

9.15 TOWN OF OPPENHEIM

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

A.) HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINT OF CONTACT

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
George Capek, Town Supervisor 6741 State Highway 29, St. Johnsville, NY (518) 568-2491	David Rackmyre, Jr., Code Enforcement Officer/Fire Chief 6741 State Highway 29, St. Johnsville, NY (518) 568-2836 rackmy@citlink.net

B.) TOWN PROFILE

Population

1,795 (estimated 2008 U.S. Census)

Location

The Town of Oppenheim is in the southwest corner of Fulton County. Its northern boundary is formed by the town of Stratford and its eastern boundary by the town of Ephratah. Montgomery County bounds it on the south and Herkimer County on the west. The northern part of the town is in the Adirondack Park. The west town line is the border of Herkimer County and the south town line in the border of Montgomery County. East Canada Creek is a stream defining the west town line. New York State Route 29 is an east-west highway across Oppenheim. New York State Route 331 intersects NY-29 at Oppenheim Village.

According to the United States Census Bureau, the town has a total area of 56.5 square miles (146.2 km²), of which, 56.3 square miles (145.7 km²) of it is land and 0.2 square miles (0.5 km²) of it (0.32%) is water.

Climate

Fulton County, located in the foothills of the Adirondack Mountains 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 temperature high is 80°F. The winters of Fulton County are long and cold, with January temperature low of 9°F.

The Adirondacks have four distinct seasons that range from normal to severe winters and cool summers. The summer climate is cool in the Adirondacks. It is not uncommon for temperatures to approach the freezing level in the Adirondacks during June and the latter half of August. The average length of the freeze free season in New York State varies from 100 to 120 days in the Adirondacks. Fulton County gets on average 44 inches of rain and about 80 inches of snow per year.

Brief History

Oppenheim was formed from the town of Palatine, March 18, 1808, and at that time extended south as far as the Mohawk River, but when Fulton County was formed (April 18, 1838), the town of St. Johnsville was set off, and was included in Montgomery County.



Early Settlement-Oppenheim was first settled by Germans and the history of pioneers in much interwoven with that of the towns of Palatine and St. Johnsville.

Governing Body Format

The Town of Oppenheim is governed by a Town Supervisor.

Growth/Development Trends

The table below summarizes potential major residential/commercial development that has been identified in the Town for the next five (5) years. Refer to the map in section J of this annex which illustrates the hazard areas along with the location of potential new development within the Town.

New Development/Potential Development in Municipality						
Property Name	Type Residential or Commercial	Number of Structures	Address	Block and Lot	Known Hazard Zone	Description/Status
NA	Residential	Approx. 10	Irish Settlement Road	NA	Small portion of approximate area includes land within the 100-year floodplain (see map in Section J of Section 9.15); NEHRP "B" and "C" soils	Reconstruction / New Development
NA	Residential	Approx. 10	Sweet Hill Road	NA	NEHRP "B" and "C" soils	Reconstruction / New Development
NA	Residential	Approx. 15	Warner Road	NA	NEHRP "B" soil	Reconstruction / New Development

NA = Not available

* The entire County is vulnerable to the severe storm, severe winter storm and earthquake hazards.

C.) NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY SPECIFIC TO THE TOWN

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment
Severe Storms and Flooding	DR-1148	November 8-15, 1996	Between November 8 and 9, the storm produced 4 to 5.5 inches of rain across Fulton County. Several bridges were damaged in the County. According to SHELDUS and NOAA-NCDC, Fulton County had approximately \$400 K in property damage.
Severe Storm	DR-1244	September 7, 1998	A cluster of fast-moving thunderstorms developed and moved through Rochester and Syracuse, then on into the Mohawk River Valley during the early morning of September 7 th . The Derecho continued into southern sections of Vermont and New Hampshire. Fulton, Herkimer, and Montgomery Counties were declared disaster areas. The County experienced approximately \$1.5 million in damages, which included 350 homes that were destroyed.
Severe Storms, Tornadoes and Flooding	DR-1486	July 21 – August 11, 2003	The storms struck Fulton County in August 2003. According to SHELDUS and NOAA-NCDC, Fulton County had approximately \$135 K in property damages.
Severe Storms and Flooding	DR-1650	June 26 – July 10, 2006	Between June 28 and 29, in Fulton County, East Canada Creek flooded within the vicinity of the Town of Stratford and the Village of Dolgeville. Damages for Fulton County were not available.
Ice Jam and Flooding	NA	2006	An ice jam at a bridge released and flooded the Town of Oppenheim.

