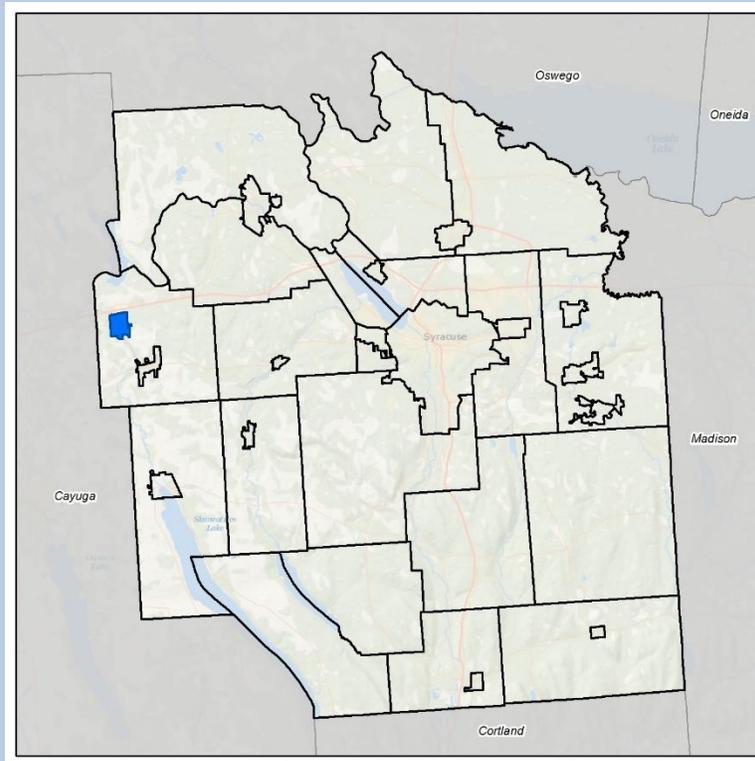




# MUNICIPAL ANNEX | Village of Jordan



 <p>Total Population (2010 Census)</p> <p><b>1,368</b></p>	 <p>Total Number of Buildings</p> <p><b>754</b></p> <p>Percent of Buildings in Regulatory Floodplain</p> <p><b>13%</b></p>	 <p>Number of National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Policies and Percent in Regulatory Floodplain</p> <p><b>27 (67%)</b></p> <p>Number of Repetitive Loss (RL) Properties</p> <p><b>0</b></p>	 <p>Total Agricultural Land (acres)</p> <p><b>286.6</b></p>  <p>Harmful Algal Bloom Impacted Waterbody</p> <p><b>No</b></p>
 <p>Proposed Project Types</p> <p>Local Plans and Regulations and Education and Awareness Programs</p>		 <p>Mitigation Focus</p> <p>Multi-Hazard</p>	



## 9.15 VILLAGE OF JORDAN

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Village of Jordan. 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 village participated in the planning process; an assessment of the Village of Jordan’s risk and vulnerability; the different capabilities utilized in the village; and an action plan that will be implemented to achieve a more resilient community.

### 9.15.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

The following individuals have been identified as the Village of Jordan’s hazard mitigation plan primary and alternate points of contact.

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name: Richard M. Platten Title: Mayor Phone Number: 315-689-7350 Address: PO Box 561 Jordan, NY 13080 Email: clerk@villageofjordan.org	Name: Patrick Byrnes Title: Village of Jordan DPW Phone Number: 315-689-7350 Address: PO Box 561 Jordan, NY 13080 Email: vojdpw@yahoo.com
Floodplain Administrator	
Name: Harod Gilfus Title: Code Enforcement Officer Phone Number: 315-374-3631 Address: PO Box 561 Jordan, NY 13080 Email: codesoffice@villageofjordan.org	

### 9.15.2 Municipal Profile

The Village of Jordan lies in the northwest section of the Town of Elbridge on the western border of Onondaga County in western New York State. The Village of Jordan has a total area of 1.2 square miles. The village was formerly located on the Erie Canal, which has been re-routed farther north. Skaneateles Creek flows through the village. The Jordan Aqueduct still stands where the Erie Canal crossed Skaneateles Creek. The Village of Jordan is located within the northwestern section of the Town of Elbridge, west of the City of Syracuse. The Village of Jordan is located by the junction of New York State Route 31 and New York State Route 317 in the Town of Elbridge. Refer to Section 9.9 (Town of Elbridge) for their individual annex. The estimated 2016 population was 1,476, a 7.9 percent increase from the 2010 Census (1,368). The Village of Jordan is governed by a mayor, deputy mayor and three trustees.

