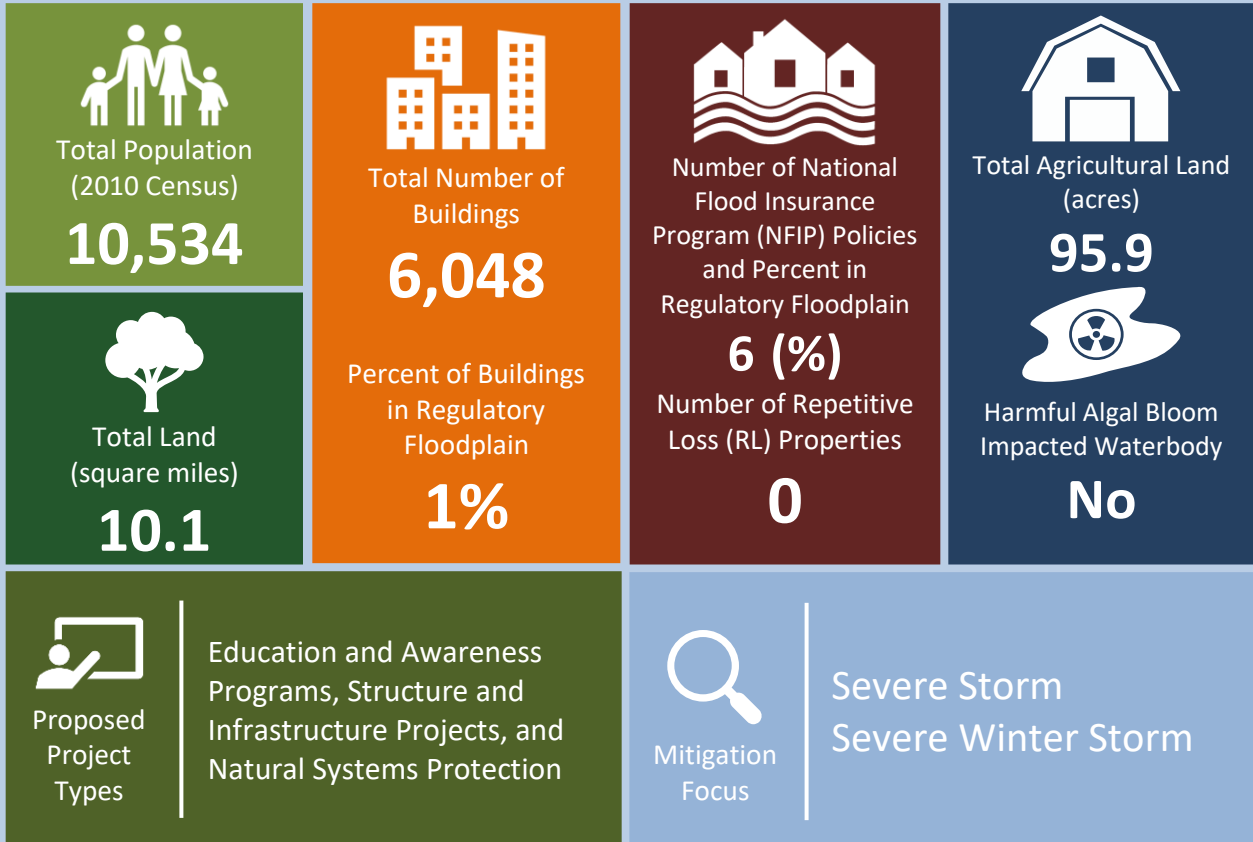
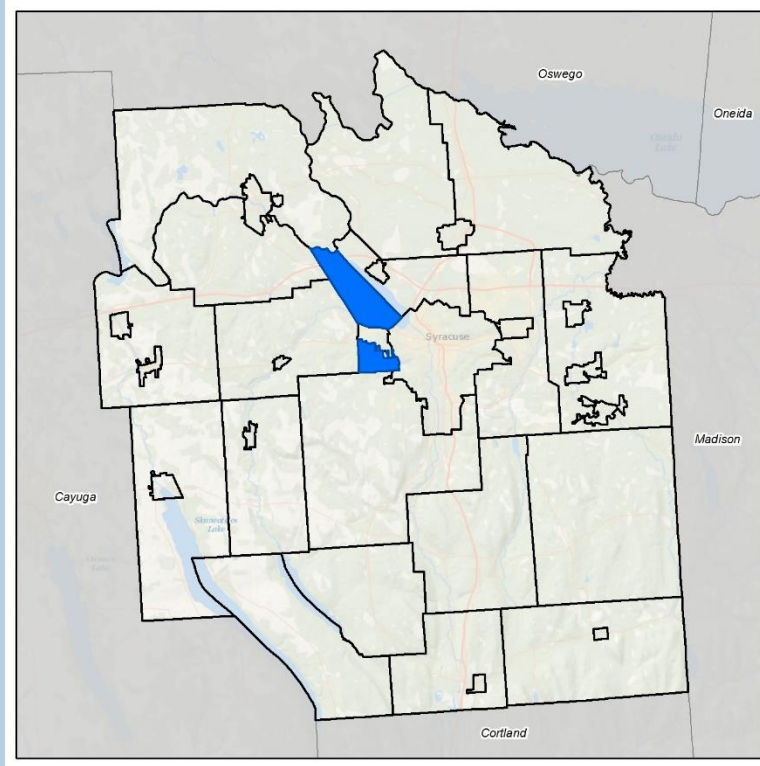




MUNICIPAL ANNEX | Town of Geddes





9.14 TOWN OF GEDDES

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Town of Geddes. It includes resources and information to assist public and private sectors to reduce losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs. Rather, this annex concentrates on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. This annex includes a general overview of the municipality and who in the town participated in the planning process; an assessment of the Town of Geddes’ risk and vulnerability; the different capabilities utilized in the town; and an action plan that will be implemented to achieve a more resilient community.

9.14.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

The following individuals have been identified as the Town of Geddes’ hazard mitigation plan primary and alternate points of contact.

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name: Paul Trovato Title: Highway Superintendent Phone Number: 315-488-7705 Address: Geddes Highway Department, 654 Terry Road, Syracuse, NY 13219 Email: highwaysuperintendent@townofgeddes.com	Name: William Morse Title: Engineer Phone Number: 315-468-3600 Address: Geddes Town Hall, 1000 Woods Road, Syracuse, NY 13209 Email: engineer@townofgeddes.com
Floodplain Administrator	
Name: Peter Albrigo Title: Code Enforcement Phone Number: 315-468-3600 Address: Geddes Town Hall, 1000 Woods Road, Syracuse, NY 13209 Email: palbrigo@townofgeddes.com	

9.14.2 Municipal Profile

The Town of Geddes is centrally located in Onondaga County in western New York State. The Town of Geddes is on the western shore of Onondaga Lake. The Town of Geddes has a total area of 12.2 square miles. The Town of Geddes is on the western shore of Onondaga Lake. Interstate 690 intersects both New York State Route 695 and Interstate 90 (New York State Thruway) in Geddes. New York State Route 5, West Genesee Street, is an east-west highway in the town. New York State Route 297 is a short north-south highway. The Town of Geddes is bordered to the north by the Town of Lysander, the northwest to the Town of Van Buren, to the northeast by the Town of Salina, to the south by the Town of Onondaga, and to the west by the Town of Camillus.

Nine Mile Creek flows eastwardly across the town and Seneca River forms the north boundary. The Village of Solvay is located in the southeast part of the Town of Geddes the east end of Onondaga Lake and is also south of Interstate 690. Refer to Section 9.31 (Village of Solvay) for their individual annex. There are several communities located within the town: Westvale (hamlet) and Lakeland (hamlet). The estimated 2016 population was 10,418, a 1.1 percent decrease from the 2010 Census (10,534). The Town is governed by a Supervisor and six Councilors.

Data from the 2016 U.S. Census American Community Survey estimates that 5.7 percent of the town population is five years of age or younger, and 20.5 percent is 65 years of age or older. Communities must deploy a support system that enables all populations to safely reach shelters or to quickly evacuate a hazard area.



History and Cultural Resources

The Town of Geddes’ organization took place on March 18, 1848. Originally the town included the Village of Geddes, which was incorporated by act of the Legislature passed April 20, 1882. Under a law of May 17, 1886, nearly the whole of Geddes village was annexed to Syracuse as the 9th and 10th wards, and its history thenceforward is embodied with that of the city. The surface of the town is level in the north part, rolling in the south, and constitutes some of the best and most productive farm lands in the county. Nine Mile Creek flows eastwardly across the town and Seneca River forms the north boundary. Today the Town of Geddes still includes the Village of Solvay, which operates independently, and the hamlets of Westvale and Lakeland.