Number of FEMA Identified Repetitive Flood Loss Properties: 0

Number of FEMA Identified Severe Repetitive Flood Loss Properties: 0

Source: FEMA Region 2, January 2010

D.) NATURAL HAZARD RISK/VULNERABILITY RISK RANKING

Rank #	Hazard type	Estimate of Potential Dollar Losses to Structures Vulnerable to the Hazard ^{a,c}	Probability of Occurrence	Risk Ranking Score (Probability x Impact)	Hazard Ranking ^b
3	Earthquake	500-Year MRP: \$637,339 ^{c, e, f} 2,500-Year MRP: \$6,000,207 ^{c, e, f}	Rare	16	Low
2	Flood	100-Year MRP: \$878,000 ^{c, e} 500-Year MRP: \$1,060,000 ^{c, e}	Frequent	27	Medium
1	Severe Storm	500-Year MRP: \$47,425 ^{c, d, g}	Frequent	48	High
1	Severe Winter Storm	1% - \$871,300 ^{c, d} 5% - \$4,356,500 ^{c, d}	Frequent	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 20-40
Low = Total hazard risk ranking below 20
- c. The valuation of general building stock and loss estimates determined in Fulton County were based on the default general building stock database provided in HAZUS-MH MR4 (RSMMeans 2006).
- d. Severe storm and severe winter storm hazard loss estimates are structural values only; does not include the value of contents.
- e. Loss estimates represent both structure and contents for the flood hazard and earthquake hazards.
- f. Earthquake loss estimates are calculated for the Towns of Ephratah, Oppenheim and Stratford and the Village of Dolgeville (Census-Tract analysis).
- g. No general building stock damages were calculated by HAZUS for the 100-year MRP severe storm event.

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	New York State Uniform and Fire Prevention and Building Code – Local Law #2 of 1988
2) Zoning Ordinance	Y	Y	Y	N	Follow Adirondack Park Association (APA)
3) Subdivision Ordinance	Y	N	N	N	Local Law #1 of 1991
4) NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (if you are in the NFIP, you must have this.)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Local Law #1 of 1983
5) Growth Management	Y	N	N	N	Follow Adirondack Park Association (APA)
6) Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	Y	Y	Y	N	
7) Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance	Y	N	N	Y	DPW In Charge
8) Comprehensive Plan / Master Plan/ General Plan	Y	Y	Y	N	Yes
9) Capital Improvements Plan	Y	N	N	N	
10) Site Plan Review Requirements	Y	Y	Y	N	
11) Open Space Plan	Y	N	N	N	
12) Economic Development Plan	N	Y	Y	N	
13) Emergency Response Plan	Y	N	N	Y	
14) Post Disaster Recovery Plan	Y	N	N	N	
15) Post Disaster Recovery Ordinance	Y	N	N	N	
16) Real Estate Disclosure req.	N	N	N	N	
17) Other [Special Purpose Ordinances (i.e., critical or sensitive areas)]	Y	Y	Y	N	