Data from the 2016 U.S. Census American Community Survey estimates that 4.4 percent of the town population is five years of age or younger, and 12.9 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 Village of Jordan became a major transportation center after one of the earliest sections of the New Erie Canal was constructed through the village in 1819. By 1825 there were three mills; a post office opened in 1831, and the first local newspaper, the Jordan Courier, was published. Commerce and industry expanded and flourished during the 1830's. The village thrived and was incorporated into the Town of Elbridge on May 2, 1835.





Jordan experienced a second period of economic expansion between 1870 and 1890 due to improvements made on the feeder canal and the advent of rail transportation. A double lock was constructed west of the village, and a larger aqueduct over Skaneateles Creek was built. Once the Erie Canal was closed down in 1912, the village’s prosperity dwindled.

### Growth/Development Trends

The Village of Jordan did not note any residential/commercial development that has occurred since 2013 or any planned major residential or commercial development, or major infrastructure development anticipated in the next five years (as of July 2018).

**Table 9.15-1. 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
<b>Recent Development from 2013 to present</b>					
None					
<b>Known or Anticipated Development in the Next Five (5) Years</b>					
None Anticipated					

*\* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.*

### 9.15.3 Hazard Event History Specific to the Village of Jordan

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 Village of Jordan’s 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 9.15-2 provides details regarding municipal-specific loss and damages the village 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 9.15-2. 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</p>	The village was impacted. Records of damages were not available.



Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	Onondaga County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses
			damaging winds occurred in central New York.	
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.	The village was impacted. Records of damages were not available.
July 1, 2017	Flash Flood	No	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.	The village was impacted. Records of damages were not available.
Spring 2018	Flooding	No	Seneca River flooding impacted the region.	Seneca River flooding caused debris and required cleanup.

Notes:

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

### 9.15.4 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 Village of Jordan. For additional vulnerability information relevant to this jurisdiction, refer to Section 5.0.

#### Hazard Risk Ranking

This section 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 Village of Jordan. The Village of Jordan 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 village indicated the following:

- The village agreed with the calculated hazard rankings.

**Table 9.15-3. Village of Jordan Calculated Hazard Ranking**

HAZARD	Drought	Earthquake	Flood	Geologic	Harmful Algal Bloom	Invasive Species	Severe Storm	Severe Winter Storm
RELATIVE RISK FACTOR	High	High	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 provides 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 two feet 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 even, 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 9.15-4. 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	
None identified						

Source: FEMA 2016, SOPA 2018

**Identified Issues**

The municipality has identified the following vulnerabilities within their community:

- The village is flood prone from Skaneateles Creek. However, many avenues of evacuation routes are available.





### 9.15.5 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 Village of Jordan.

**Table 9.15-5. 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.)
<b>Planning Capability</b>				
Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Local	Trustees	In process of update
Capital Improvements Plan	No	-	-	-
Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	Yes, 2016	Federal	Codes Office	Floodplain Management / Basin Plan
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	Local	Planning Board	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	No	-	-	-
Emergency Operation Plan	No	-	-	-
Evacuation Plan	No	-	-	-
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
Strategic Recovery Planning Report	No	-	-	-
Climate Adaptation Plan	No	-	-	-
Resilience Plan	No	-	-	-
Other Plans:	N/A	-	-	-
<b>Regulatory Capability</b>				
Building Code	Yes	Local	Codes office	NYS Building Code
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	Local	Codes office	Code citation unavailable.
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	Local	Planning Board	Code citation unavailable.



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.)
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes, 2016	Local	Codes office	Code citation unavailable.
NFIP: Cumulative Substantial Damages	No	-	-	-
NFIP: Freeboard	Yes	Local	Codes office	State mandated BFE+2 for all construction, both residential and non-residential
Growth Management Ordinances	No	-	-	-
Site Plan Review Requirements	Yes	Local	Planning Board	-
Stormwater Management Ordinance	Yes	Local	Planning board	Code citation unavailable.
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)	Yes	Local	DPW	-
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 Village of Jordan.

