26. TOWN OF WHITE HALL

This jurisdictional annex to the Washington County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of White Hall with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of White Hall, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses White Hall's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

26.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of White Hall identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments.

Table A summarizes local officials who participated in the development of the annex. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table A. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: John Roxzell, Town Supervisor Address: 57 Skenesborough Drive – Suite 1 Whitehall, NY 12887 Phone Number: (518) 499-1535 Email: jrozell@washingtoncountyny.gov	Name/Title: Address: Phone Number: Email:
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: John Roxzell, Town Supervisor	

26.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

26.2.1 Community Classifications

Table B summarizes classifications for community programs available to White Hall.

Table B. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	4/4Y	9/25/15
NYSDEC Climate Smart Community	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable

26.2.2 Community Profile

The Town of Whitehall is located in the northern region of Washington County. The Town is bordered to the north by the Village of Whitehall and the State of Vermont, to the east by the Town of Hampton, to the south by the Towns of Fort Ann and Granville, and to the west by the Town of Fort Ann. The following hamlets are found in the Town: East Whitehall and Grays Corner. Brown Pond, Mettawee River, and Wood Creek are major bodies of water found throughout the Town. Whitehall is described as being the birthplace of the United States Navy during the Revolutionary War. The Town has a total area of 58.8 square miles, of which, 57.6 square miles is land and 1.1 square miles is water. The Town is governed by the Town Board consisting of the board members and the town supervisor.

According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for the Town of White Hall was 1,558 which makes up 2.5 percent of the county. Data from the 2022 American Community Survey indicates that 11.3 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 30.5 percent is 65 years of age or older, 4.3 percent is non-English speaking, 1.8 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 17.7 percent is considered disabled.

26.3 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of White Hall's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

Each jurisdiction has unique assets, vulnerabilities and overall risk. A multi-jurisdictional plan needs to identify every hazard (from the whole planning area). In hazard mitigation planning, risk is the potential for damage or loss when natural hazards interact with people or assets, as shown below. These assets may be buildings, infrastructure or

natural and cultural resources. A risk assessment is a robust, data-driven analysis. It explains what might happen. It also finds where the local jurisdiction is vulnerable to hazards.

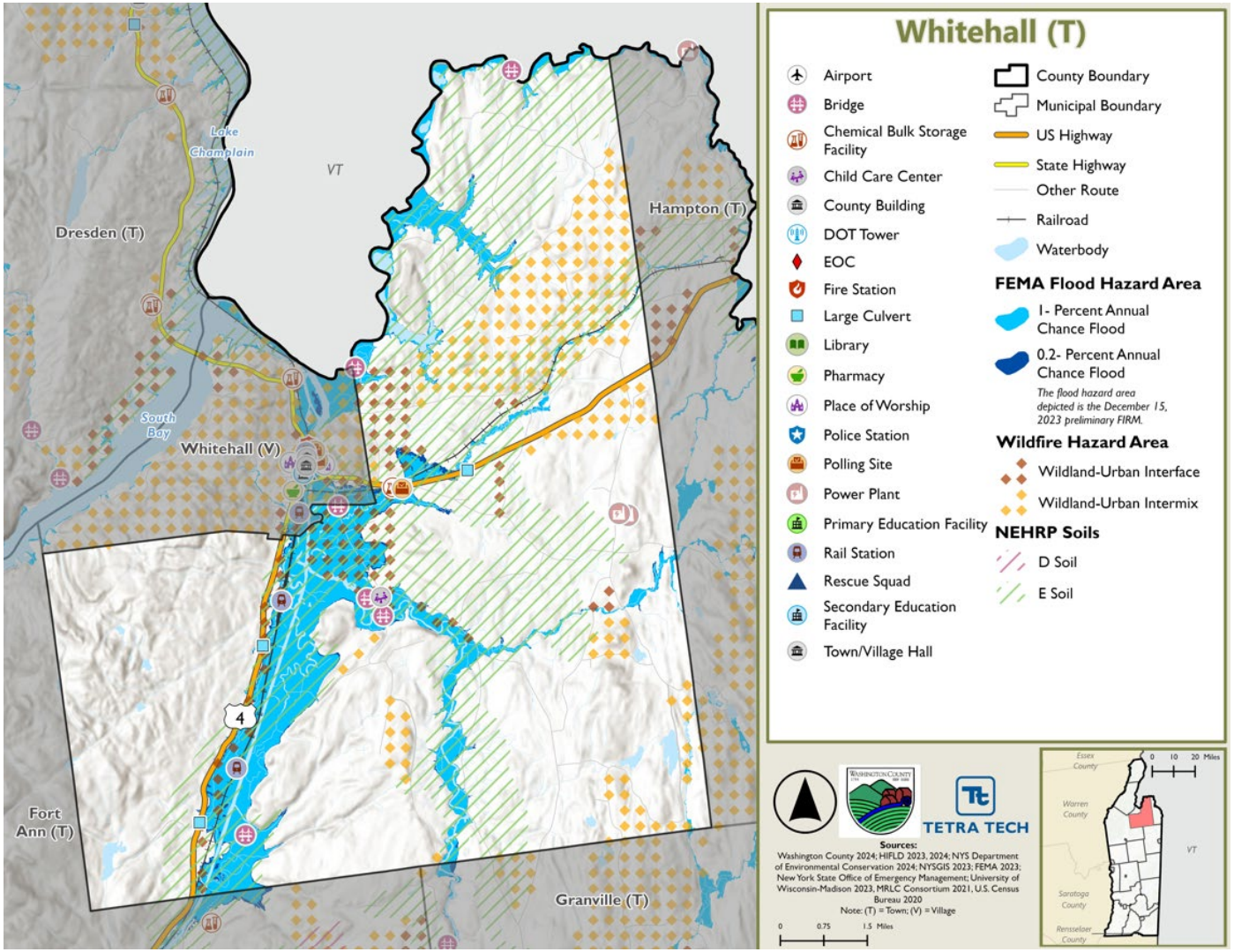
Each community must describe how the selected hazards affect its jurisdiction. Some hazards will have similar effects across the area: extreme temperatures, windstorms, winter weather, drought, heavy rain, etc. Some have a smaller location and will vary based on geography. Multi-jurisdictional plans must explain these differences.