E.2) Administrative and Technical Capability

Staff/ Personnel Resources	Available (Y or N)	Department/ Agency/Position
1) Planner(s) or Engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	N	
2) Engineer(s) or Professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	N	
3) Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	N	
4) NFIP Floodplain Administrator (if you are in the NFIP, you must have one.)	N	Not participating in NFIP
5) Surveyor(s)	N	
6) Personnel skilled or trained in "GIS" applications	N	
7) Scientist familiar with natural hazards in the Town of Oppenheim	N	
8) Emergency Manager	N	
9) Grant Writer(s)	N	
10) Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	N	

E.3) Fiscal Capability

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to use (Yes/No/Don't know)
1) Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	Yes (Last Four Years)
2) Capital Improvements Project Funding	No (Fulton County Community Heritage Association provides funding for capital improvements)
3) Authority to Levy Taxes for specific purposes	No
4) User fees for water, sewer, gas or electric service	No
5) Impact Fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
6) Incur debt through general obligation bonds	No
7) Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
8) Incur debt through private activity bonds	No (get bank bonds to purchase equipment from banks)
9) Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
10) State mitigation grant programs (e.g. NYSDEC, NYCDEP)	
11) Other	No

E.4) Community Classifications

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

N/A = Not applicable. NP = Not participating. - = 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 1,000 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 and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals Met	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support agencies	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline
TO-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	1, 2, 3, 5	1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-6, 1-8, 2-4, 2-5, 3-1, 3-4, 5-2	Municipality (via NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	SEMO, FEMA	High	FEMA Mitigation Grant Programs and local budget (or property owner) for cost share	Long-term DOF
TO-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	Existing	Flood, Severe Storm	1, 2, 3, 5	1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-6, 1-8, 2-4, 2-5, 3-1, 3-4, 5-2	Municipality (via NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	SEMO, FEMA	High	FEMA Mitigation Grant Programs and local budget (or property owner) for cost share	Long-term DOF

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Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals Met	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support agencies	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline
	available funding.									
TO-2	Placeholder									
TO-3	Continue to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan, as defined in Section 7.0. This includes gathering additional demographic, general building stock, critical facility, and event loss data (damages, high water marks, etc.) needed to enhance the County's vulnerability analysis (i.e., Level 2 HAZUS analysis) in future plan updates.	New & Existing	All Hazards	1 through 5	All	Municipality (via 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
TO-4	Currently, the Town of Oppenheim does not participate in the National Flood Insurance program (NFIP); however, the Town will consider participation in the NFIP in the future.	New & Existing	Flood	1, 2, 3, 5	1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-6, 1-7, 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-5, 3-1, 3-6, 5-2	Municipality (via NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	SEMO, ISO, FEMA	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Short
TO-5	Continue to develop, enhance, and implement existing emergency plans.	New & Existing	All Hazards	1, 2, 3, 5	1-1, 1-6, 1-9, 2-2, 3-2, 3-3, 3-4, 3-5, 5-2, 5-3	Municipality	County Emergency Management, SEMO	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Ongoing
TO-6	Create/enhance/ maintain mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities for continuity of operations.	New & Existing	All Hazards	1, 2, 3, 5	1-1, 1-6, 1-9, 2-2, 3-2, 3-3, 3-4, 3-5, 5-1, 5-2, 5-3	Municipality	Surrounding municipalities and County	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Ongoing
TO-7	Support County-wide initiatives identified in Section 9.1 of the County Annex.	New & Existing	All Hazards	1 through 5	All	Municipality	County and Regional agencies (as appropriate for initiative)	Low - High	Existing programs and grant funding where	Ongoing – Long-term depending on initiative



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Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals Met	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support agencies	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline
									applicable	
TO-8	Beldon Corners Road (near the intersection of Lotville Road and Tiedman Road) is a highly traveled road that frequently floods due to stormwater flooding. The Middle Sprite Creek rises quickly and floods the road and compromises the road's structural integrity. Replace the existing culvert pipe with a bridge across the stream which will increase stability of the road and mitigate flooding. This solution has proven successful on Beldon Corners Road further south of this project area with the Little Sprite Creek.	Existing	Flood, Severe Storm	1, 3	1-1, 3-3, 3-4	Municipality	FEMA	High	Existing programs and grant funding where applicable	Short (DOF)
TO-9	Stormwater flooding and hillside erosion occurs along Shullenburg Road and has washed out road in the past. The structural stability of the road is being compromised and residences that live along Shullenburg are also being affected. Widen the hill section along Shullenburg Road, install drainage and rip-rap to stabilize the hillside to mitigate stormwater flooding. This project will	Existing	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	1, 3	1-1; 3-3, 3-4	Municipality	FEMA	High	Existing programs and grant funding where applicable	Short (DOF)