**Table 9.15-6. Administrative and Technical Capabilities**

Resources	Is this in place? (Yes or No)	Department/ Agency/Position
<b>Administrative Capability</b>		
Planning Board	Yes	Planning Board
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	Yes	Environmental Board/Commission
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk	Yes	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Fire Contracts with Town of Cato & 911
<b>Technical/Staffing Capability</b>		
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Contractual
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Yes	Contractual



Resources	Is this in place? (Yes or No)	Department/ Agency/Position
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA)	Yes	Code Enforcement Officer
Surveyor(s)	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) applications	No	-
Scientist familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Warning systems/services	No	-
Emergency Manager	No	-
Grant writer(s)	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-

### Fiscal Capability

The table below summarizes financial resources available to the Village of Jordan.

**Table 9.15-7. Fiscal Capabilities**

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

### Community Classifications

The table below summarizes classifications for community programs available to the Village of Jordan.

**Table 9.15-8. Community Classifications**

Program	Do you have this? (Yes/No)	Classification (if applicable)	Date Classified (if applicable)
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-



Program	Do you have this? (Yes/No)	Classification (if applicable)	Date Classified (if applicable)
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	Class ranking unavailable	
NYSDEC Climate Smart Community	No	-	-
Storm Ready Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
Natural disaster/safety programs in/for schools	No	-	-
Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-
Public education program/outreach (through website, social media)	No	-	-
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 Village of Jordan’s capability to work in a hazard-mitigation capacity and/or effectively implement hazard mitigation strategies to reduce hazard vulnerabilities.





**Table 9.15-9. 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 – Low staff		
Fiscal capability	X – Low funding		
Community political capability	X – Low funding and staff		
Community resiliency capability	X – Low funding and staff		
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)**

Harold Gilfus, Code Enforcement Officer

**National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary**

The Village of Jordan maintains lists/inventories of properties that have been flood damaged, but does not make substantial damage determinations. The FPA was not sure of how many properties have recently been flooded but noted that they are both commercial and residential properties. The village does not make Substantial Damage Determinations. The FPA noted no properties are interested in mitigation at this time but one property is in the process of mitigating.

The following table summarizes the NFIP statistics for the Village of Jordan.

**Table 9.15-10. NFIP Summary**

Municipality	# Policies	# Claims (Losses)	Total Loss Payments	# RL Properties	# SRL Properties	# Policies in the 1% Flood Boundary
Village of Jordan	27	4	\$5,386	0	0	18

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, etc. The village and Town of Elbridge held a town/village wide question and answer for flood map instruction with NY DEC in 2017. 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

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The Village of Jordan is in good-standing in the NFIP. The most recent compliance audit [e.g. Community Assistance Visit (CAV)] took place in 2014.

### Regulatory

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The Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance for the Village of Jordan meets FEMA and State minimum standards. The FPA noted that the Zoning Board review supports floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements. The FPA stated that the village has not considered joining the Community Rating System (CRS) program to reduce flood insurance premiums for their insured but is ,, attend a CRS seminar if offered locally.

### Integration of Hazard Mitigation into Existing and Future Planning Mechanisms

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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

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#### Existing Integration

Comprehensive planning efforts undertaken by the village integrate potential natural hazards and include a collection of initiatives that consider hazard mitigation.

**Comprehensive Plan:** The draft 2016 Village of Jordan Comprehensive Plan through its various policies, provides guidance of community well-being, land use and development, and sets the foundation for local zoning laws. The village is situated in the northwestern section of the Town of Elbridge along Interstate 90 and is within the Oswego River watershed. The village’s Comprehensive Plan is comprised of a set of interrelated objectives, policies, and recommended actions; intended to serve as a blueprint for the future that identifies Jordan’s vision, objectives, actions, and anticipated accomplishments. The plan also focuses on climate change and greenhouse gas reduction. During the planning process, village elected officials signed a resolution to become a Climate Smart Community, thereby supporting goals that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, while improving environmental, economic, public health, and social conditions. The plan references the 2013 Onondaga County Hazard Mitigation Plan and draws attention to the flood zone located in the northern portion of the village along Skaneateles Creek. The plan also references invasive species as key threats, including Emerald Ash Borer, Hemlock Woolly Adelgid and ticks. Relevant goals include: providing effective wastewater treatment solid-waste collection services, and delivery of high-quality drinking water; protecting the environment and water quality in Skaneateles Creek; and reducing carbon emissions generated from village operations in the Jordan community.

The village Comprehensive Plan will help the village guide land use and development to protect critical resources and ensure the village continues providing services to the community. These services include potential hazard mitigation improvements through flood protection, climate adaptation and mitigation, and smart growth principles among many others.



**Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan:** The Village of Jordan’s Comprehensive Management Plan was written in conjunction with the Town of Elbridge. The Plan does not refer to the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

**Onondaga County Hazard Mitigation Plan:** The Village of Jordan supports the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan. The village supports County-wide initiatives identified in Section 9.1 of the County Annex.

**Emergency Plans:** The Village of Jordan’s Comprehensive Management Plan was written in conjunction with the Town of Elbridge. The Plan does not refer to the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The village also has Continuity of Operations/Continuity of Government (COOP/COG) plan(s). The village continues to develop, enhance, and implement existing emergency plans

While the Village of Jordan is an MS4 Regulated Community but does not have a formal Stormwater Management Plan. The Village of Jordan does not have a Re-Development Plan, Growth Plan, Economic Development Plan, Watershed or Stream Corridor Management Plan, Local Waterfront Revitalization Plan, or Post-Disaster Recovery Plan/Strategic Recovery Plan, resilience plan/strategy, or Climate Adaptation Plan/strategy. The village has an Open Space Plan.

### 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)

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#### Existing Integration

The Village of Jordan has multiple ordinances pertaining to the mitigation of hazards. These ordinances include the Establishment of Boards (see Operational and Administration below), NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, Emergency Response Plan, Zoning Ordinance, Subdivision of Land Ordinance, and the New York State Fire Prevention and Building Code. The municipal Code and ordinances are available on the village’s website <https://villageofjordan.org/>.

**Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance:** The Village of Jordan’s Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance meets the minimum Federal and State NFIP regulatory requirements.

**Zoning Law:** The Village of Jordan’s Zoning Law (Local Law #5 of 2018) revised Local Law #2 of 1989 (prior Zoning Law).

The Village of Jordan’s municipal zoning, subdivision regulations, and site plan review process consider natural hazard risk and require developers to take additional actions to mitigate natural hazard risk. The Planning Board/ZBA are provided with access to FEMA’s 2016 flood maps, the Comprehensive Plan, the United States Army Corps of Engineers, the NYSDEC wetlands, etc.

### Opportunities for Future Integration

The Planning Board/ZBA could be supplied with access to the SOCPA.



## Operational and Administration

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### Existing Integration

The village has established a Planning Board and Zoning Board of Appeals to review and issue land use decisions, which are primarily based on public health and safety and to assure compliance with local and state regulations and ordinances and the village's Comprehensive Plan.

**Planning Board:** The Village of Jordan's Planning Board meets on the first Tuesday of each month at 7:00 pm. The Board ensures that applications comply with local and other regulations.

**Zoning Board of Appeals:** The Village of Jordan's Zoning Board of Appeals meets on the third Wednesday of each month at 7:00 pm. The Board ensures that applications comply with local and other regulations.

**Retrofitting/Removal of Structures from Hazard Prone Areas:** Where appropriate, the Village of Jordan supports the retrofitting, 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. The village works to identify facilities that are viable candidates for each strategy based on cost-effectiveness. Implementation of these actions are based on available funding.

**Mutual Aid Agreements:** The Village of Jordan works to create/enhance/ maintain mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities. The village currently has mutual aid and shared services agreements with Town of Elbridge, County, and others.

**Stream Team Program:** The Village of Jordan supports/participates 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. The village also maintains a stream monitoring and maintenance contract with NYSDEC and USACE (Skaneateles Creek), and continues to address stream obstructions as they are identified.

**Elevation Certificates:** The Village of Jordan supports the completion of NFIP Elevation Certificates by assisting surveyors with the identification of local benchmarks.

**Retaining Wall Upkeep:** The Village of Jordan continues to address and harden (e.g. install rip-rap) areas of erosion on the Creek retaining wall.

The Village of Jordan does not have a municipal planner or contract planning firm. The Tree Committee includes some functions with respect to managing natural hazard risk. NFIP Floodplain Management functions are performed by the Codes Officer. The village does not have staff or contract with firms that have experience with developing Benefit-Cost Analysis or can perform Substantial Damage Determinations. The village has staff/contracts with firms that have experience in preparing grant applications for mitigation projects. The DPW have job descriptions that involve natural hazard risk. Village 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. The village teams with the Town of Elbridge's Highway Department on other hazard management programs.

### Opportunities for Future Integration

The village could hire staff or contract with firms that have experience with developing Benefit-Cost Analysis and can perform Substantial Damage Estimates.



## Funding

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### Existing Integration

The Village of Jordan does not have a line item for mitigation projects/activities in the municipal budget. The village has a Capital Improvements Budget which includes budget for mitigation-related projects. The village has been awarded grant funds for mitigation-related projects (\$200,000 for Main Street revitalization). The village does not have any other mechanisms to fiscally support hazard mitigation projects.