Growth/Development Trends

Table 9.14-1 summarizes major residential/commercial development and any known or anticipated major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development that is likely to occur within the municipality in the next five years (as of August 2018). Refer to the map in Figure 9.14-1) of this annex which illustrates the hazard areas along with the location of potential new development.

Table 9.14-1. Growth and Development

Property or Development Name	Type (e.g. Res., Comm.)	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or Parcel ID)	Known Hazard Zone(s)	Description/Status of Development
Recent Development from 2013 to present					
Delta Sonic Carwash	Commercial	1	3328 W Genesee St.	Carbonate Bedrock	Redevelopment - Complete
Dollar General	Commercial	1	922 State Fair Blvd	None Identified	Complete
Dunkin Donuts	Commercial	1	299 Farrell Road	NEHRP: D&E	Complete
Roofing Guys	Commercial	1	3570 Walters Road	NEHRP: D&E	Complete
Harborbrook Apartments	Senior Housing	60	813 Fay Road	NEHRP: D&E; Carbonate Bedrock	Complete
Liquor Wine & Moonshine	Commercial	1	904 State Fair Blvd	None Identified	Complete
Old Dominion	Truck Terminal	1	241 Farrell Road	NEHRP: D&E	Redevelopment - Complete
Byrne Dairy	Commercial	1	575 State Fair Blvd	NEHRP: D&E	Redevelopment - Complete
Known or Anticipated Development in the Next Five (5) Years					
Former GE Site	Industrial	TBD-redevelopment	Farrell Road	NEHRP: D&E	Redevelopment
Dwight Park Drive	Industrial	4 lots.	End of Dwight Park Dr.	Flood: 1% Annual Chance Flood; NEHRP: D&E	Road Built, never developed

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.

9.14.3 Hazard Event History Specific to the Town of Geddes

Onondaga County has a history of natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 5.0 of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the county and its municipalities. The Town of Geddes’ history of federally-declared (as presented by FEMA) and significant hazard events (as presented in NOAA-NCEI) is consistent with that of Onondaga County. Table 9.14-2 provides details regarding municipal-specific loss and damages the town experienced



during hazard events. Information provided in the table below is based on reference material or local sources. For details of these and additional events, refer to Volume I, Section 5.0 of this plan.

Table 9.14-2. Hazard Event History

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	Onondaga County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses
April – May 2011	Severe Storms, Flooding, Tornadoes, and Straight-Line Winds (FEMA-DR-1993)	Yes	<p>A slow moving warm front pushed northward across central New York late in the afternoon on April 25th. Severe weather developed, and in addition to reports of severe wind damage and hail, plenty of wind shear in the vicinity of the warm front allowed for a few super-cell thunderstorms and tornadoes to develop. In addition, areas of heavy rain caused significant flash flooding in several locations of central New York.</p> <p>On May 26, a deep upper level low pressure system shifted east from the mid-Mississippi Valley region through the afternoon and evening, allowing numerous showers and thunderstorms to develop. Many reports of large hail and damaging winds occurred in central New York.</p>	The town sustained pavement damage to Grove Road and Yale Ave, damage to storm sewers on Benham Ave, sewer backups on Fay Road, flooding on Leslee Terrace.
June 30- July 1, 2015	Flash Flood	No	An unseasonably strong storm system tapping into above normal moisture sources across the Great Lakes and Northeast triggered multiple heavy rain producing thunderstorms across the region. Localized torrential rainfall in central New York caused serious urban flash flooding in the Syracuse, NY metropolitan area. Damages are estimated between three and five million dollars.	Flooding took place on Corey, Horace, and Yale Avenues.
July 1, 2017	Flash Flood	No	<p>A tropical moisture laden air mass produced numerous showers and thunderstorms which traveled repeatedly over the same areas of the Finger Lakes Region and Upper Mohawk Valley. Widespread flash and urban flooding developed in portions of Cayuga, Onondaga, Madison and Oneida counties. Hardest hit areas were the villages and towns of Moravia, Chittenango, Oneida, and Utica to name a few. Total rainfall amounts along a narrow corridor from Moravia to Utica generally ranged from 2.5 to 5 inches, most of which fell in less than 1 to 2 hours. Total damages from this event range from \$10-\$15 million dollars countywide.</p>	While the county was impacted the Town of Geddes did not report damages.
January 12, 2018	Rain on snow flood	No	Low pressure tracked from the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys on the 12th to off the northeast U.S. coast by the 13th. This storm brought a widespread snowfall to much of central New York state.	Comfort Windows on John Glenn Blvd was flooded - \$23,475 clean-up cost



Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	Onondaga County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses
			Snowfall totals ranged up to 13 inches in some parts of central New York. Many areas received between 6 and 10 inches of snow.	

Notes:

EM Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A Not applicable

Hazard Ranking and Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Section 5.0 (Risk Assessment) of this plan have detailed information regarding each plan participant’s vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following summarizes the hazards of greatest concern and risk to the Town of Geddes. For additional vulnerability information relevant to this jurisdiction, refer to Section 5.0.

Hazard Risk Ranking

Table 9.14-3 includes the community specific identification of the primary hazard concerns based on identified problems, impacts and the results of the risk assessment as presented in Section 5 of the plan. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard, along with its potential impacts on people, property, and the economy as well as community capability and changing future climate conditions. This input supports the mitigation action development to target those hazards with highest level of concern.

As discussed in Section 5.3 (Hazard Ranking), each participating town or village may have differing degrees of risk exposure and vulnerability compared to Onondaga County as a whole. Therefore, each municipality ranked the degree of risk to each hazard as it pertains to their community. The table below summarizes the hazard risk/vulnerability rankings of potential natural hazards for the Town of Geddes. The Town of Geddes has reviewed the county hazard risk/vulnerability risk ranking table as well as its individual results to reflect the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community.

During the review of the hazard/vulnerability risk ranking, the town indicated the following:

- The town agreed with the calculated risk rankings

Table 9.14-3. Town of Geddes Hazard Risk Ranking Input

HAZARD	Drought	Earthquake	Flood	Geologic	Harmful Algal Bloom	Invasive Species	Severe Storm	Severe Winter Storm
RELATIVE RISK FACTOR	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	High	High

Notes: The scale is based on the following hazard rankings as established in Section 5.3.

High = Total hazard priority risk ranking score of 5 and above

Medium = Total hazard priority risk ranking of 3.9 – 4.9

Low = Total hazard risk ranking below 3.8

*The municipality changed the initial ranking of this hazard based on event history, municipal experience, and feedback from the municipality

Critical Facilities Flood Risk

New York Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) Statute 6 CRR-NY 502.4 sets forth floodplain management criteria for State projects located in flood hazard areas. The law states that no such projects related





to critical facilities shall be undertaken in a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) unless constructed according to specific mitigation specifications, including being raised 2’ above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE). This statute is outlined at <http://tinyurl.com/6-CRR-NY-502-4>. While all vulnerabilities should be assessed and documented, the State places a high priority on exposure to flooding. Critical facilities located in an SFHA, or having ever sustained previous flooding, must be protected to the 500-year flood event, or worst damage scenario. For those that do not meet this criteria, the jurisdiction must identify an action to achieve this level of protection (NYS DHSES 2017).

The table below identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1-percent and 0.2-percent floodplain and presents Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) estimates of the damage and loss of use to critical facilities as a result of a 1-percent annual chance flood event.