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Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals Met	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support agencies	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline
	also help with winter snow removal because currently there is no room to put the snow.									
TO-10	Work with the Village of Dolgeville to address their ice jamming which has flooded the Town of Oppenheim in the past.	NA	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	1, 5	1-1; 5-1, 5-3	Municipality	Village of Dolgeville	Low	Local	Short
TO-11	Irish Settlement Road from the Stratford Town Line across Lottville Road onto Barker Road – Increase capacity of the stormwater conveyance system (including ditches and culvert pipes) and widen the road and existing bridge (currently a single-lane bridge) to address poor drainage conditions and to alleviate snow removal problems (so there is a place to put the snow).	New	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	1, 3	1-1; 3-3, 3-4	Municipality	FEMA	High	Existing programs and FEMA grant funding where applicable	Short (DOF)
TO-12	Sweet Hill Road from the intersection of King Road to Belden Corners Road – Increase capacity of the stormwater conveyance system (including ditches and culvert pipes) and widen the road to address poor drainage conditions, increased traffic due to potential future development and to alleviate snow removal problems (so there is a	New	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	1, 3	1-1; 3-3, 3-4	Municipality	FEMA	High	Existing programs and FEMA grant funding where applicable	Short (DOF)



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Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals Met	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support agencies	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline
	place to put the snow).									
TO-13	Warner Road from the intersection of North Road - Increase capacity of the stormwater conveyance system (including ditches and culvert pipes) and widen the road to address poor drainage conditions, increased traffic due to new and potential future development and to alleviate snow removal problems (so there is a place to put the snow).	New & Existing	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	1, 3	1-1; 3-3, 3-4	Municipality	FEMA	High	Existing programs and FEMA grant funding where applicable	Short (DOF)
TO-14	Increase culvert size to decrease local flooding- CR 108-east of CR 151, oval pipe, 36" x 70".	Existing	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	1, 3	1-1; 3-3, 3-4	Municipality	FEMA	High	Existing programs and FEMA grant funding where applicable	Short (DOF)
TO-15	Enhance community resilience to severe storms (incl. severe winter storms) by joining the NOAA "Storm Ready" program. "StormReady" communities are better prepared to save lives from the onslaught of severe weather through advanced planning, education and awareness. Participation in the NOAA "StormReady" program shall include providing information on the "StormReady" program, facilitating public outreach and awareness programs, and supporting community storm risk reduction activities as appropriate. Specific actions addressed by "StormReady" participation include establishing a 24 hour Warning Point, increase number of ways EOC receives NWS warnings, increase number of ways to disseminate warnings, monitoring hydrometeorological data, providing annual weather safety talks, train weather spotters, create a formal hazardous weather plan, host annual visits by NWS to communities, etc.									
	See above description	NA	Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	1, 2, 5	1-2, 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-5, 5-2	Municipal Administration	Fulton County Office of Emergency Services	Low	Local Budget	Short

Notes: Short term = 1 to 5 years. Long Term= 5 years or greater. OG = On going program. DOF = Depending on funding.

*Does this mitigation initiative reduce the effects of hazards on new and/or existing buildings and/or infrastructure? Not applicable (NA) is inserted if this does not apply.



G.) ANALYSIS OF MITIGATION ACTIONS

This table summarizes the participant's mitigation actions by hazard of concern and the six mitigation types to illustrate that the Town has selected a comprehensive range of actions/projects.