Risk is the relationship, or overlap, between hazards and community assets. The smaller the overlap, the lower the risk.

26.3.1 Hazard Area

Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 1. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which White Hall has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 1. White Hall FEMA Flood, Wildfire, and Earthquake Hazard Area



26.3.2 Previous Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in White Hall is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table C provides details on loss and damage in White Hall during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table C. Hazard Event History in White Hall

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in White Hall
January 20, 2020 - May 11, 2023	Disease Outbreak (FEMA-DR-4480)	Yes	The first confirmed case of the 2019 Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) in the United States was reported on January 20, 2020. Washington County reported over 19,000 positive cases and more than 1,200 fatalities.	The Town had to close office. The Town also paid employees to stay home.
August 10, 2020	Tornado	-	Scattered storms produced an EF1 tornado in Washington County. The tornado had 90 mph wind speeds, causing shingle and roof damage to homes and uprooting trees. The County had approximately $75,000 in property damage and $10,000 in crop damage.	The Town did not record any damages or losses. However, this does not meet impacts were not felt to the community for this event.
August 24, 2020	Heavy Rain and Flooding	-	Scattered storms impacted parts of Washington County, bringing between four and six inches of rain. This led to 8 flooded roadways, 21 flooded structures, 1 water rescue, several cars partially submerged, and the Whitehall Junior-Senior High School being significantly damaged by the flood waters. Overall, 40 homes and 13 businesses or non-profit organizations sustained damage totaling approximately $16 million in property damage.	Storm sewers were not well maintained and were plugged so were overwhelmed by heavy rain and led to flooding. This event flooded roads, homes, and even Town and Village offices. Whitehall high school was flooded the worst of all. Cars were submerged in flood waters near Intersection of Route 4 and Route 22 in the town of Whitehall. Gilmore Street was flooded with a car partially submerged in flood waters. Broadway Street in the town of Whitehall was flooded, with an estimated 4 to 5 feet of water. The NYS canal system has a

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in White Hall
				dam/lock the northernmost point of the NYS Champlain Canal that has recently been used more effectively (opening) to prevent flooding from rain events.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)
FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency
DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)
N/A = Not applicable

According to the NOAA-NCEI Storm Database, the following hazard events occurred within the Town between 2018 and 2024. *Note: only events below the FEMA declaration threshold as well as greater than or equal to $1,000 in property damage and/or resulted in fatalities were included in the table.*

Table D. Hazard Event History Below Declaration Threshold

Event Date	Estimated Property Damages	Estimated Injuries and Deaths	Description	Please describe event impacts to people, community services, buildings and infrastructure. You may also include information on response and recovery efforts.
May 6, 2018	$1,000	0	Minor to moderate flooding occurred along the south end of Lake Champlain in the village of Whitehall. Yards were flooded along Lower Main Street and North William Street, and water partially surrounded a building at the Whitehall RV Campground.	No known or recorded impacts.

Source: NOAA-NCEI, 2025

26.3.3 Critical Facilities

Table E. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event		
L.E.A.P. AT WHITEHALL	Child Care Center	N	N	-	Facility is located outside of the floodplain.

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event		
Highway Garage	Polling Site	Y	Y	2025-WhiteHall-5	-
C180013	Large Culvert	N	N	-	Facility is located outside of the floodplain.
C180012	Large Culvert	Y	Y	2025-WhiteHall-5	-
C180092	Large Culvert	N	N	-	Facility is located outside of the floodplain.
C180093	Large Culvert	N	Y	2025-WhiteHall-5	-
C180094	Large Culvert	Y	Y	2025-WhiteHall-5	-
Whitehall Yard	Rail Station	Y	Y	2025-WhiteHall-5	-
CPC 74	Rail Station	N	Y	2025-WhiteHall-5	-
C35	Bridge	Y	Y	-	Bridge built above the 0.2% flood level.
C112	Bridge	Y	Y	-	Bridge built above the 0.2% flood level.
C154	Bridge	Y	Y	-	Bridge built above the 0.2% flood level.
CL157	Bridge	N	N	-	Facility is located outside of the floodplain.
C197	Bridge	Y	Y	-	Bridge built above the 0.2% flood level.
CL204	Bridge	Y	Y	-	Bridge built above the 0.2% flood level.
COMMONWEALTH PLYWOOD, INC.	Chemical Bulk Storage Facility	N	N	-	Facility is located outside of the floodplain.
GORE MOUNTAIN SOLAR II	Power Plant	N	N	-	Facility is located outside of the floodplain.
HGS SOLAR I	Power Plant	N	N	-	Facility is located outside of the floodplain.

