9.6 VILLAGE OF DOLGEVILLE

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

A.) HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINT OF CONTACT

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Bruce Lyon, Mayor 41 North Main St, Dolgeville, NY 13329 (315) 429-3112 Village1@villageofdolgeville.org	Berry Vickers, Code Enforcement Officer 41 North Main St, Dolgeville, NY 13329 (315) 429-9383 Village1@villageofdolgeville.org

B.) VILLAGE PROFILE

Population

2,016 (estimated 2008 U.S. Census)

Location

The Village of Dolgeville is located in both Fulton and Herkimer Counties. The Village is partially in Fulton County, located along the southwest border of the County. It is west of the Town of Oppenheim.

According to the United States Census Bureau, the town has a total area of 1.87 square miles (0.30 square miles lie within Fulton County). Within Fulton County, of the 0.30 square miles, 0.29 square miles of it is land and 0.02 square miles of it 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

In 1795, John Faville settled on Rasnsom Creek and built a grist mill and saw mill. Soon after, a small settlement began to develop. The settlers cleared land and made farms. This area became known as Brockett's Bridge. In 1874, Alfred Dolge arrived to Brocket's Bridge and began manufacturing operations for piano sounding boards. This developed into felt mills, factories (felt shoe, piano case, piano sounding board, and piano hammer), and lumber yards. The Village was incorporated in 1881 and its name changed from Brocket's Bridge to Dolgeville.

Governing Body Format

The Village of Dolgeville is governed by a mayor and four trustees.

Growth/Development Trends

No information is available at this time.

C.) NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY SPECIFIC TO THE VILLAGE

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 7th. 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. In the Village of Dolgeville, flood waters caused the Dolgeville Restaurant on Main Street to collapse into the East Canada Creek, taking power and gas lines down with it.

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	Village of Dolgeville: 500-Year MRP: $403,770 [c, e, f] 2,500-Year MRP: $3,808,883 [c, e, f] Towns of Ephratah, Oppenheim, Stratford and Village of Dolgeville: 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: $4,403,000 [c, e] 500-Year MRP: $4,403,000 [c, e]	Frequent	27	Medium
1	Severe Storm	500-Year MRP: $73,082 [c, d, g]	Frequent	48	High
1	Severe Winter Storm	1% - $1,497,220 [c, d] 5% - $7,486,100 [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 (RSMeans 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. Portions of the Village are located in different Census tracts. Earthquake loss estimates, calculated at the Census tract level, are reported for the Towns of Ephratah, Oppenheim and Stratford and the Village of Dolgeville.
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	Local Law #1of 1985 in Accordance with State Law
2) Zoning Ordinance	Y	Y	Y	N	Local Law Article 7 of State of NY February 28, 2000
3) Subdivision Ordinance	Y	N	N	N	
4) NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (if you are in the NFIP, you **must** have this.)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Local Law #1 1983; Local Law #2, 1987; 3/1983 (Identified in Herkimer County)
5) Growth Management	Y	N	N	N	In Progress
6) Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	Y	Y	Y	N	
7) Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance	Y	N	N	Y	Emergency Management Plan, 2006
8) Comprehensive Plan / Master Plan/ General Plan	Y	Y	Y	N	In Progress
9) Capital Improvements Plan	Y	N	N	N	In Progress
10) Site Plan Review Requirements	Y	Y	Y	N	Local Law Article 7 of State of NY February 28, 2000 Article 4, Section 15, Site Development
11) Open Space Plan	Y	N	N	N	
12) Economic Development Plan	Y	Y	Y	N	Through Fulton County
13) Emergency Response Plan	Y	N	N	Y	
14) Post Disaster Recovery Plan	Y	N	N	N	Emergency Management Plan, 2006
15) Post Disaster Recovery Ordinance	Y	N	N	N	
16) Real Estate Disclosure req.	Y	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	Y	James Thomas, On Call As Needed
2) Engineer(s) or Professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Y	James Thomas, On Call As Needed
3) Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Y	James Thomas, On Call As Needed
4) NFIP Floodplain Administrator (if you are in the NFIP, you **must** have one.)	Y	Berry Vickers, Code Enforcement Officer
5) Surveyor(s)	N	If Needed, Would Contract Out
6) Personnel skilled or trained in "GIS" applications	N	If Needed, Would Contract Out
7) Scientist familiar with natural hazards in the Village of Dolgeville	N	If Needed, Would Contract Out
8) Emergency Manager	Y	Richard Lebonski, Fire Department
9) Grant Writer(s)	Y	Dave Carlson, On Call As Needed
10) Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Y	Treasurer, Michelle Weakley