Hazard of Concern	Mitigation Type					
	1. Prevention	2. Property Protection	3. Public Education and Awareness	4. Natural Resource Protection	5. Emergency Services	6. Structural Projects
Earthquake	TO-3, TO-7	TO-3, TO-7	TO-3, TO-7	TO-3, TO-7	TO-3, TO-5, TO-6, TO-7	TO-3, TO-7
Flooding (riverine, flash, coastal and urban flooding)	TO-2, TO-3, TO-4, TO-4a to 4e, TO-7, TO-10	TO-1a and b, TO-2, TO-3, TO-4, TO-4a to 4e, TO-7, TO-8, TO-9	TO-1a and b, TO-2, TO-3, TO-4, TO-4a to 4e, TO-7	TO-3, TO-4, TO-4a to 4e, TO-7	TO-2, TO-3, TO-5, TO-6, TO-7	TO-3, TO-7, TO-8, TO-9, TO-11, TO-12, TO-13, TO-14
Severe Storms (windstorms, thunderstorms, hail, lightning and tornados)	TO-2, TO-3, TO-4, TO-4a to 4e, TO-7, TO-10, TO-15	TO-1a and b, TO-2, TO-3, TO-4, TO-4a to 4e, TO-7, TO-8, TO-9	TO-1a and b, TO-2, TO-3, TO-4, TO-4a to 4e, TO-7	TO-3, TO-4, TO-4a to 4e, TO-7	TO-2, TO-3, TO-5, TO-6, TO-7	TO-3, TO-7, TO-8, TO-9, TO-11, TO-12, TO-13, TO-14
Severe Winter Storm (heavy snow, blizzards, ice storms)	TO-3, TO-7, TO-10, TO-15	TO-3, TO-7, TO-11, TO-12, TO-13	TO-3, TO-7	TO-3, TO-7	TO-3, TO-5, TO-6, TO-7	TO-3, TO-7, TO-9

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)
TO-1a	11	H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
TO-1b	11	H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
TO-2	14	M	L-M	Y	N	Y	H
TO-3	27	M	M	Y	N (Yes for 5 year update)	Y	H
TO-4	15	M	L-M	Y	N	Y	H
TO-5	10	M	L-M	Y	N	Y	M
TO-6	11	M	L-M	Y	N	Y	H
TO-7	27	H	L-M	Y	Dependant on specific initiative	Dependant on specific initiative	M-H (dependant)
TO-8	3	H	H	Y	Y	N	M
TO-9	3	H	H	Y	Y	N	M
TO-10	3	M	L	Y	Dependant on specific initiative	N	M
TO-11	3	H	H	Y	Y	N	M
TO-12	3	H	H	Y	Y	N	M
TO-13	3	H	H	Y	Y	N	M
TO-14	3	H	H	Y	Y	N	M
TO-15	7	L	L	Y	Y	N	M

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 based 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 the 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: Yes

Prioritization of initiatives was based on parameters other than stated above: Not applicable.