Source: Washington County 2024; HIFLD 2023, 2024; NYS Department of Environmental Conservation 2024; NYS GIS 2023

In addition to critical facilities that are exposed to flooding, there are no dams or high hazard dams within the Town of White Hall.

26.3.4 Local Hazard Impacts Assessment

In the table below representatives from the Town of White Hall Hazard Mitigation Planning Team assessed impacts of hazards on buildings, structures, facilities, infrastructure, community assets and systems, people and the local economy.

Table F. Local Hazard Impacts Assessment

Hazard Name	Local Impacts
Dam Failure	No known impacts
Earthquake	No known impacts
Extreme Temperature	No known impacts
Flood	Please see Local Hazard Impacts table above.
Severe Weather	No known impacts
Severe Winter Weather	No known impacts
Wildfire	No known impacts

26.3.5 Vulnerable Community Assets

In the table below representatives from the Town of White Hall Hazard Mitigation Planning Team assessed specific impacts to the assets included in the table below. If a community asset is not present in the municipality the Planning Team stated, 'Not Applicable.'

Table G. Vulnerable Community Assets

Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities	Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities
Agriculture	N/A	**Local Roads**	N/A
Airports	N/A	**Major Employers**	N/A
Area: Concentration of Businesses	N/A	**Medical Centers (non-hospital)**	N/A
Area: Concentration of Residences	N/A	**Natural Resources**	N/A
Bridges	N/A	**Neighborhoods**	N/A
City Hall/Courthouse	N/A	**Parks and Recreational Sites**	N/A
College/University	N/A	**Place of Worship**	N/A
Community Centers/Hubs	N/A	**Private Property**	12 residences and 6 businesses are impacted by Mettawee River flooding (99% ice jam events, 1% canal control)

Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities	Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities
Community Activities: major local events including festivals and economic drivers such as beaches, skiing, farming, fishing, etc.	N/A	**Public Transportation**	N/A
Cultural/Historic Buildings/Sites	N/A	**Schools (K-12)**	N/A
Culverts	N/A	**Small Businesses**	N/A
Elder-care Facilities	N/A	**Supermarkets/Grocery Stores**	N/A
Fire/Police Stations	N/A	**Transportation - Mobile Asset Storage**	N/A
Gas Stations	N/A	**Utilities**	N/A
Highways	N/A	**Wastewater Treatment Plants**	Part of the town is on Village Water and Sewer. Some is private wells and septic.
Hospitals	N/A	**Waterfront**	N/A
Other	N/A	**Drinking Water Resources**	N/A

26.3.6 Dams

The table below includes all Dams in the Town of White Hall. This dam data is sourced from NYSDEC's inventory of dams and lists selected attributes of each dam. The dam classification (high, medium or low) corresponds to dam hazard classifications:

- **Class A: Low Hazard** - Dam failure may cause relatively minor economic or environmental damage.
- **Class B: Intermediate Hazard** - Dam failure may cause significant economic or environmental damage, but loss of life is not expected. There are about 570 Intermediate Hazard dams in New York.
- **Class C: High Hazard** - Dam failure may cause loss of life or other severe consequences. There are about 427 High Hazard dams in New York.
- **Class D: No Hazard** - Dams which have failed or have been removed and no longer present a risk.

In 2019, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) announced the High Hazard Potential Dam (HHPD) Rehabilitation Grant Program, which has the potential to enhance New York's Dam Safety Program by providing technical, planning, design, and construction assistance in the form of grants for rehabilitation of eligible High Hazard Potential Dams (Class C dams).

Class C, or High Hazard Potential dams, are attributed to any dam whose failure or mis-operation will cause loss of human life and significant property damage. However, dams with other Classifications may still present real and present risks to people and property.

Table H. Dams Located in the Municipality

State ID	Name	River Name	Owners	Owner Type	Purposes	Classification
None Identified						

26.3.7 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I.

The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Impacts from a particular hazard may have decreased due to an implemented project or relocation of an asset that was previously at risk. Alternatively, risk may have increased because population has increased in a hazard prone area.

Table I. Hazard Ranking

Hazard Name	2018 Washington Co. Hazard Mitigation Plan Ranking	Frequency (2018 – present): Increased, Decreased, Stayed the Same	Impacts (2018 – present): Increased, Decreased, Stayed the Same	Description of frequency and impacts (2018 – present):	Future Events (present – 2030): Will Increase, Decrease, Stay the Same	2025 Update – Hazard Ranking
Dam Failure	N/A	No frequency.	Stayed the same.	No known impacts.	Stay the same.	Low
Earthquake	Medium	Stayed the same.	Stayed the same.	No known impacts.	Decrease.	Low
Extreme Temperature	N/A	No frequency.	Stayed the same.	No known impacts.	Stay the same.	Low
Flood	Medium	Stayed the same.	Stayed the same.	Flooding in flood prone areas.	Stay the same.	Medium
Severe Weather	High	Stayed the same.	Stayed the same.	Flooding in flood prone areas due to severe storm events.	Stay the same.	High
Severe Winter Weather	High	Stayed the same.	Stayed the same.	Severe winter weather events yearly.	Stay the same.	High
Wildfire	High	Stayed the same.	Stayed the same.	Wildfire susceptibility has not changed during the dryer months.	Stay the same.	High

26.4 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table J through Table M.