E.3) Fiscal Capability

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to use (Yes/No/Don't know)
1) Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	Yes
2) Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes, also Brownfields Project
3) Authority to Levy Taxes for specific purposes	Yes
4) User fees for water, sewer, gas or electric service	Yes
5) Impact Fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
6) Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes, Bond Anticipation Note
7) Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
8) Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
9) Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
10) State mitigation grant programs (e.g. NYSDEC, NYCDEP)	
11) Other	

E.4) Community Classifications

Program	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)		
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 it's vulnerability to the natural hazards identified. These classifications can be viewed as a gauge of the community's capabilities in all phases of emergency management (preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation) and are used as an underwriting parameter for determining the costs of various forms of insurance. The CRS class applies to flood insurance while the BCEGS and Public Protection classifications apply to standard property insurance. CRS classifications range on a scale of 1 to 10 with class one (1) being the best possible classification, and class 10 representing no classification benefit. Firewise classifications include a higher classification when the subject property is located beyond 1000 feet of a creditable fire hydrant and is within 5 road miles of a recognized Fire Station.

Criteria for classification credits are outlined in the following documents:

- The Community Rating System Coordinators Manual
- The Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule
- The ISO Mitigation online ISO's Public Protection website at http://www.isomitigation.com/ppc/0000/ppc0001.html
- The National Weather Service Storm Ready website at http://www.weather.gov/stormready/howto.htm
- The National Firewise Communities website at http://firewise.org/

F.) PROPOSED HAZARD MITIGATION INITIATIVES

Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals Met	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support agencies	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline
VD-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
VD-1b	Where appropriate, support purchase, or relocation of structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as priority. Identify facilities that are viable candidates for relocation based on cost-effectiveness versus retrofitting. Where relocation is determined to be a viable option, consider implementation of that action based on available funding.	Existing	Flood, Severe Storm	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
VD-2	Consider participation in the Community Rating System (CRS) to further manage flood risk and reduce flood insurance premiums for NFIP	New & Existing	Flood	1, 2, 3	1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-6, 1-7, 1-8, 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-5,	Municipality (via NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	SEMO, ISO, FEMA	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Short

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
	policyholders.				3-1, 3-6					
VD-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
VD-4	Maintain compliance with and good-standing in the NFIP including adoption and enforcement of floodplain management requirements including regulating all new and substantially improved construction in Special Hazard Flood Areas, floodplain identification and mapping, and flood insurance outreach to the community. Further, continue to meet and/or exceed the minimum NFIP standards and criteria through the following NFIP-related continued compliance actions identified as Initiatives 4a through 4e.	New & Existing	Flood, Severe Storm	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	Ongoing
VD-4a	Consider the adoption of higher regulatory standards to manage flood risk (i.e. increased freeboard,	New & Existing	Flood, Severe Storm	1, 4	1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-6; All of 4	Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	SEMO, ISO, FEMA	Low	Local Budget	Short

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
	cumulative substantial damage/improvements).									
VD-4b	Develop and implement an enhanced public outreach/education/information program for example: develop a flood risk management webpage where information and mapping can be posted, include NFIP information in regular newsletter and mailings, etc	N/A	Flood, Severe Storm	2, 5	All of 2; 5-2	Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	SEMO, ISO, FEMA	Low - Medium	Local Budget; FEMA HMA	DOF
VD-4c	Determine if a Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC) is needed, and schedule if needed.	N/A	Flood, Severe Storm	1, 5	1-4, 1-6, 1-7; 5-2	Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	SEMO, ISO, FEMA	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Short
VD-4d	Have designated NFIP Floodplain Administrator become a Certified Floodplain Manager through the ASFPM, and consider relevant continuing education training such as FEMA Benefit-Cost Analysis.	N/A	Flood, Severe Storm	1, 3	1-4; 3-3	Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	SEMO, ISO, FEMA	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Short
VD-4e	Require and archive elevation certificates.	N/A	Flood, Severe Storm	1, 3	1-3, 1-4, 1-6, 1-7; 3-1	Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	SEMO, ISO, FEMA	Low	Local Budget	Short
VD-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
VD-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
VD-	Support County-wide initiatives	New &	All Hazards	1	All	Municipality	County and	Low - High	Existing	Ongoing –