Table 9.14-4. Potential Flood Losses to Critical Facilities

Name	Type	Exposure		Potential Loss from 1% Flood Event		Addressed by Proposed Action
		1% Event	0.2% Event	Percent Structure Damage	Percent Content Damage	
OLP Bridge	County Facility	X	X	13.4%	77.7%	T. Geddes-6
OLP Crosswalk L2	County Facility	X	X	0%	0%	T. Geddes-7
OLP Maple Bay	County Facility	X	X	8.5%	59.3%	T. Geddes-8
Ngrid Lakeland Substation	Natural Gas		X	-	-	-
Sf Nysp Barracks	Police	X	X	0%	0%	T. Geddes-9
Wep Geddes 9 Pump Sta	Waste Water Pump Station	X	X	0%	0%	T. Geddes-10
Wep Lakeside Pump Sta	Waste Water Pump Station	X	X	13.3%	76.5%	T. Geddes-11
Wep Westside Pump Sta	Waste Water Pump Station	X	X	0%	0%	T. Geddes-12

Source: FEMA 2016, SOPA 2018

Identified Issues

The municipality has identified the following vulnerabilities within their community:

- Bronson Road, Corey Road and Yale Avenue have low points with no overflow route in case flows exceed storm sewer capacity. There have been road closures on Corey Road and Yale Avenue. There has been flooding damage to homes on Horace and Yale Avenue and there has been damage to the road surface on Yale Avenue.
- An un-named tributary of the Seneca River in the northwest part of Geddes has numerous culverts that are undersized and have been blocked by beaver activity – flooding has occurred at Beach Road, Lakeside Road, State Fair Boulevard, John Glenn Boulevard, and Farrell Road. Flooding has not caused road closures but has flooded the parking lots of two businesses and flooded the basement of a third business.
- The Westfall Acres – Parsons Meadow area has numerous homes with only one access road.
- The St. Camillus – Harborbrook Housing complex has only one access.
- The Ludden Parkway – Helmi Drive area has only one access, although that at least is a boulevard.
- Any blockage of Fay Road – classified by SMTC as a minor arterial – between Grand Avenue and West Manchester requires a very lengthy detour.
- Flooding on Montrose Avenue in the neighboring Village of Solvay has caused road closures and damage to homes. The town would be involved in mitigation.

Specific areas of concern based on resident response to the Onondaga County Hazard Mitigation Citizen survey include:





- State Fair Boulevard near Geddes
- State Fair Boulevard, west of the fairgrounds near Interstate 690 is prone to flooding.
- City and county roads leading to downtown hospitals are not often well plowed during snowstorms.
- West Genesee Street from downtown to Westvale.

9.14.4 Capability Assessment

This section identifies the following capabilities of the local jurisdiction:

- Planning and regulatory capability
- Administrative and technical capability
- Fiscal capability
- Community classification
- National Flood Insurance Program
- Integration of mitigation planning into existing and future planning mechanisms

Planning and Regulatory Capability

The table below summarizes the regulatory tools that are available to the Town of Geddes.

Table 9.14-5. Planning and Regulatory Tools

Tool / Program (code, ordinance, plan)	Do you have this? (Yes/No) If Yes, date of adoption or update	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Dept. /Agency Responsible	Code Citation and Comments (Code Chapter, name of plan, explanation of authority, etc.)
Planning Capability				
Comprehensive Plan	No	-	Planning	In progress
Capital Improvements Plan	No	-	-	-
Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	No	-	-	-
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	Local	Engineer	Stormwater Management Plan
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
Stream Corridor Management Plan	No	-	-	-
Watershed Management or Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Local	OEM	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
Emergency Operation Plan	Yes	Local	OEM	Emergency Operation Plan
Evacuation Plan	Yes	Local	OEM	Evacuation Plan
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	Yes	Local	Planning	Post-Disaster Recovery Plan
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
Strategic Recovery Planning Report	No	-	-	-
Climate Adaptation Plan	No	-	-	-
Resilience Plan	No	-	-	-
Other Plans:	No	-	-	-
Regulatory Capability				



Tool / Program (code, ordinance, plan)	Do you have this? (Yes/No) If Yes, date of adoption or update	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Dept. /Agency Responsible	Code Citation and Comments (Code Chapter, name of plan, explanation of authority, etc.)
Building Code	Yes, 2001	State	Code Enforcement	Chapter 90
Zoning Ordinance	Yes, 2001	Local	ZBA, Town Board	Chapter 240
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes 2001	Local	Town Board	Chapter 190
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes, Amended 2016	Local	Code Enforcement	Chapter 115
NFIP: Cumulative Substantial Damages	No	-	-	-
NFIP: Freeboard	Yes	Local	Code Enforcement	State mandated BFE+2 for all construction, both residential and non-residential
Growth Management Ordinances	No	-	-	-
Site Plan Review Requirements	Yes 2001	Local	Planning Board, Town Board	Chapter 240
Stormwater Management Ordinance	Yes	Local	Code Enforcement, Engineer	Chapter 183
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)	Yes	Local	Code Enforcement, Engineer	-
Natural Hazard Ordinance	No	-	-	-
Post-Disaster Recovery Ordinance	No	-	-	-
Real Estate Disclosure Requirement	Yes	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent	NYS mandate, Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467
Other (Special Purpose Ordinances [i.e., sensitive areas, steep slope])	No	-	-	-

Administrative and Technical Capability

The table below summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to the Town of Geddes.

Table 9.14-6. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Is this in place? (Yes or No)	Department/ Agency/Position
Administrative Capability		
Planning Board	Yes	Planning Board
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk	Yes	Highway Dept.





Resources	Is this in place? (Yes or No)	Department/ Agency/Position
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	-
Technical/Staffing Capability		
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Town Engineer
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Yes	Code Enforcement, Town Engineer
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Town Engineer
NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA)	Yes	Code Enforcement
Surveyor(s)	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) applications	Yes	Town Engineer
Scientist familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Warning systems/services	Yes	-
Emergency Manager	No	-
Grant writer(s)	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Code Enforcement Officer

Fiscal Capability

The table below summarizes financial resources available to the Town of Geddes.

Table 9.14-7. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes/No)
Community development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes – Town Engineer
Capital improvements project funding	Yes – Town Board
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes – Town Board
User fees for water, sewer, gas or electric service	Yes – Town Board, OCWA, WEP
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes – Town Board
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	Yes
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state Funding Programs	Yes – Town Board
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other	-

Community Classifications

The table below summarizes classifications for community programs available to the Town of Geddes.



Table 9.14-8. Community Classifications

Program	Do you have this? (Yes/No)	Classification (if applicable)	Date Classified (if applicable)
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	Solvay Fire Department: 4 Lakeside Fire Department: 5	-
NYSDEC Climate Smart Community	No	-	-
Storm Ready Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
Natural disaster/safety programs in/for schools		-	-
Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-
Public education program/outreach (through website, social media)	Yes	-	-
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	-	-
Other	No	-	-

Note:

- N/A Not applicable
- NP Not participating
- Unavailable

The classifications listed above relate to the community’s ability to provide effective services to lessen its vulnerability to the 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 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 (<https://www.isomitigation.com/bcegs/>)
- The ISO Mitigation online ISO’s Public Protection website at <https://www.isomitigation.com/ppc/>
- New York State Climate Smart Communities (<http://www.dec.ny.gov/energy/56876.html>)
- The National Weather Service Storm Ready website at <https://www.weather.gov/stormready/communities>
- The National Firewise Communities website at <http://firewise.org/>

Self-Assessment of Capability

The table below provides an approximate measure of the Town of Geddes’ capability to work in a hazard-mitigation capacity and/or effectively implement hazard mitigation strategies to reduce hazard vulnerabilities.





Table 9.14-9. Self-Assessment Capability for the Municipality

Area	Degree of Hazard Mitigation Capability		
	Limited (If limited, what are your obstacles?)	Moderate	High
Planning and regulatory capability		X	
Administrative and technical capability		X	
Fiscal capability	X - Loss of county sales tax revenue caused fiscal limitation		
Community political capability		X	
Community resiliency capability		X	
Capability to integrate mitigation into municipal processes and activities		X	

National Flood Insurance Program

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain.

NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA)

Peter Albrigo, Code Enforcement

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary

The Town of Geddes does not maintain lists/inventories of properties that have been flood damaged and does not make substantial damage estimates. The FPA noted that no properties have recently been flooded and no properties are interested in mitigation at this time.

The following table summarizes the NFIP statistics for the Town of Geddes.

Table 9.14-10. NFIP Summary

Municipality	# Policies	# Claims (Losses)	Total Loss Payments	# RL Properties	# SRL Properties	# Policies in the 1% Flood Boundary
Town of Geddes	6	6	\$84,143	0	0	0

Source: FEMA Region 2 2018.

(1) Policies, claims, RL, and SRL statistics provided by FEMA Region 2, and are current as of June 30, 2018. Total number of RL properties does not include SRL properties. Number of claims represents claims closed by July 31, 2018.

(2) Total building and content losses from the claims file provided by FEMA Region 2.

(3) Number of policies inside and outside of flood zones is based on latitude and longitude coordinates provided by FEMA Region 2 in the policy file. FEMA noted that for a property with more than one entry, more than one policy may have been in force or more than one Geographic Information System (GIS) specification was possible. Number of policies and claims, and claims total, exclude properties outside Onondaga County boundary, based on provided latitude and longitude coordinates.