26.4.1 Development and Permitting

Table J. Development and Permitting Capability

Question	Answer
Does your municipality or the county issue building permits for development in your community?	Washington County
What is your process for tracking building permits?	Performed by Washington County
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Performed by Washington County
Does your community have a buildable land inventory? If yes, please describe.	There is limited space available for buildout within the Town.

Table K. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table L. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to 2024

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones	Description / Status of Development
No recent major development.					

Table M. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
No known or anticipated major development.					

26.5 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table A. is responsible for maintaining this information.

26.5.1 NFIP Statistics

Table N summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for White Hall.

Table N. White Hall NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	11
# Claims (Losses)	49
Total Loss Payments	$361,001.20
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	1
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA, 2024

26.5.2 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Flood Vulnerability Summary

Use Table O to collect information on your community's participation in and continued compliance with the NFIP. Also, note areas for improvement that could be potential mitigation actions. State the source of information if different from the one included

Table O. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Areas near the Mettawee River, Wood Creek, and Grey Lane are prone to flooding. Spring melt runoff causes flooding at the Mettawee River Bridge on Upper Turnpike Road. Grey Lane experiences complete cut-off during heavy rainfall.
Are areas of your community located in a floodplain (1% and .2%)? If yes, please describe.	Yes. The Town has areas within both the 1% and 0.2% annual chance flood zones.
Who is the Community Floodplain Administrator (FPA)? Do they serve any roles other than FPA? Do they have adequate training and capacity for this role?	Town Supervisor
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Washington County Department of Code Enforcement.
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No.
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law 1 of 1987 – Flood Damage Prevention Law.
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	Last amended in 1987.
When was the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) adopted, if applicable?	
Explain NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, inspections, engineering capability, GIS, etc.)	The FPA handles permit review and inspections. Washington County Code Enforcement enforces NYS Building and Fire codes, including floodplain construction.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in your community, if any?	Limited staffing and lack of certified floodplain managers. Updated flood maps are not yet digitized.

NFIP Topic	Comments
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If yes, what type of assistance/training is needed?	Yes. Training in substantial damage determination, GIS mapping, and NFIP compliance would be beneficial.
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations? What is the process to make sure these structures are brought into compliance?	Determinations are based on FEMA's 50% rule: if repair costs exceed 50% of market value, the structure must comply with current floodplain standards. Local officials assess damage and coordinate with property owners.
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	The cost of improvements is compared to the market value of the structure. If it exceeds 50%, it qualifies as substantial improvement.
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None reported in recent events.
Does the community track the number of buildings in the floodplain? If so, how many structures are in special flood hazard area (SFHA)?	Tracking is limited. Updated maps are pending. Estimated SFHA structures not specified.
How many structures (residential and non-residential) are exposed to flood risk within the community outside of the regulatory maps?	Not quantified.
Does the community maintain elevation records? If yes, please describe.	Elevation records are not systematically maintained. FEMA's BFE Viewer may be used for estimates.
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	Grey Lane and Mettawee River Bridge areas have flood risk but limited NFIP coverage.
How does the community teach property owners or other stakeholders about the importance flood insurance?	Outreach is limited. Information is available via town website and FEMA resources.
What digital sources (like the FEMA Map Service Center, National Flood Hazard Layer) or non-regulatory tools does your community use?	FEMA Map Service Center, National Flood Hazard Layer, and NYS GIS Clearinghouse.
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Zoning regulations and site plan reviews are in place. Flood risk is considered in development approvals.
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	Not specified in available records.
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No current participation.

26.6 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

The Town of White Hall conducted a comprehensive inventory and assessment of its existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that support the implementation of hazard mitigation strategies. As part of this process, the Hazard Mitigation Planning (HMP) Team conducted a detailed review of the Town's existing capabilities, comparing them against a comprehensive list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. It is important to note that the absence

of certain types of capabilities was not interpreted as a deficiency in local capabilities, but rather as a reflection of the Town's specific needs and context.

Volume I, *Chapter 13 Capability Assessment* and the *Capability Inventory and Assessment* section of the Washington County Jurisdictional Annex collectively outline the full range of capabilities available at the County level, which includes resources and programs that extend to and benefit the Town. For additional information on these shared resources and collaborative efforts, please refer to these resources.

The tables below provide a summary of jurisdictional-specific capabilities currently in effect that support hazard mitigation efforts. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for White Hall to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

26.6.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Planning and regulatory capabilities are the plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards. Table P summarizes ordinances that are available to White Hall. Table Q summarizes plans that are available to White Hall.

