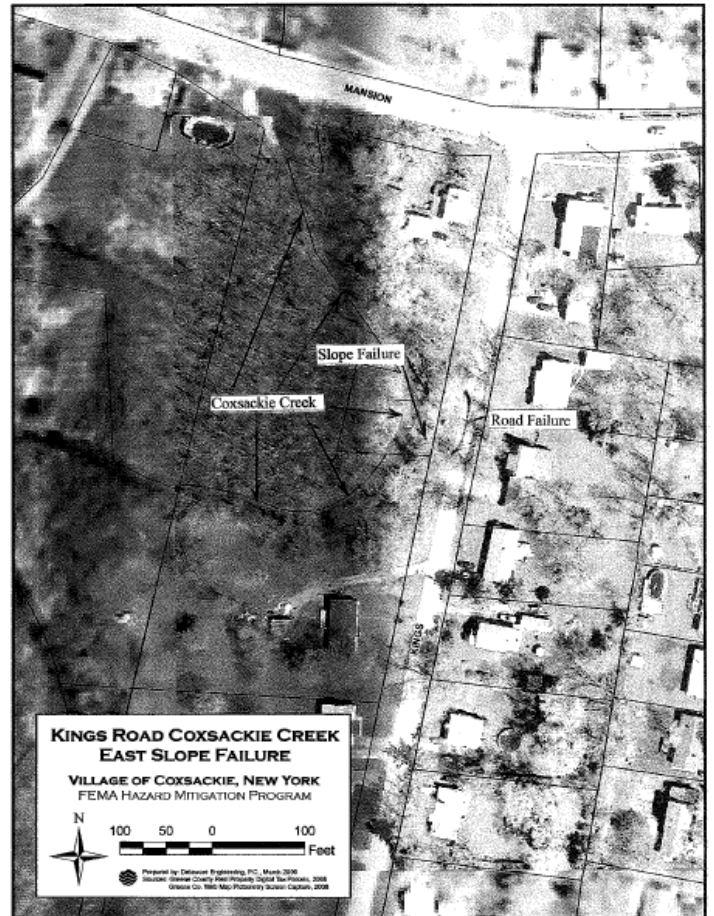
Notes: DFIRM = Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map. NFIP = National Flood Insurance Program; RL = Repetitive Loss; SRL = Severe Repetitive Loss

### K.) ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

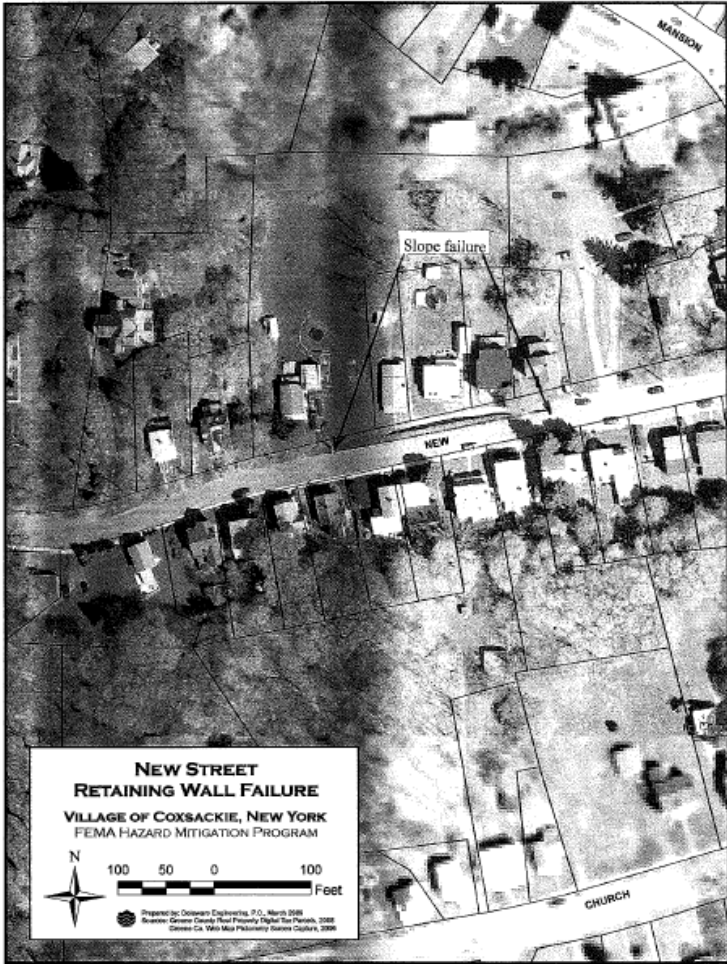
Project location overview maps are provided in the following pages for selected mitigation actions.



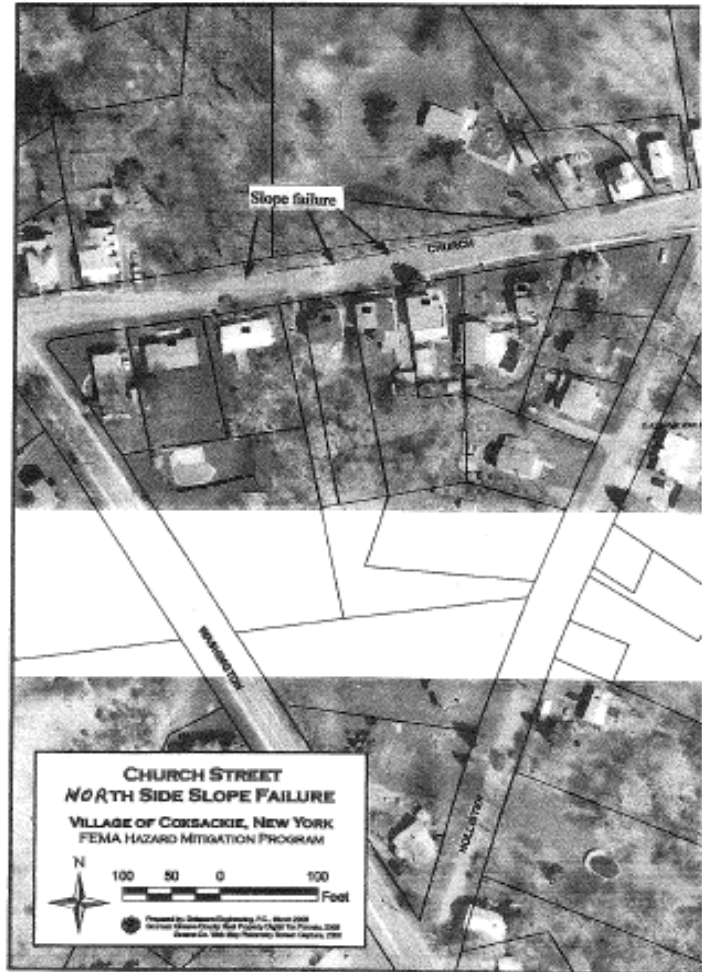
Mitigation action VCX-12



Mitigation action VCX-13



Mitigation action VCX-14



Mitigation action VCX-15



Mitigation action VCX-16