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
7	identified in Section 9.1 of the County Annex.	Existing		through 5			Regional agencies (as appropriate for initiative)		programs and grant funding where applicable	Long-term depending on initiative
VD-8	Investigate how to reduce the effects of ice jamming and flooding in the area of Main Street and Dolge Avenue. The ice in the East Canada Creek builds up and reaches the bridge through the center of town and overflows into the village. In January 2010 residents of 35 Dolgeville homes in the area of Main Street and Dolge Avenue were ordered to evacuate in light of imminent flooding. Flooding occurs at the bottom of Dolges Avenue and homes have been flooded. This occurs on an annual basis.	New & Existing	Flood, Severe Winter Storm, Severe Storm	1, 3	1-1, 1-4, 1-8, 3-4	Municipality	NYS, Private Residents (if applicable)	Low – High (dependant on specific initiative)	HMA grant, Local Match	DOF
VD-9	Investigate and re-examine the floodplain with respect to certain areas are identified as in a floodplain which may be incorrect.	NA	Flood	1, 3, 4, 5	1-1, 1-4, 1-6, 3-6, 4-1, 5-1	Municipality	SEMO, FEMA	Low	Local budget	DOF
VD-10	Investigate how to mitigate ice jamming and flooding in the vicinity of the Route 29 Bridge and ensure that New York State is addressing this problem. Flooding shuts down the Route 29 bridge and only re-opens after officials have determined the bridge's foundation is secure. The bridge connects Fulton and	Existing	Flood, Severe Winter Storm, Severe Storm	1, 3, 5	1-1, 1-4, 1-8, 3-4 , 5-1, 5-3	Municipality	NYS, Fulton County, Herkimer County	Low – High (dependant on specific initiative)	HMA grant, Local Match	DOF

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
	Herkimer Counties.									
VD-11	Investigate how to reduce risk of damages due to ice jamming and flooding. In June 2006, flood waters caused the Dolgeville Restaurant on Main Street to collapse into the East Canada Creek, taking power and gas lines down with it. Heavy slabs of ice tumbling through streets often can damage vehicles and anything else in their way. A retention wall lining the creek is designed to contain flood waters, but when the ice jam breaks, chunks of ice spill over the wall into backyards of homes on South Main Street creating flooded basements (six inches to six feet of water) in nearby homes.	Existing	Flood, Severe Winter Storm, Severe Storm	1, 3, 5	1-1, 1-4, 1-8, 3-4 , 5-1	Municipality	NYS, Private Residents (if applicable)	Low – High (dependant on specific initiative)	HMA grant, Local Match	DOF
VD-12	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 hydrometerological 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. NYS = New York State.
*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 Village has selected a comprehensive range of actions/projects.

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

Notes:

1. **Prevention:** Government, administrative or regulatory actions or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. These actions also include public activities to reduce hazard losses. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.
2. **Property Protection:** Actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.
3. **Public Education and Awareness:** Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and school-age and adult education programs.
4. **Natural Resource Protection:** Actions that minimize hazard loss and also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.
5. **Emergency Services:** Actions that protect people and property, during and immediately following, a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities.
6. **Structural Projects:** Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

H.) PRIORITIZATION OF MITIGATION INITIATIVES

Initiative #	# of Objectives Met	Benefits	Costs	Do Benefits equal or exceed Costs? (Yes or No)	Is project Grant eligible? (Yes or No)	Can Project be funded under existing programs/budgets? (Yes or No)	Priority (High, Med., Low)
VD-1a	11	H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
VD-1b	11	H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
VD-2	14	M	L-M	Y	N	Y	H
VD-3	27	M	M	Y	N (Yes for 5 year update)	Y	H
VD-4	15	M	L-M	Y	N	Y	H
VD-4a	8	H	L	Y	N	Y	H
VD-4b	6	M	L-M	Y	Y	N	M
VD-4c	4	M	L-M	Y	N	Y	H
VD-4d	2	M	L-M	Y	N	Y	H
VD-4e	5	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
VD-5	10	M	L-M	Y	N	Y	M
VD-6	11	M	L-M	Y	N	Y	H
VD-7	27	H	L-M	Y	Dependant on specific initiative	Dependant on specific initiative	M-H (dependant)
VD-8	4	H	L-H	Y	Y	N	M
VD-9	6	M	L	Y	N	Y	M
VD-10	6	H	L-H	Y	Y	N	M
VD-11	5	H	L-H	Y	Y	N	M
VD-12	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.