Ordinances

Table P. Ordinances

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality? Yes or No	Is the ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts? Is it adequately administered and enforced? How can this ordinance be expanded / improved to reduce risk?	Ordinance Name and Year	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
Building Codes	Yes	Washington County Codes	Building Code of New York State (NYS), Local Law #1	Washington County
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	See table above for more information.	Local Law 1 of 1987 – Flood Damage Prevention Law.	Supervisor
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	The NYS mandate requires sellers to disclose to potential buyers whether their property is located in a designated floodplain.	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
Site Plan Code	Yes	The Town's site plan code is a regulatory tool that governs how land within the Town can be developed or redeveloped.	Local Law #7 of 1990	Town Planning Board
Subdivision Code	Yes	This code is a set of local regulations that governs how land can be divided into smaller parcels for development or sale within the Town.	Local Law #6 of 1990	Town Board & Planning Board
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	The land use code is a set of local laws that regulate how land within the Town can be used and developed.	Local Law #6 of 1990	Town Board & Planning Board

Plans

Table Q. Planning Capabilities

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality? Yes or No	Does the plan address hazards? Can the plan be used to develop or implement mitigation actions? How can the plan be improved? How can it be integrated with the goals, objectives and proposed actions of this HMP?	Plan Name and Year	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
Comprehensive Plan	Yes	The comprehensive plan is a long-term, strategic document that outlines the Town's vision for future development and growth.	Comprehensive Plan, 2019	Planning Board
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	The CIP includes projects and initiatives in the Town's budget to complete.	Annual budget	Town Board

26.6.2 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table R. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality? Yes or No	Is each kind of staffing listed below adequate to enforce regulations? Has this kind of staff been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past / is currently? Is staff in need of additional resources or training?	# of Staff
Emergency Manager	Yes	Supervisor/Deputy Supervisor	two
Grant Writer	Yes	Contract as needed through RFP	Varies on contractor
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes	Washington County	Varies on County staff
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Contract as needed through RFP	Varies on contractor
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Contract as needed through RFP	Varies on contractor
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Contract as needed through RFP	Varies on contractor

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality? Yes or No	Is each kind of staffing listed below adequate to enforce regulations? Has this kind of staff been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past / is currently? Is staff in need of additional resources or training?	# of Staff
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board is involved in reviewing applications for developments such as buildings or fences, with a focus on safety, aesthetics, and compliance with zoning regulations.	Varies
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Highway Department is responsible for maintaining town roads, managing snow removal, and ensuring safe travel conditions throughout the year.	Highway Superintendent is Louis D. Pratt, II

26.6.3 Fiscal Capability

Table S. Fiscal Capabilities

Capability Type	Is this funding capability currently in use in the Municipality? If yes, please describe.
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	No
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	Yes
Other Federal (non-FEMA) funding programs	Yes
FEMA funding programs	Yes
Other State funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

26.6.4 Education and Outreach Capability

Table T. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Capability Type	Is this education and outreach capability currently in use in the Municipality? If yes, please describe.
Community Newsletter	Yes
Hazard awareness campaigns (such as Firewise, Storm Ready, Severe Weather Awareness Week, school programs, public events)	No
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Yes
Local News	
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Yes
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	Yes (Church organizations and food pantries, etc.)
Public information officer or communications office	Town government
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes, via the County
Other	No

26.6.5 Hazard Capability Assessment

Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. The HMP Team ranked the local government's capability to address risks and impacts of each hazard based on the risk and capability assessments performed above.

- *Strong: Capacity exists and effectively manages the impacts of this hazard.*
- *Moderate: Capacity exists but is not used or needs some improvement.*
- *Weak: Capacity exists and needs substantial improvement*
- *None: Capacity does not exist.*
- *N/A: This hazard is not a risk to my community.*

Table U. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity: Strong, Moderate, Weak, None
Dam Failure	N/A – If dam failed it would inundate the Village but not within the Town boundary.
Earthquake	Moderate
Extreme Temperature	Strong
Flood	Moderate

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity: Strong, Moderate, Weak, None
Pandemic	Strong
Severe Weather	Strong
Severe Winter Weather	Strong
Wildfire	Strong – Strong fire department and strong mutual aid agreements with neighboring jurisdictions and Vermont. Strong emergency management at the County supports local capacity as well.

26.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

26.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

The table below indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2018 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex

Table V. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

T. White Hall-1 — County Route 10 Erosion Control		
Hazards Addressed	☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	Town DPW	
Supporting Agency / Department	Lake Champlain-Lake George Regional Planning Board	
Action Location	County Route 10	
Summary of Original Problem	Eroding slope sides along the roadway can lead to flooding, closed roadways, impacting accessibility, and contributing to significant sediment loads to the stream. Roadway is more prone to inundation during periods of heavy rain.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	County Route 10 – install five stone check dams and hydroseed with conservation mix	
Action Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☒Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	Completed	
Please describe the current status selection:	Completed.	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	N/A	
If discontinue, explain why	Completed.	
T. White Hall-2 — Welch-Tanner-Truthville Intersection Erosion Control		