RL Repetitive Loss
SRL Severe Repetitive Loss

Resources

The FPA is the sole person responsible for floodplain administration. NFIP administration services and functions include permit review, inspections, damage assessments, record-keeping, GIS, education and outreach. The town provides pamphlets to the community regarding flood hazards and flood reduction. The FPA noted that they have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change. The FPA feels adequately supported and do not feel there are any barriers to running an effective floodplain management





program. The FPA noted they would consider attending continuing education and/or certification training on floodplain management if it were offered in the county for all local floodplain administrators.

Compliance History

The Town of Geddes is in good-standing in the NFIP. The FPA most recent compliance audit [e.g. Community Assistance Visit (CAV)] was June 15, 1995. The town works to maintain compliance with and good-standing in the NFIP through the adoption and enforcement of floodplain management requirements (e.g. regulating all new and substantially improved construction in Special Hazard Flood Areas), floodplain identification and mapping, and flood insurance outreach to the community.

Regulatory

Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance: The Town of Geddes’s Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (Chapter 115 of the municipal code) was adopted to promote the public health, safety and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:

- Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities.
- Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction.
- Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters.
- Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages.
- Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.
- Qualify and maintain for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

The objectives of this chapter are:

- To protect human life and health.
- To minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects.
- To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public.
- To minimize prolonged business interruptions.
- To minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard.
- To help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future flood blight areas.
- To provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard.
- To ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

The FPA noted that the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance for the Town of Geddes exceeds FEMA and State minimum standards. The FPA stated that the town has not considered joining the Community Rating System (CRS) program to reduce flood insurance premiums for their insured.

Integration of Hazard Mitigation into Existing and Future Planning Mechanisms

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into the day-to-day local government operations. As part of this planning effort, each community was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their community’s progress in plan integration. A summary is provided below. In



addition, the community identified specific integration activities that will be incorporated into municipal procedures, which is also indicated below.

Planning

Existing Integration

Comprehensive Plan: Currently the Town of Geddes is in the process of developing a Joint Comprehensive Plan (Comprehensive Plan) with the Village of Solvay. The draft vision of this plan includes a commitment to protect and preserve local environmental assets, support a vibrant economy, and to ensure the public health, safety, and welfare for all. The draft environmental policy calls for the preservation of open space areas of significant ecological value (wetlands, floodplains, steep slopes, watercourses, woodlots), minimization of local sources of pollution, reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, and an increase in resilience to climate change, among other policy items. The draft economic policy calls for sustainable development of mixed uses in areas with existing critical infrastructure (such as the State Fair Boulevard corridor) while conserving existing open space, among other policy items. The draft Public Health and Safety Policy calls for the continued support and funding for professional public safety agencies and the enhanced level of safety, comfort and effectiveness of transportation routes with respect to non-motorists as infrastructure improvement opportunities arise. The Plan will refer to the Countywide Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Stormwater Management Plan: The Town of Geddes is an MS4 Regulated Community and has a formal Stormwater Management Plan. The Plan includes runoff reduction practices are incorporated into redevelopment projects.

Onondaga County Hazard Mitigation Plan: The Town of Geddes supports the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan. The town supports county-wide initiatives identified in Section 9.1 of the county annex.

Emergency Plans: The town has a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and Post-Disaster Recovery Plan/Strategic Recovery Plan. The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan refers to the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The town continues to develop, enhance, and implement existing emergency plans.

The Town of Geddes does not have a Re-Development Plan, Growth Plan, Economic Development Plan, Open Space Plan, Watershed or Stream Corridor Management Plan, Local Waterfront Revitalization Plan, a Continuity of Operations/Continuity of Government (COOP/COG) plan(s), resilience plan or strategy, or Climate Adaptation Plan/strategy.

Opportunities for Future Integration

Updates to existing plans or new plans could include information on natural hazard risk and refer to the Countywide Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Regulatory and Enforcement (Ordinances)

Existing Integration

The town has multiple ordinances pertaining to the mitigation of hazards. These ordinances include the Establishment of Boards (see Operational and Administration below), Fire Prevention Ordinance, Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, Environmental Quality Review Ordinance, Stormwater Management Ordinance, Zoning Ordinance, Subdivision of Land Ordinance. The town also adheres to the New York State Fire Prevention and Building Code. The municipal Code and ordinances are available on the town website: <http://townofgeddes.com/>



Zoning Ordinance: The Town of Geddes’ Zoning Ordinance (Chapter 240 of the municipal code) most recently updated in 2018, creates general standards that include anchoring and encroachment of development in areas of special flood hazards . The Ordinance was adopted for the promotion of the health, safety, morals and general welfare of the Town of Geddes to regulate and restrict the height, number of stories and size of buildings and other structures, the percentage of lot that may be occupied, the size of yards, courts and other open structures, the density of population and the location and use of buildings, structures and land for trade, industry, residence or other purposes, the Town Board of the Town of Geddes created zoning districts, the zoning map and regulations to accomplish this purpose.

Subdivision Ordinance: The Town of Geddes’s Subdivision of Land Ordinance (Chapter 190 of the municipal code) establishes the procedures and requirements of subdivision of land.

Stormwater Management Ordinance: The Stormwater Management Ordinance (Ch. 183) requires stormwater pollution prevention plans for land development activity.

Storm Sewers Ordinance: The Storm Sewers Ordinance (Ch. 182) the prevention, control and reduction of stormwater pollutants by use of best management practices.

The Town of Geddes’s subdivision regulations and site plan review process consider natural hazard risk. The town’s municipal zoning, subdivision regulations, and site plan review process all require developers to take additional actions to mitigate natural hazard risk. Natural hazard risks are included in the SEQR forms submitted with site plan and special permit applications to the Planning Board and ZBA.

Opportunities for Future Integration

The town’s municipal zoning could consider natural hazard risk.

Operational and Administration

Existing Integration

Planning Board: The Town of Geddes’ Planning Board is made up of a Chair and two Board members. The Board supports land use decisions, public health and safety and assures compliance with regulations and ordinances.

Zoning Board of Appeals: The Town of Geddes’ Zoning Board of Appeals is made up of a Chair and four Board members. The Board supports land use decisions, public health and safety and assures compliance with regulations and ordinances.

Public Safety Committee: The Town of Geddes’ Public Safety Committee is made up of a Chair and two Committee members. The Committee meets with the fire and police departments once a month and reviews issues of public safety concern such as road safety, volume of emergency calls, etc.

Mutual Aid Agreements: The Town of Geddes works to create/enhance/ maintain mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities.

Retrofits and Acquisitions: Where appropriate, the Town of Geddes supports the retrofitting of structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as priority. Where retrofitting is not a viable option, the town supports acquisition of properties.

Structure/Facility Inventories/Datasets: The Town of Geddes participates in regional, county and/or state level projects and programs to develop improved structure and facility inventories and hazard datasets to support



enhanced risk assessment efforts. Such programs may include developing a detailed inventory of critical facilities based upon FEMA’s Comprehensive Data Management System (CDMS) which could be used for various planning and emergency management purposes including:

- Support the performance of enhanced risk and vulnerability assessments for hazards including flooding, earthquake, wind, and land failure.
- Support state, county and local planning efforts including mitigation (including updates to the State HMP), comprehensive emergency management, debris management, and land use.

The Town of Geddes does not have a municipal planner or contract planning firm. NFIP Floodplain Management functions are performed by the Code Enforcement Officer. Stormwater Management functions are performed by the Code Enforcement Officer and Town Engineer. The town does not have staff or contract with firms that have experience with developing Benefit-Cost Analysis. The town has staff who can perform Substantial Damage Estimates and have experience in preparing grant applications for mitigation projects. No town staff have job descriptions that involve natural hazard risk, but staff receive training or continuing professional education which supports natural hazard risk reduction and participate in associations, organizations, groups or other committees that support natural hazard risk reduction and build hazard management capabilities (NYSBOC, NYSFSMA). The town has catch basin and ditch cleaning programs.

Opportunities for Future Integration

The town could hire staff or contract with firms that have experience with developing Benefit-Cost Analysis.