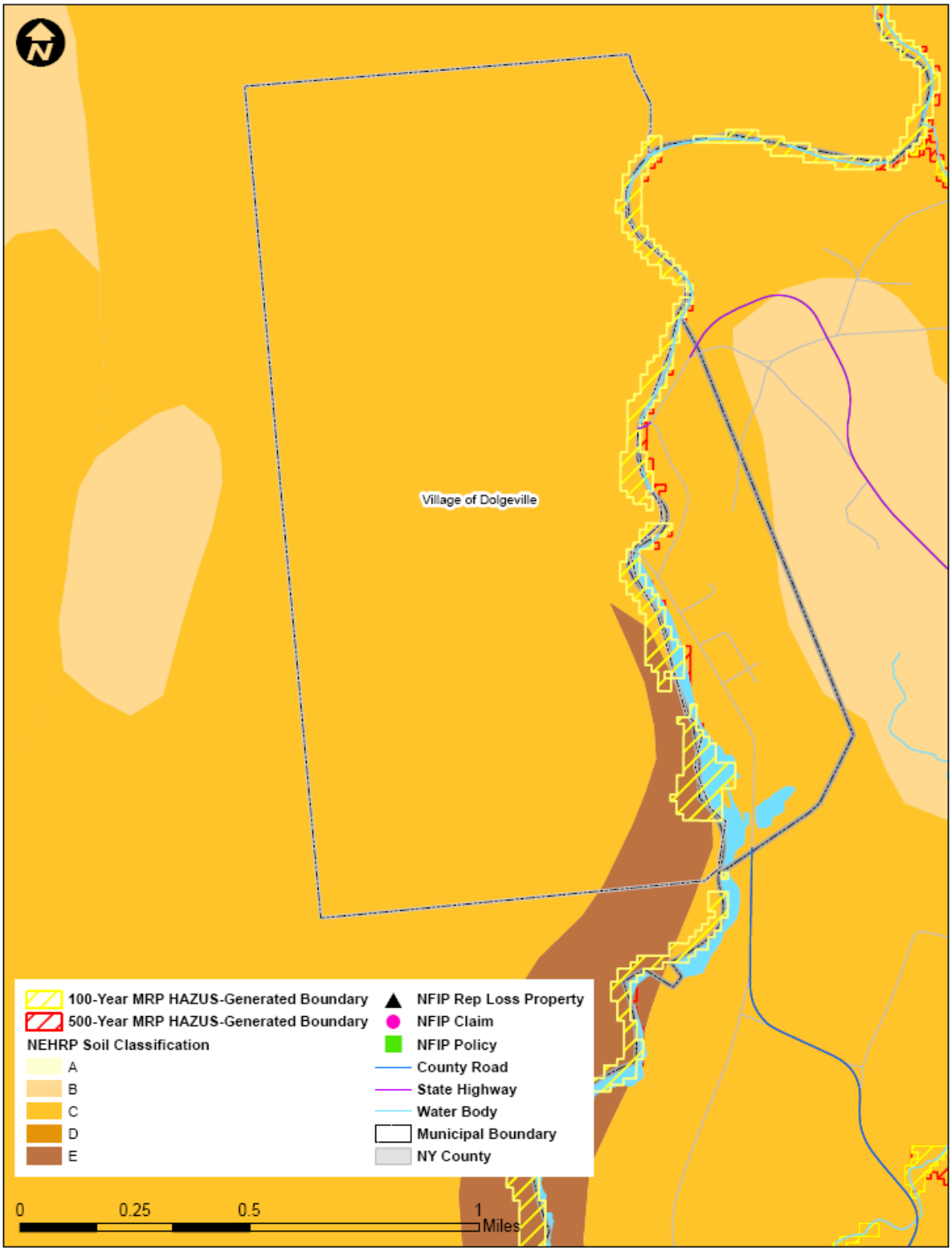
I.) FUTURE NEEDS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND RISK/VULNERABILITY

J.) HAZARD AREA EXTENT AND LOCATION

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

K.) ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

No additional comments at this time.



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.