Hazards Addressed	☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	Town DPW	
Supporting Agency / Department	Lake Champlain-Lake George Regional Planning Board	
Action Location	Welch-Tanner-Truthville Intersection	
Summary of Original Problem	Eroding slope sides along the roadway can lead to flooding, closed roadways, impacting accessibility, and contributing to significant sediment loads to the stream. Roadway is more prone to inundation during periods of heavy rain.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Welch-Tanner-Truthville Intersection – regrade slope, install stone check dam and hydroseed with conservation mix and soil amendments	
Action Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☒Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	Completed	
Please describe the current status selection:	Completed.	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	N/A	
If discontinue, explain why	Completed.	
T. White Hall-3 — Baker Road Erosion Control		
Hazards Addressed	☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	Town DPW	
Supporting Agency / Department	Lake Champlain-Lake George Regional Planning Board	
Action Location	Baker Road	
Summary of Original Problem	Eroding slope sides along the roadway can lead to flooding, closed roadways, impacting accessibility, and contributing to significant sediment loads to the stream. Roadway is more prone to inundation during periods of heavy rain.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Baker Road – re-grade slope, install erosion and sediment control blankets and hydroseed with conservation mix and soil amendments	
Action Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☒Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)

Current Status	Completed	
Please describe the current status selection:	Completed.	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	N/A	
If discontinue, explain why	Completed.	
T. White Hall-4 — Tanner Hill Road Erosion Control		
Hazards Addressed	☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	Town DPW	
Supporting Agency / Department	Lake Champlain-Lake George Regional Planning Board	
Action Location	Tanner Hill Road	
Summary of Original Problem	Eroding slope sides along the roadway can lead to flooding, closed roadways, impacting accessibility, and contributing to significant sediment loads to the stream. Roadway is more prone to inundation during periods of heavy rain.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Tanner Hill Road - regrade slope and hydroseed with conservation mix and soil amendments	
Action Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☒Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	Completed	
Please describe the current status selection:	Completed.	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	N/A	
If discontinue, explain why	Completed.	
T. White Hall-5 — Winters Road Erosion Control		
Hazards Addressed	☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	Town DPW	
Supporting Agency / Department	Lake Champlain-Lake George Regional Planning Board	
Action Location	Winters Road	

Summary of Original Problem	Eroding slope sides along the roadway can lead to flooding, closed roadways, impacting accessibility, and contributing to significant sediment loads to the stream. Roadway is more prone to inundations during periods of heavy rain.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Winters Road – re-grade slope, install two check dams and hydroseed with conservation mix	
Action Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☒Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	Completed	
Please describe the current status selection:		
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate		
If discontinue, explain why		
T. White Hall-6 — County Route 12 Erosion Control		
Hazards Addressed	☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	Town DPW	
Supporting Agency / Department	Lake Champlain-Lake George Regional Planning Board	
Action Location	County Route 12	
Summary of Original Problem	Erosion has been occurring along County Route 12. The introduction of native plants has been shown to assist in the prevention of erosion and contribute to a thriving habitat for wildlife.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	County Route 12 – install woody vegetation	
Action Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☒Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	Completed	
Please describe the current status selection:	Currently County is installing culverts on this road.	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	N/A	
If discontinue, explain why	Completed.	

T. White Hall-7 — Upper Turnpike Road Erosion Control		
Hazards Addressed	☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	Town DPW	
Supporting Agency / Department	Lake Champlain-Lake George Regional Planning Board	
Action Location	Upper Turnpike Road	
Summary of Original Problem	Eroding slope sides along the roadway can lead to flooding, closed roadways, impacting accessibility, and contributing to significant sediment loads to the stream. Roadway is more prone to inundation during periods of heavy rain.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Upper Turnpike Road – re-grade slope and hydroseed with conservation mix and soil amendments	
Action Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☒Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	Completed	
Please describe the current status selection:	Completed.	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	N/A	
If discontinue, explain why	Completed.	

T. White Hall-8 — Beckett Road Erosion Control		
Hazards Addressed	☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	Town DPW	
Supporting Agency / Department	Lake Champlain-Lake George Regional Planning Board	
Action Location	Beckett Road	
Summary of Original Problem	Eroding slope sides along the roadway can lead to flooding, closed roadways, impacting accessibility, and contributing to significant sediment loads to the stream. Roadway is more prone to inundation during periods of heavy rain.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Beckett Road - re-grade slope and hydroseed with conservation mix and soil amendments	
Action Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☒Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)

Current Status	Discontinued - Ongoing Capability	
Please describe the current status selection:	Ongoing maintenance – this issue is continuous because the Amish horse and buggies use the side of the road to travel down this steep grade which compromises the road shoulder.	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	N/A	
If discontinue, explain why	Ongoing capability.	
T. White Hall-9 — Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance		
Hazards Addressed	☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☐Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	Town Board	
Supporting Agency / Department	NYSDEC, County	
Action Location	Town-wide	
Summary of Original Problem	The Town's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is out of date.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Review the Town's current Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, and update as necessary to consider and address: · Compliance with the latest model Flood Damage Prevention Ordinances. To request the Model Flood Damage Prevention Law appropriate for your community, please contact the DEC Floodplain Management Section at 518-402-8185 or at floodplain.floodplain@dec.ny.gov. · Proper identification of the local NFIP Floodplain Administrator and develop a list of responsibilities of administering the duties of local floodplain administration. · Reference current regulatory NFIP floodplain mapping, which is currently in an active update process (2016-2018).	
Action Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	In Progress - Progress Underway	
Please describe the current status selection:	Town is in the process of updating FEMA regulatory flood maps.	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Include	