Funding

Existing Integration

The Town of Geddes does not have a line item for mitigation projects/activities in the municipal budget or have a Capital Improvements Budget. The town has been awarded the following grant funds for mitigation-related projects:

- Grove Road Green Infrastructure, Walberta School Pump Station, Parsons Drive Infiltration, Bergner Road Green Infrastructure – all Suburban Green Infrastructure projects, total \$1,081,068, town provided engineering.
- Leslee Terrace Road Reconstruction – Community Development project, total \$78,299, \$50,000 grant.
- Emergency Generators at Town Hall and Highway Garage, DASNY project, total \$108,000, \$78,000 grant.

The town does not have any other mechanisms to fiscally support hazard mitigation projects.

Pre-disaster mitigation funds will be available upon FEMA approval of this plan, along with other funding available through the state and federal sources, such as the NYS Department of Conservation (Climate Smart Communities Grants, Water Quality Improvements Program, Trees for Tribes), NYS Environmental Facilities Corporation (Wastewater Infrastructure Engineering Planning, Clean Water Revolving Loan Fund, Green Innovation Grant Program), New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (Clean Energy Communities Program), and Empire State Development.

Opportunities for Future Integration

The town could continue to apply for grants and allocate funding from the municipal budget funding to support hazard mitigation projects.



Education and Outreach

Existing Integration

The Town of Geddes currently does not have any public outreach mechanisms/programs to inform citizens on natural hazards. The town operates a municipal website (<http://townofgeddes.com/>) and also has a Facebook page.

Opportunities for Future Integration

The town could include information on natural hazards on the town website and Facebook page and develop outreach programs. The town’s website posts information regarding upcoming community events and important municipal decisions. The website provides information related to safety and hazard mitigation including local emergency response contact information, current project information, and links to related ordinances (see Regulatory and Enforcement).

Sheltering, Evacuation, and Temporary Housing

Temporary housing, evacuation routes, and sheltering measures must be in place and available for public awareness to protect residents, mitigate risk, and relocate residents, if necessary, to maintain post-disaster social and economic stability.

Temporary and Permanent Housing

The Town of Geddes has identified the following potential site for the placement of temporary housing for residents displaced by a disaster:

- Solvay Youth Center Parking: 1010 Wood Road. The site has a capacity for 20 mobile homes and can provide temporary utilities.

The town has identified the following potential sites suitable for relocating houses of the floodplain and/or building new homes once properties in the floodplain are acquired:

- OGS Property: South end of Stoney Drive. The site is 24.1 acres. Utilities would need to be extended and a road would need to be built.

To accommodate longer term housing needs of permanently displaced residents, there is an existing supply of vacant housing units within the county which may be able to satisfy and absorb those housing needs. The county also has ample buildable land availability throughout its communities to satisfy construction of new housing units if needed, as mapped in Section 4, figure 4-20 in Volume I of this plan. Of note, given the nature of the hazards of concern to Onondaga County, the extent of housing need is also not likely to exceed currently available housing stock for all but the most extreme and widespread hazard events.

Evacuation and Sheltering Needs

The Town of Geddes has not established emergency shelters, evacuation routes, or evacuation procedures. Per the County Emergency Management Plan, in the event of a hazard occurrence, the Department of Emergency Management is tasked with coordinating evacuation procedures with the Sheriff’s Department, the On-Scene Commander, the Transportation Coordinator, the ARC, hospitals, special facilities, the fire service and the Health Department. The Sheriff’s Department is responsible for implementing traffic control procedures including coordination of vehicular traffic and protection of resources, facilities and services in the affected areas. As noted in Section 4, Figure 4-19 in Volume I of this plan, the primary roads and highways are the



evacuation routes for Onondaga County; the county is fortunate to have a variety of well-connected arterial and collector roadways to provide a variety of routing options during times of large-scale evacuation.

The American Red Cross (ARC) has primary contractual responsibility to provide sheltering, including short term housing, for Onondaga County individuals and families during an emergency occurring in Onondaga County. Services of the ARC include emergency sheltering needs, mass care, feeding, information and referral, and special population assistance. A confidential shelters list is maintained by the Department of Emergency Management and the ARC which identifies capacity for 15,000+ residents across Onondaga County. The ARC is responsible for maintaining shelter and temporary housing agreements with selected facilities.

9.14.5 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses past mitigations actions and status, describes proposed hazard mitigation initiatives, and their prioritization.

Past Mitigation Initiative Status

The following table indicates progress on the community’s mitigation strategy identified in the 2013 Plan. Actions that are carried forward as part of this plan update are included in the following subsection in its own table with prioritization. Previous actions that are now on-going programs and capabilities are indicated as such in the following table and may also be found under ‘Capability Assessment’ presented previously in this annex.

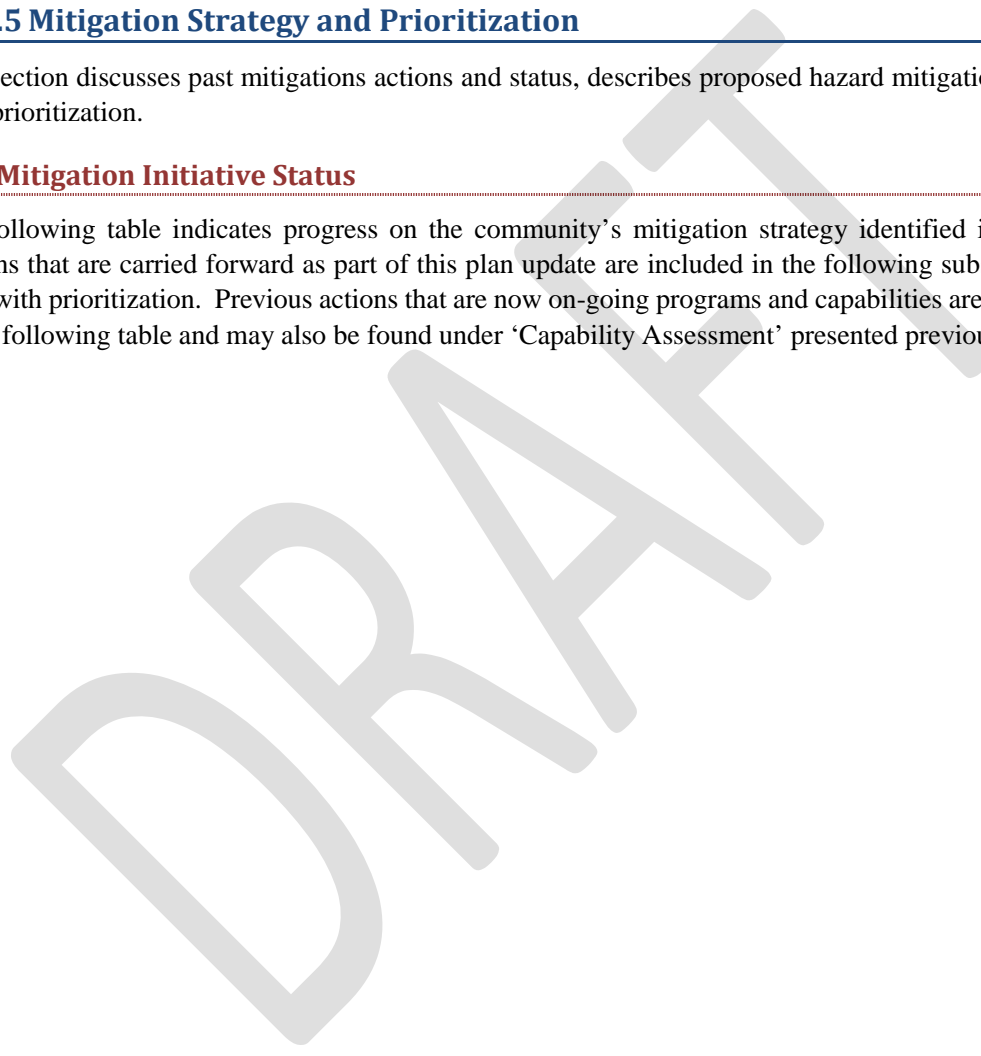




Table 9.14-11. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2019 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
						Cost	Level of Protection	
TG-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.				Ongoing capability			1. Discontinue 2. 3. Ongoing capability
TG-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.				Ongoing capability			1. Discontinue 2. 3. Ongoing capability
TG-2	Conduct and facilitate community and public education and outreach for residents and businesses to include, but not be limited to, the following to promote and effect natural hazard risk reduction:							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide and maintain links to the Onondaga County HMP website, and regularly post notices on the municipal homepage referencing the Onondaga County HMP webpages. Prepare and distribute informational letters to flood vulnerable property owners and neighborhood associations, explaining the availability of mitigation grant funding to mitigate their properties, and instructing them on how they can learn more and implement mitigation. Use the village email notification systems and newsletters to better educate the public on flood insurance, the availability of mitigation grant funding, and personal natural hazard risk reduction measures. Work with neighborhood associations, civic and business groups to disseminate information on flood insurance and the availability of mitigation grant funding. Municipal outreach activities to be supported by the county, as identified at county initiative OC-0.							
					No Progress	Cost		1. Include in 2019 HMP
						Level of Protection		2.





Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2019 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	Cost	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.
TG-3	Continue to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan, as defined in Section 7.0				Ongoing Capability	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
TG-4	Maintain compliance with and good-standing in the NFIP including adoption and enforcement of floodplain management requirements (e.g. regulating all new and substantially improved construction in Special Hazard Flood Areas), floodplain identification and mapping, and flood insurance outreach to the community. Further meet and/or exceed the minimum NFIP standards and criteria through the following NFIP-related continued compliance actions identified as Initiatives TG-1a, 1b, 2, and 8 through 11.				Ongoing Capability	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
TG-5	Continue to develop, enhance, and implement existing emergency plans.				Ongoing Capability	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
TG-6	Create/enhance/ maintain mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities.				Ongoing Capability	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.





Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2019 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
TG-7	Support county-wide initiatives identified in Section 9.1 of the county annex.				Ongoing	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
TG-8	Support/Participate in the Stream Team program offered by the Onondaga County SWCD, to assist in the removal of debris, log jams, etc. in flood vulnerable stream sections.				No progress	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. No longer interested in program
TG-9	From 2009 natural hazards identified in this planning process as well as defined in the 2009 NYS Open Space Plan itself and continue with the identified actions: <u>CAMILLUS VALLEY / NINE MILE CREEK [90] - Onondaga County, Towns of Camillus, Marcellus, and Geddes:</u> <i>Expansion of recent acquisitions by DEC and a local land trust to preserve this ecologically sensitive valley that supports a wide diversity of breeding bird and migratory bird species as well as being the most esteemed and widely used trout stream in Central New York. This project encompasses the Nine Mile Creek Valley running from Otisco Lake to Onondaga Lake, including enhancing the</i>				In Progress	Cost		1. Include in 2019 HMP
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.





Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2019 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	<i>DEC-administered Camillus Forest, the Nine Mile Creek Critical Environmental Area, the Erie Canal Corridor, and the Water Trail in the Towns of Camillus and Marcellus, which are under immediate development pressure. The project will buffer important attributes from development and provide public waterway access.</i>							
TG-10	Prominently display the Town’s NFIP Floodplain mapping in Town Hall, and post on the Town website, along with available information on the NFIP program.				No Progress	Cost		1. Include in 2019 HMP 2. Still have not received paper copies of final maps from FEMA 3.
					Level of Protection			
					Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success			
TG-11	<p>Participate in regional, county and/or state level projects and programs to develop improved structure and facility inventories and hazard datasets to support enhanced risk assessment efforts. Such programs may include developing a detailed inventory of critical facilities based upon FEMA’s Comprehensive Data Management System (CDMS) which could be used for various planning and emergency management purposes including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the performance of enhanced risk and vulnerability assessments for hazards including flooding, earthquake, wind, and land failure. • Support state, county and local planning efforts including mitigation (including updates to the State HMP), comprehensive emergency management, debris management, and land use. <p>Improved structural and facility inventories could incorporate flood, wind and seismic-specific parameters (e.g. first floor elevations, roof types, structure types) based on FEMA-154 “Rapid Visual Screening of Buildings for Potential Seismic Hazards” methodologies, or “Rapid Observation of Vulnerability and Estimation of Risk - ROVER. It is recognized that these programs will likely need to be initiated and supported at the Regional and/or State level, and will likely require training, tools and funding provided at the regional, state and/or federal level.</p>							
	See above.				Ongoing Capability	Cost		1. Discontinue 2. 3. Ongoing capability
					Level of Protection			
					Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success			



Completed Mitigation Initiatives Not Identified in the Previous Mitigation Strategy

The Town of Geddes has identified the following mitigation projects/activities that have also been completed but were not identified in the previous mitigation strategy in the 2013 Plan:

- Grove Road Green Infrastructure: The project was completed by the Town of Geddes. Pavement was narrowed and an overflow route was created to reduce flooding on Bronson Road.

Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives for the Plan Update

The Town of Geddes participated in a mitigation action workshop on January 14, 2019 and was provided the following FEMA publications to use as a resource as part of their comprehensive review of all possible activities and mitigation measures to address their hazards: FEMA 551 ‘Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures’ (March 2007) and FEMA ‘Mitigation Ideas – A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards’ (January 2013).

Table 9.14-12 summarizes the comprehensive-range of specific mitigation initiatives the Town of Geddes would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. Some of these initiatives may be previous actions carried forward for this plan update. These initiatives are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in municipal priorities. Both the four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table below to further demonstrate the wide-range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

As discussed in Section 6, 14 evaluation/prioritization criteria are used to complete the prioritization of mitigation initiatives. For each new mitigation action, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the 14 evaluation criteria to assist with prioritizing your actions as ‘High’, ‘Medium’, or ‘Low.’ The table below summarizes the evaluation of each mitigation initiative, listed by Action Number.

Table 9.14-13 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation initiatives for the Plan update.



Table 9.14-12. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem	Description of Solution?	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
T. Geddes-1	Access road to St. Camillus Senior Care Complex	6	Earthquake, Flood, Geologic, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	The St. Camillus Senior Care Complex has only one access roadway. In the event the roadway is blocked, residents will be unable evacuate or return home. The complex is made up of a nursing home, short term rehabilitation unit, brain injury unit, and senior housing complex made up of 60 apartments for people aged 55 or older.	The town will construct a secondary access road to the housing complex to be used in the event that the primary access point is blocked.	No	None	1 year	DPW	\$80,000	Residents can safely evacuate during emergencies. First responders maintain access.	HMGP, PDM, Municipal budget	High	SIP	ES
T. Geddes-2	Tributary beaver and debris removal	1	Flood	Beaver activity has resulted in clogged culverts creating flooding at Beach Road, Lakeside	Contact NY DEC to assist with the trapping and removal of beavers. Clear debris. Repair any damaged culverts.	No	Yes, will require coordination with DEC to remove beavers	Within 1 year	DPW	\$10,000	Reduction in flooding, functional culverts	HMGP	High	SIP	SP



Table 9.14-12. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem	Description of Solution?	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
				Road, State Fair Boulevard, John Glenn Boulevard, and Farrell Road. Flooding has not caused road closures but has flooded the parking lots of two businesses and flooded the basement of a third business.	Determine if any culverts will require replacement with upgraded sizes. Coordinate with NY DEC on techniques to keep beavers from returning to area or methods to prevent culvert clogging from dam building.										
T. Geddes-3 (former TG2)	Outreach to promote and effect natural hazard risk reduction	All Goals	All Hazards	Citizens may not be aware of natural hazards and mitigation.	Conduct and facilitate community and public education and outreach for residents and businesses to include, but not be limited to, the following to promote and effect natural hazard risk reduction	No	No	2 years	Municipal officials and floodplain administrators supported by the county (through SOCPA and EM)	\$1,000	Public property is educated on natural hazards and may mitigate their properties.	County and Municipal Budgets; grant eligible for a defined outreach program	High	EAP	PI
T. Geddes-4 (former TG9)	CAMILLUS VALLEY / NINE MILE CREEK	1, 3, 4	All Hazards	From 2009 natural hazards identified in this planning	This project encompasses the Nine Mile Creek Valley running from	No	None	Within 1 year, then ongoing	NYS DEC, USFWS; Local departments (as applicable)	Ports of consent order for	Ecologically sensitive valley preserved	Honeywell	Medium	NSP	NR





Table 9.14-12. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem	Description of Solution?	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
				process as well as defined in the 2009 NYS Open Space Plan itself and continue with the identified actions: Ecosystems remain vulnerable.	Otisco Lake to Onondaga Lake, including enhancing the DEC-administered Camillus Forest, the Nine Mile Creek Critical Environmental Area, the Erie Canal Corridor, and the Water Trail in the Towns of Camillus and Marcellus, which are under immediate development pressure. The project will buffer important attributes from development and provide public waterway access.				for specific initiative) from Onondaga County, Towns of Camillus, Marcellus, and Geddes:	Lake cleanup.					
T. Geddes-5 (former TG10)	Prominently display the town's NFIP Floodplain mapping in Town Hall, and post on	1, 2, 3, 5	Flood	Citizens lack readily available info on the NFIP.	The town will prominently display the town's NFIP Floodplain mapping in Town Hall, and	No	None	Short (1 year)	Local NFIP Floodplain Administrator	<\$200	Citizens informed of NFIP information	Local Budget	High	EAP	PI