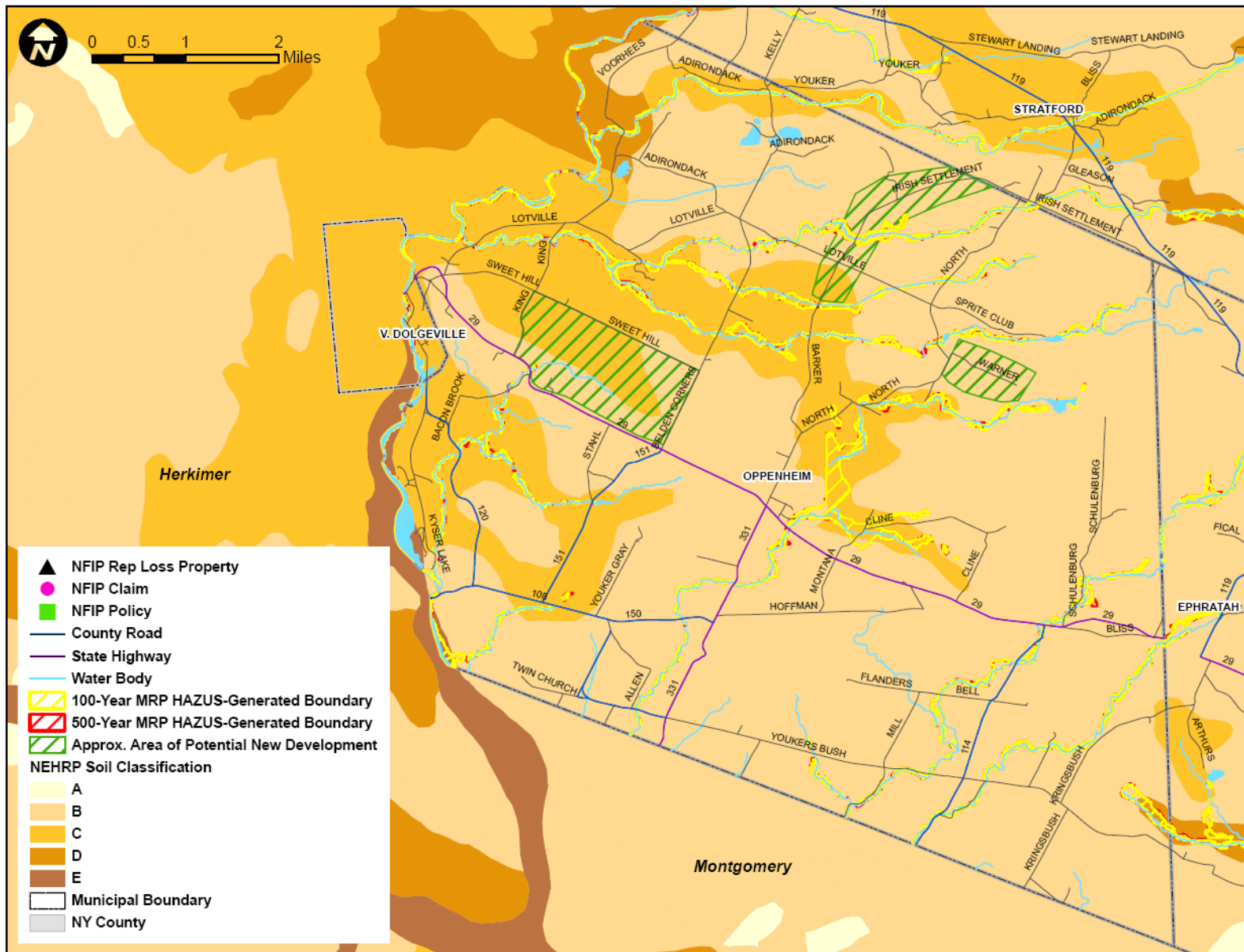
I.) FUTURE NEEDS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND RISK/VULNERABILITY

J.) HAZARD AREA EXTENT AND LOCATION

A hazard area extent and location map has been generated and is provided below for the Town of Oppenheim to illustrate the probable areas impacted within the Town. This map is based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this Plan, and is considered to be adequate for planning purposes. Maps have only been generated for those hazards that can be clearly identified using mapping techniques and technologies, and for which the Town of Oppenheim has significant exposure. The County maps are provided in the hazard profiles within Section 5.4, Volume I of this Plan.

K.) ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Hazard areas include flooding from Dolgeville, ice dam at bridge, jam released and flooded Oppenheim in 2006. Also, tornadoes resulted in down tress.



Sources: FEMA Region II, 2010; HAZUS-MH MR4; NYSDPC, 2008

Notes: NFIP = National Flood Insurance Program. The entire municipality is vulnerable to the following hazards: earthquake, severe storm, and severe winter storm.