If include, revise/reword as appropriate	Review the Town's current Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance and update as necessary to consider and address: · Compliance with the latest model Flood Damage Prevention Ordinances. To request the Model Flood Damage Prevention Law appropriate for your community, please contact the DEC Floodplain Management Section at 518-402-8185 or at floodplain.floodplain@dec.ny.gov. · Proper identification of the local NFIP Floodplain Administrator and develop a list of responsibilities of administering the duties of local floodplain administration. · Reference current regulatory NFIP floodplain mapping, which is currently in an active update process.
If discontinue, explain why	N/A

26.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

In addition to the mitigation actions completed in Table 26-21, White Hall identified the following mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP:

- The Town went through FEMA mapping update process in 2023. Maps are not yet new regulatory maps superseding the maps from 1986 – process is nearly done.
- Flood mitigation installation on County Route 10.
- Flood mitigation installation and natural system protection on Welch-Tanner-Truthville Intersection.
- Flood mitigation installation on Baker Road.
- Flood mitigation installation on Tanner Hill Road.
- Flood mitigation and natural system protection on County Route 12.
- Flood mitigation installation on Upper Turnpike Road.
- Flood mitigation and ongoing maintenance on Becket Road.

Since the adoption of the County's first HMP, White Hall has made significant mitigation progress in the following areas:

- Floodplain mapping.
- Flood mitigation on critical roadways.

26.7.3 Identified Issues

The Town of White Hall has identified the following vulnerabilities within their community for mitigation strategy development:

- The Town's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is out of date.
- Wood Creek and Mud Creek could flood if the canal backs up.
- Mettawee River experiences ice jams which can impact agricultural fields nearby. It also can flood County Route 12, Gray Lane, and Upper Turnpike leading to road closures from 1-3 days. There are homes that experience annual flooding in the area due to ice jams. The Town is currently in conversation with FEMA. The Town cleans and maintains the road during these flood events.

- There is no backup power for the Community Recreation Center which is also used as a senior center. It is a critical facility for the Town and has a full commercial kitchen, bathrooms, and more for those who need shelter during emergency events.
- The following critical facilities are municipally owned and located in the special flood hazard area:
  - Highway Garage
  - C180012 – Large Culvert
  - C180093 – Large Culvert
  - C180094 – Large Culvert
  - Whitehall Yard Rail Station
  - CPC 74 Rail Station
- Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Town has 1 repetitive loss property, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.

26.7.4 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Town of White Hall participated in the mitigation strategy workshop and identified hazard mitigation actions to reduce the risks and impacts of hazards the community ranked as high-risk. Hazard risk ranking was specific to each community in the County and was based on quantitative (i.e, analysis of the best available data) and qualitative risk assessment processes (i.e., evaluation of previous occurrences, likelihood of future occurrences and vulnerabilities to people and community services; buildings and critical infrastructure; the natural environment and other local priorities.

Implementation of these actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and local capacity and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in local priorities.

Volume I identifies fourteen evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. Below, Table W provides the prioritization criteria score for each proposed mitigation action.

Action 2025-WhiteHall-1. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance

Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	NYSDEC, County	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam Failure ☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☐Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is out of date.	
Description of the Solution:	Review the Town's current Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance and update as necessary to consider and address: · Compliance with the latest model Flood Damage Prevention Ordinances. To request the Model Flood Damage Prevention Law appropriate for your community, please contact the DEC Floodplain Management Section at 518-402-8185 or at floodplain.floodplain@dec.ny.gov. · Proper identification of the local NFIP Floodplain Administrator and develop a list of responsibilities of administering the duties of local floodplain administration. · Reference current regulatory NFIP floodplain mapping, which is currently in an active update process.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Staff time, Annual budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Short (1-2 years)	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	
Benefits:	High ($100,000)	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Updating the floodplain maps will assist planners with mitigating flooding concerns for socially vulnerable populations located in flood prone areas.	

Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be planned for areas that are not flood prone based on the new mapping.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities may be identified and flood mitigation efforts can be prioritized for those which are vulnerable to flood.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This will increase the flood mitigation capabilities for the Town.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change will continue to impact the severity and frequency of flood events. This action will ensure mitigation of future flood risks.		
Mitigation Category	☒ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☒Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation	
	No action	Problem persists.	
	Remove the FDPO	Not an option, the problem may worsen.	
	Utilize old flood maps	Flood areas are not updated and problem may persist.	

Action 2025- WhiteHall-2. Flood Study: Wood and Mud Creek

Lead Agency:	Town Engineer and Floodplain Manager	
Supporting Agencies:	USACE	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam Failure ☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Wood Creek and Mud Creek could flood if the canal backs up.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town and partnering municipalities will conduct a flood study and begin working with the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to identify potential mitigation actions to reduce the occurrence of flooding and flood risk due to canal backups. Once identified, cost-effective actions will be carried out.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FMA, HMGP, Annual budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Medium (1-5 years)	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	

Benefits:	High ($100,000)		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	If cost-effective mitigation actions are identified, they may be implemented in flood prone areas that could reduce their overall risk to loss of life and property.		
Impact on Future Development:	Flood insurance costs may decrease.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes will be more likely to remain open if flooding is mitigated along them.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This study will identify opportunities for mitigation funding to be spent in the areas in which it is most needed to increase resiliency and decrease damage from flood events.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Consideration should be taken to ensure any projects conducted have accounted for increased extreme rainfall events.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☒Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☒Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low
Alternatives	**Action**	**Evaluation**	
	No action	Problem persists.	
	Remove the canals	Not an option, costly, additional flood concerns, loss of habitat.	
	Remove structures near canals	Not an option, costly, no place to relocate, loss of services.	