Table 9.14-12. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem	Description of Solution?	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
	the town website, along with available information on the NFIP program.				post on the town website, along with available information on the NFIP program.										
T. Geddes-6	Protect the OLP Bridge to the 500-year flood level.	1, 2	Flood	The Bridge is a county bridge and is located in the 100-year floodplain. The town does not have jurisdiction over the facility and cannot mitigate themselves.	The town will contact the facilities manager and discuss options for protecting the facility to the 500-year flood level	Yes	None	Within 6 months	Town Floodplain Administrator working with facility operators / owners	<\$100	Provide outreach to the property owner and informing them of potential flood damage and possible solutions	Municipal budget	Medium	EAP	PI
T. Geddes-7	Protect the OLP Crosswalk L2 to the 500-year flood level.	1, 2	Flood	The Crosswalk is a county facility and is located in the 100-year floodplain. The town does not have jurisdiction over the facility and cannot mitigate themselves.	The town will contact the facilities manager and discuss options for protecting the facility to the 500-year flood level	Yes	None	Within 6 months	Town Floodplain Administrator working with facility operators / owners	<\$100	Provide outreach to the property owner and informing them of potential flood damage and possible solutions	Municipal budget	Medium	EAP	PI
T. Geddes-8	Protect the OLP Maple Bay facility	1, 2	Flood	The facility is a county facility and is	The town will contact the facilities	Yes	None	Within 6 months	Town Floodplain Administrator	<\$100	Provide outreach to the property	Municipal budget	Medium	EAP	PI



Table 9.14-12. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem	Description of Solution?	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
	to the 500-year flood level.			located in the 100-year floodplain. The town does not have jurisdiction over the facility and cannot mitigate themselves.	manager and discuss options for protecting the facility to the 500-year flood level				working with facility operators / owners		owner and informing them of potential flood damage and possible solutions				
T. Geddes-9	Protect the Sf NYSP Barracks to the 500-year flood level.	1, 2	Flood	The Barracks are located in the 100-year floodplain. The town does not have jurisdiction over the facility and cannot mitigate themselves.	The town will contact the facilities manager and discuss options for protecting the facility to the 500-year flood level	Yes	None	Within 6 months	Town Floodplain Administrator working with facility operators / owners	<\$100	Provide outreach to the property owner and informing them of potential flood damage and possible solutions	Municipal budget	Medium	EAP	PI
T. Geddes-10	Protect the Wep Geddes 9 Pump Station to the 500-year flood level.	1, 2, 6	Flood	The Pump Station is located in the 100-year floodplain. The town does not have jurisdiction over the facility and cannot mitigate themselves.	Refer to Section 9.1 for the county annex for the project.	Yes	None	Ongoing until complete	OC WEP	\$1+ million	Reduction in flood exposure	FEMA HMGP and PDM, WQIP, county budget	High	SIP	PP
T. Geddes-11	Protect the Wep Lakeside	1, 2, 6	Flood	The Pump Station is located in the	Refer to Section 9.1 for the county	Yes	None	Ongoing until complete	OC WEP	\$1+ million	Reduction in flood exposure	FEMA HMGP and PDM,	High	SIP	PP



Table 9.14-12. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem	Description of Solution?	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
	Pump Station to the 500-year flood level.			100-year floodplain. The town does not have jurisdiction over the facility and cannot mitigate themselves.	annex for the project.							WQIP, county budget			
T. Geddes-12	Protect the Westside Pump Station to the 500-year flood level.	1, 2, 6	Flood	The Pump Station located in the 100-year floodplain. The town does not have jurisdiction over the facility and cannot mitigate themselves.	Refer to Section 9.1 for the county annex for the project.	Yes 💧	None	Ongoing until complete	OC WEP	\$1+ million	Reduction in flood exposure	FEMA HMGP and PDM, WQIP, county budget	High	SIP	PP
T. Geddes-13	Corey Road and Yale Ave Drainage	1	Flood	Corey Road and Yale Ave experience flooding and damages from overflow during heavy rainfall events.	Create overflow routes and increase drainage capacity to reduce flooding	No	None	1 year	DPW	\$75,000	\$6,000 per year	CBDG	High	SIP	SP

Notes:
 Not all acronyms and abbreviations defined below are included in the table.
 *Does this mitigation initiative reduce the effects of hazards on new and/or existing buildings and/or infrastructure? Not applicable (N/A) is inserted if this does not apply.

Acronyms and Abbreviations:

Potential FEMA HMA Funding Sources:

Timeline:





CAV Community Assistance Visit
 CRS Community Rating System
 DPW Department of Public Works
 FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency
 FPA Floodplain Administrator
 HMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance
 N/A Not applicable
 NFIP National Flood Insurance Program
 OEM Office of Emergency Management

FMA Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program
 HMGP Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
 PDM Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program

The time required for completion of the project upon implementation

Cost:

The estimated cost for implementation.

Benefits:

A description of the estimated benefits, either quantitative and/or qualitative.

Mitigation Category:

- Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) – These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.
- Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP) - These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct manmade structures to reduce the impact of hazards.
- Natural Systems Protection (NSP) – These are actions that minimize damage and losses, and also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.
- Education and Awareness Programs (EAP) – These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

CRS Category:

- Preventative Measures (PR) - Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.
- Property Protection (PP) - These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or 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.
- Public Information (PI) - 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 educational programs for school-age children and adults.
- Natural Resource Protection (NR) - 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.
- Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) - 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.
- Emergency Services (ES) - 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

Critical Facility:

Yes Critical Facility located in 1% floodplain





Table 9.14-13. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Technical	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social	Administrative	Multi-Hazard	Timeline	Agency Champion	Other Community	Total	High / Medium / Low
T. Geddes-1	Access road to St. Camillus Senior Care Complex	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
T. Geddes-2	Tributary beaver and debris removal	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	9	High
T. Geddes-3 (former TG2)	Outreach to promote and effect natural hazard risk reduction	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	High
T. Geddes-4 (former TG9)	CAMILLUS VALLEY / NINE MILE CREEK	0	1	0	1	1	1	-1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	8	Medium
T. Geddes-5 (former TG10)	Prominently display the town's NFIP Floodplain mapping in Town Hall, and post on the town website, along with available information on the NFIP program.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	13	High
T. Geddes-6	Protect the OLP Bridge to the 500-year flood level.	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	12	High
T. Geddes-7	Protect the OLP Crosswalk L2 to the 500-year flood level.	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	8	Medium
T. Geddes-8	Protect the OLP Maple Bay facility to the 500-year flood level.	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	8	Medium
T. Geddes-9	Protect the Sf NYSP Barracks to the 500-year flood level.	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	8	Medium
T. Geddes-10	Protect the Wep Geddes 9 Pump Station to the 500-year flood level.	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	8	Medium
T. Geddes-11	Protect the Wep Lakeside Pump Station	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	8	Medium



Table 9.14-13. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Technical	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social	Administrative	Multi-Hazard	Timeline	Agency Champion	Other Community	Total	High / Medium / Low
	to the 500-year flood level.																
T. Geddes-12	Protect the Wep Westside Pump Station to the 500-year flood level.	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	8	Medium
T. Geddes-13	Corey Road and Yale Ave Drainage	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	12	High

Note: Refer to Section 6, which conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-4), Medium (5-8), High (9-14).

DRAFT



9.14.6 Future Needs To Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability

None at this time.