Action 2025- WhiteHall-3. Ice Jam: Mettawee River

Lead Agency:	Town Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	-	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam Failure ☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☐Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Mettawee River experiences ice jams which can impact agricultural fields nearby. It also can flood County Route 12, Gray Lane, and Upper Turnpike leading to road closures from 1-3 days. There are homes that experience annual flooding in the area due to ice jams. The Town is currently in conversation with FEMA. The Town cleans and maintains the road during these flood events.	

Description of the Solution:	The Town Highway Department will conduct routinely snow removal during freezes and winter storms. Additionally, routine inspections will be conducted regularly during the winter months to ensure ice jams do not accumulate over the course of a period of time.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Annual budget, Staff time		
Implementation Timeline:	Ongoing maintenance		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6		
Benefits:	High ($100,000)		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations which reside in areas that are prone to flooding from the Mattawee River will be better protected against flood impacts.		
Impact on Future Development:	Future development planned for this area will be better protected against flood impacts.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities such as County Route 12, Gray Lane, and Upper Turnpike will be better protected against flood impacts and can ensure their continuity of operations during an ice jam event.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This will increase the flood mitigation capabilities for the Town and increase the needed assistance for the Highway Department.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change will continue to impact the severity and frequency of natural hazard events. This action will work to mitigate future flood risks due these natural hazard events.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low
Alternatives	**Action**	**Evaluation**	
	No action	Problem persists.	
	Remove roadway	Not an option, costly, loss of critical services.	
	Remove Mattawee River	Not an option, costly, loss of critical habitat, flood may worsen.	

Action 2025- WhiteHall-4. Backup Generator for Community Recreation Center

Lead Agency:	Town Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	-	
Hazards of Concern:	☒Dam Failure ☒Earthquake ☒Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	There is no backup power for the Community Recreation Center which is also used as a senior center. It is a critical facility for the Town and has a full commercial kitchen, bathrooms, and more for those who need shelter during emergency events.	
Description of the Solution:	Public Works will oversee installation of a fixed mounted diesel-powered generator and necessary electrical components to supply backup power to the Community Recreation Center. Public Works will be responsible for the maintenance and testing of the generator following installation.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Annual Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Medium (1-5 years)	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	
Benefits:	High ($100,000)	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persists

	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025- WhiteHall-5. Critical Facilities in Floodplain

Lead Agency:	Town Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	-	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam Failure ☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The following critical facilities are municipally owned and located in the special flood hazard area: Highway Garage · C180012 – Large Culvert · C180093 – Large Culvert · C180094 – Large Culvert · Whitehall Yard Rail Station · CPC 74 Rail Station	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at these five critical facilties to protect each to the 500-year flood level. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the Town will carry out the option.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMGP and PDM, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Medium (1-5 years)	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	
Benefits:	High ($100,000)	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.	

Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect these five critical facilities, maintaining the critical services that they provide.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☒Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low
Alternatives	**Action**	**Evaluation**
	No action	Problem persists
	Relocate facility	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area
	Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events	Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.

Action 2025- WhiteHall-6. Repetitive Loss Properties

Lead Agency:	Town Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	-	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam Failure ☐Earthquake ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Town has 1 repetitive loss property, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.	

Description of the Solution:	Conduct outreach to 1 flood-prone property owner, including RL/SRL property owners and provide information on mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, collect required property-owner information, and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/purchase/moving/elevating residential homes in the flood prone areas that experience frequent flooding (high risk areas).		
Estimated Cost:	Medium		
Potential Funding Sources:	FMA, HMGP, match from property owners		
Implementation Timeline:	Medium (1-5 years)		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6		
Benefits:	High ($100,000)		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Removing homes from the floodplain immediately removes the risk to life and property. Socially vulnerable populations may be able to have houses elevated or acquired when it would otherwise be unaffordable.		
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.		
Impact on Capabilities:	Removing the risk from the immediate floodplain via acquisition of properties will free up resources for search and rescue and other emergency operations as needed.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the frequency and severity of severe rainfall, flash flooding, riverine flooding, and coastal flooding from sea level rise and storm surge events. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs as a result of these events.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☒Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation	
	No action	Problem persists	
	Levee around floodplain	Costly, not enough room	

	Deployable flood barriers	Requires deployment. Residents may not have adequate time to deploy, especially those who are elderly or disabled.

Table A. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	**Total**	
2025-WhiteHall-1	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**13**	High
2025-WhiteHall-2	Flood Study: Wood and Mud Creek	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	**12**	High
2025-WhiteHall-3	Ice Jam: Mettawee River	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	**12**	High
2025-WhiteHall-4	Backup Generator for Community Recreation Center	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**13**	High
2025-WhiteHall-5	Critical Facilities in Floodplain	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**12**	High
2025-WhiteHall-6	Repetitive Loss Properties	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**13**	High

Note: Volume I, Section 6 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14)