9.14.7 Staff and Local Stakeholder Involvement in Annex Development

The Town of Geddes followed the planning process described in Section 3 (Planning Process) in Volume I of this plan update. This annex was developed over the course of several months with input from many town departments, including: Highway Department, Engineer, and Code Enforcement. The Highway Department represented the community on the Onondaga County Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process requirements by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

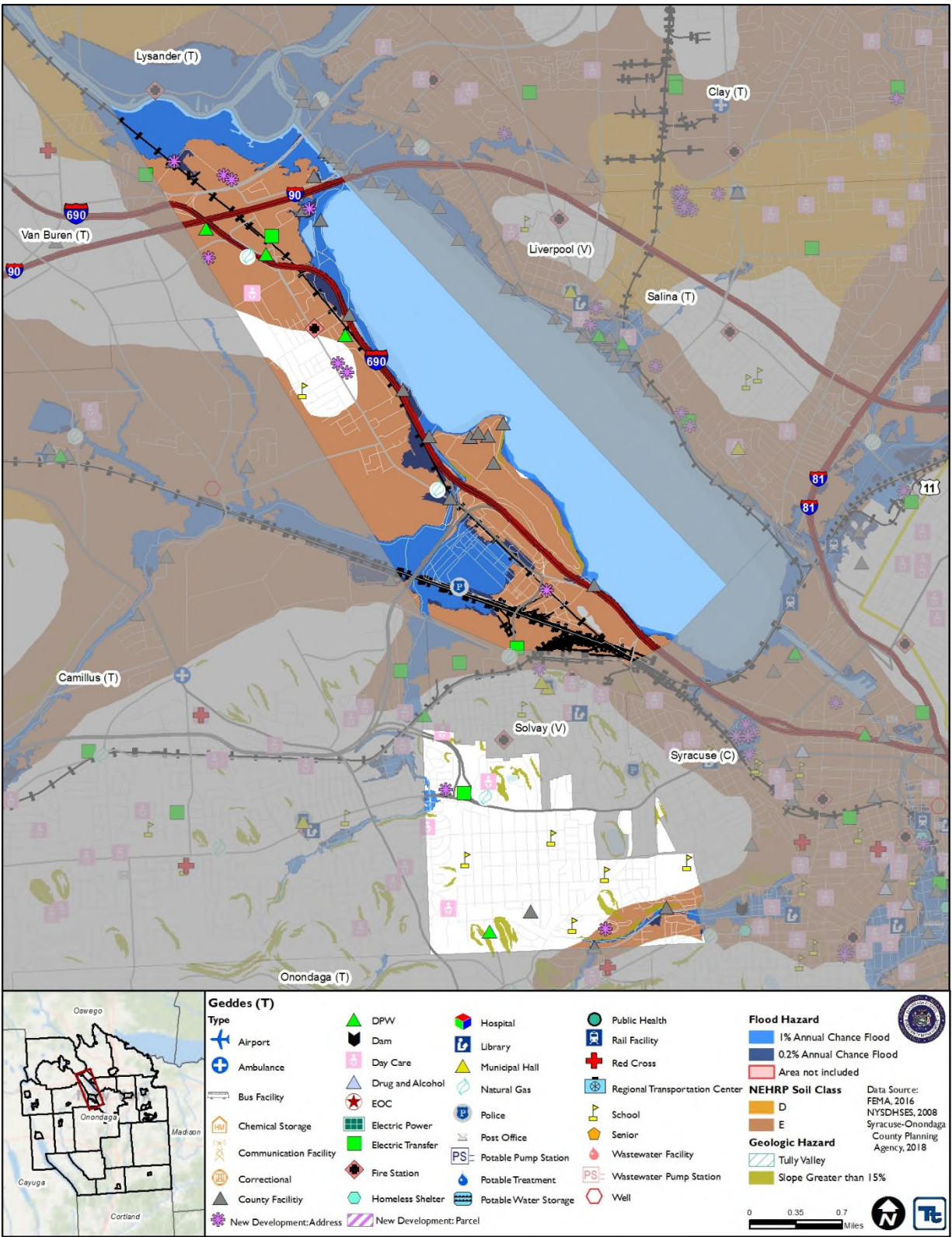
Additional documentation on the municipality’s planning process through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Section 3 (Planning Process) and Appendix C (Meetings).

9.14.8 Hazard Area Extent and Location

Hazard area extent and location maps have been generated for the Town of Geddes that illustrate the probable areas impacted within the municipality. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan, and are 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 Geddes has significant exposure. A map of the Town of Geddes hazard area extent and location is provided on the following page. This map indicates the location of the regulatory floodplain as well as identified critical facilities within the municipality.



Figure 9.14-1. Town of Geddes Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





Town of Geddes Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	Access road to St. Camillus Senior Care Complex		
Project Number:	T. Geddes-1		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Earthquake, Flood, Geologic, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm		
Description of the Problem:	The St. Camillus Senior Care Complex has only one access roadway. In the event the roadway is blocked, residents will be unable evacuate or return home. The complex is made up of a nursing home, short term rehabilitation unit, brain injury unit, and senior housing complex made up of 60 apartments for people aged 55 or older.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	The town will construct a gravel secondary access road to the housing complex to be used in the event that the primary access point is blocked.		
Is this project related to a Critical Facility?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Is this project related to a Critical Facility located within the 100-year floodplain?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
(If yes, this project must intend to protect the 500-year flood event or the actual worse case damage scenario, whichever is greater)			
Level of Protection:	To be determined	Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):	Residents can safely evacuate during emergencies. First responders maintain access.
Useful Life:	10 years	Goals Met:	6
Estimated Cost:	\$80,000	Mitigation Action Type:	Structure and Infrastructure Project
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	High	Desired Timeframe for Implementation:	3 years
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	1 year	Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, PDM, Municipal budget
Responsible Organization:	DPW	Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:	
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	Action	Estimated Cost	Evaluation
	No Action	\$0	Problem continues.
	Remove housing complex	N/A	Property owner not interested in abandoning site. Was recently constructed.
	Construct asphalt secondary access road	\$140,000	More expensive
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
Date of Status Report:			
Report of Progress:			
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:			



Action Worksheet		
Project Name:	Access road to St. Camillus Senior Care Complex	
Project Number:	T. Geddes-1	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	Project maintains emergency access to housing complex and evacuation route.
Property Protection	0	
Cost-Effectiveness	1	
Technical	1	The town has the technical ability to complete the project.
Political	1	
Legal	1	Town has the legal authority to conduct the project.
Fiscal	0	
Environmental	1	
Social	1	Project will protect senior citizens.
Administrative	1	
Multi-Hazard	1	Earthquake, Flood, Geologic, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm
Timeline	1	
Agency Champion	1	DPW
Other Community Objectives	1	Access improvements
Total	12	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	High	



Town of Geddes Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	Tributary beaver and debris removal		
Project Number:	T. Geddes-2		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood		
Description of the Problem:	Beaver activity has resulted in clogged culverts creating flooding at Beach Road, Lakeside Road, State Fair Boulevard, John Glenn Boulevard, and Farrell Road. Flooding has not caused road closures but has flooded the parking lots of two businesses and flooded the basement of a third business.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	Contact NY DEC to assist with the trapping and removal of beavers. Clear debris. Repair any damaged culverts. Determine if any culverts will require replacement with upgraded sizes. Coordinate with NY DEC on techniques to keep beavers from returning to area or methods to prevent culvert clogging from dam building.		
Is this project related to a Critical Facility?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Is this project related to a Critical Facility located within the 100-year floodplain?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
(If yes, this project must intend to protect the 500-year flood event or the actual worse case damage scenario, whichever is greater)			
Level of Protection:	To be determined: Medium	Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):	Reduction in flooding, functional culverts
Useful Life:	10-years	Goals Met:	1
Estimated Cost:	\$115,000	Mitigation Action Type:	Structure and Infrastructure Project
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	High	Desired Timeframe for Implementation:	Two years
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	One year	Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP
Responsible Organization:	DPW with support from NY DEC	Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:	Stormwater Planning
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	Action	Estimated Cost	Evaluation
	No Action	\$0	Problem continues.
	Clear debris but leave beavers	\$5,000	Will require consistent debris clearing.
	Replace all culverts with larger sizes to reduce likelihood of clogs	\$115,000	Costly and may not be effective if debris still clogs upsized culverts.
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
Date of Status Report:			
Report of Progress:			
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:			



Action Worksheet		
Project Name:	Coordinate with NY DEC on beaver and debris removal in unnamed tributary for Seneca River.	
Project Number:	T. Geddes-2	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	0	
Property Protection	1	Protects multiple businesses that have been flooded in the past.
Cost-Effectiveness	1	
Technical	0	Need input from NY DEC on techniques to prevent future beavers from creating clogs in culverts.
Political	1	
Legal	0	Beaver removal would require permitting.
Fiscal	1	
Environmental	0	Beaver removal would require permitting.
Social	1	
Administrative	1	
Multi-Hazard	0	Flooding
Timeline	1	
Agency Champion	1	DPW
Other Community Objectives	1	
Total	9	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	High	