### Opportunities for Future Integration

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

## Education and Outreach

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### Existing Integration

The Village of Jordan utilizes media releases as needed to inform citizens on natural hazards. The village operates a municipal website (<https://villageofjordan.org/>) which has community news and information and also includes educational information on hazards. The Codes Officer hosted an informational meeting in 2017 on Flood Zones. The village conducts and facilitates community and public education and outreach for residents and businesses to include, but is not be limited to, the following to promote and effect natural hazard risk reduction:

- 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.

### Opportunities for Future Integration

The village could include increase the amount of information on natural hazards and resilience on the village website.

## Sheltering, Evacuation, and Temporary Housing

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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

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The Village of Jordan has not identified potential sites for the placement of temporary housing for residents displaced by a disaster; however, the county identified potential locations throughout the county, as shown in Section 4 (County Profile), Table 4-3 and Figure 4-18 that can be utilized by municipal residents.



The village 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.

- Locktender’s Landing: Off Elbridge Street. The Landing has capacity for multiple homes. The local Codes and Zoning offices would be responsible for ensuring conformance with the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code.

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

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The Village of Jordan has designated the following emergency shelters:

- JE Middle School: 8 Chappell Street. The School’s capacity is unknown. The School does not accommodate pets, is ADA compliant, and has backup power.
- Jordan Fire Department: 1 North Hamilton Street. The Fire Department has a capacity of 96, is ADA compliant, has backup power, and supplies general medical services.

The village has designated the following evacuation routes and evacuation procedures:

- NY Route 31 East or West, Connect onto NY Route 90 (Thruway East /West with emergency access only). Need to contact NY State Thruway Authority.

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.

### 9.15.6 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

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



### **Past Mitigation Initiative Status**

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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 9.15-11. 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	
VJ-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
VJ-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
VJ-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:							
	See above.				Ongoing Capability			1. Discontinue 2. 3. Ongoing capability





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.
						Evidence of Success	Cost	
TDW-2	Begin the process to apply to participate in the Community Rating System (CRS) to further manage flood risk and reduce flood insurance premiums for NFIP policyholders. This shall start with the submission to FEMA-DHS of a Letter of Intent to join CRS, followed by the completion and submission of an application to the program once the community's current compliance with the NFIP is established.				No Progress	Evidence of Success		1. Include in 2019 HMP 2. 3.
						Cost		
						Level of Protection		
VJ-3	Continue to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan, as defined in Section 7.0				Ongoing Capability	VBV-4 Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		1. Discontinue 2. 3. Ongoing capability
						Cost		
						Level of Protection		
VJ-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 VJ-1a, 1b, 2, 6 and 18.				Ongoing Capability	Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		1. Discontinue 2. 3. Ongoing capability
						Cost		
						Level of Protection		
VJ-5	Continue to develop, enhance, and implement existing emergency plans.				Ongoing Capability	Cost		1. Discontinue 2.
						Level of Protection		



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	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
VJ-6	Create/enhance/ maintain mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities.				Ongoing	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
VJ-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
VJ-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.				Ongoing	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
VJ-9	Warner Way/McLaughlin Drive Drainage Improvements – Condition: Backup of drainage structures due to inadequate facilities. Action: Dredge/clear 800 feet of open channel and replace approximately 400 feet of 18” pipe with 24”.				Ongoing	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
VJ-10	Drainage Improvements, North Main at Rt. 31– Condition: Surcharge of water in open ditch caused by debris collection. Action: Install ~360 feet of 18” pipe to outlet at creek.		NY State DOT drainage issue		Ongoing	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
VJ-11	Stream Bank Stabilization, #18 Valley Drive – Condition: Erosion of stream bank along property. Action:				Ongoing	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	Cost	
	Install large rip-rap along 50' section of creek; install medium / large rip-rap along 100' section of bank.					Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
VJ-12	Stream Bank Stabilization, #16 Valley Drive – Condition: Erosion of stream bank along property. Action: Install medium / large rip-rap along 100' section of bank.				Ongoing	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
VJ-13	Skaneateles Creek Regaining Wall Improvements – Condition: Failing abutment walls between Mechanic Street bridge and Elbridge Street bridge. Improvements have been made over the past decade to repair certain sections of this creek containment mainly due to flooding/high water conditions. Action: Remove three large trees, place medium/large rip-rap along base of abutment to prevent further scour by high-velocity water.	COMPLETED			Complete	Cost	25000	1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Complete
VJ-14	Maintain mutual aid and shared services agreements with Town of Elbridge, County, and others.				Ongoing	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
VJ-15	Maintain stream monitoring and maintenance contract with NYSDEC and USACE (Skaneateles Creek), and continue to address stream obstructions as they are identified.				Ongoing (ANNUAL)	Cost	15000	1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
VJ-16	Continue to support the completion of NFIP Elevation Certificates by				Ongoing (Annual)	Cost	5000	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	Cost	
	assisting surveyors with the identification of local benchmarks.					Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
VJ-17	Continue to address and harden (e.g. install rip-rap) areas of erosion on the Creek retaining wall.				Ongoing	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
VJ-18	Determine if a Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC) is needed, and schedule if needed.		Annual Contract		Ongoing	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
VJ-19	See above.				Ongoing	Within the first year of plan implementation, identify order of magnitude costs for structural and infrastructure mitigation projects identified in this municipal annex, and identify the mitigation benefits associated with each of these initiatives. An updated project prioritization for projects shall be provided as part of the 1st year annual review and update.		
						Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability



### Completed Mitigation Initiatives Not Identified in the Previous Mitigation Strategy

The Village of Jordan 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:

- Installed 1800 ft of drainage and catch basins from Whiting Road to South Skaneateles Street to mitigate storm water runoff to village properties. The DPW is about to complete the project for a cost of \$150,000.
- Elbridge Street-North Main Street Drainage upgrade. The DPW completed the project in 2016 for a cost of \$128,000.
- North Main St NY Route 317 sidewalk drainage issue caused by NY State DOT paving project 14 N Main St-24 N Main Street. Tony Amodei (NYSDOT) is working with Mayor Platten to resolve the issue.

### Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives for the Plan Update

The Village of Jordan 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 9.15-13 summarizes the comprehensive-range of specific mitigation initiatives the Village of Jordan 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 9.15-14 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation initiatives for the Plan update.



Table 9.15-12. 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
V. Jordan-1	Emergency Communication and Notification System	1, 2, 6	All Hazards	The Village of Jordan lacks a coordinated emergency communication system. This leads to difficulty dispersing vital information during hazard events such as a boil water announcement. While the Village of Jordan can use the municipal website ( <a href="https://villageofjordan.org/">https://villageofjordan.org/</a> ), some residents lack internet access or know when to log online for information.	The village will purchase a mobile electronic sign to place around the village to increase awareness. The village will create a contact list for residents to sign up for notifications during disaster events.	No	None	6 months	Village Supervisor	\$35,000+ each	Residents receive vital information during hazard events.	Village budget, HMGP, PDM	High	EAP	ES
V. Jordan-2	Chlorination Boost Station	1, 3	Drought, Harmful Algal Bloom	The village water supply requires a chlorination boost station. The length of transmission main to Jordan and low use result in low to no chlorine residuals in the Village of Jordan.	The Village of Jordan will undergo an engineering study to install a chlorination boost station. The village will then install the boost station.	No	None	TBD	Village DPW, County Health Department	TBD	Water supply protected	Village budget, CDBG	High	SIP	PP
V. Jordan-3 (former TDW-2)	Begin the process to apply to participate in the Community Rating System (CRS).	All Goals	Flood	Flooding impacts the village	Submission to FEMA-DHS of a Letter of Intent to join CRS, followed by the	No	None	Within 1 year	Floodplain Administrator	Staff time	Reduced flood risk, lower flood insurance premiums for residents.	Village budget	High	LPR	All





Table 9.15-12. 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
					completion and submission of an application to the program once the community's current compliance with the NFIP is established.										



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:

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

Potential FEMA HMA Funding Sources:

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

Timeline:

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 9.15-13. 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
V. Jordan-1	Emergency Communication and Notification System	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	High
V. Jordan-2	Chlorination Boost Station	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	10	High
V. Jordan-3 (former TDW-2)	Begin the process to apply to participate in the Community Rating System (CRS).	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	13	High

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



### **9.15.7 Future Needs To Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability**

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None at this time.

### **9.15.8 Staff and Local Stakeholder Involvement in Annex Development**

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The Village of Jordan 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 village departments, including: Department of Public Works, Mayor, Village of Jordan Board of Trustees, and Code Enforcement. The Mayor represented the village on the Steering Committee. The Department of Public Works 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).

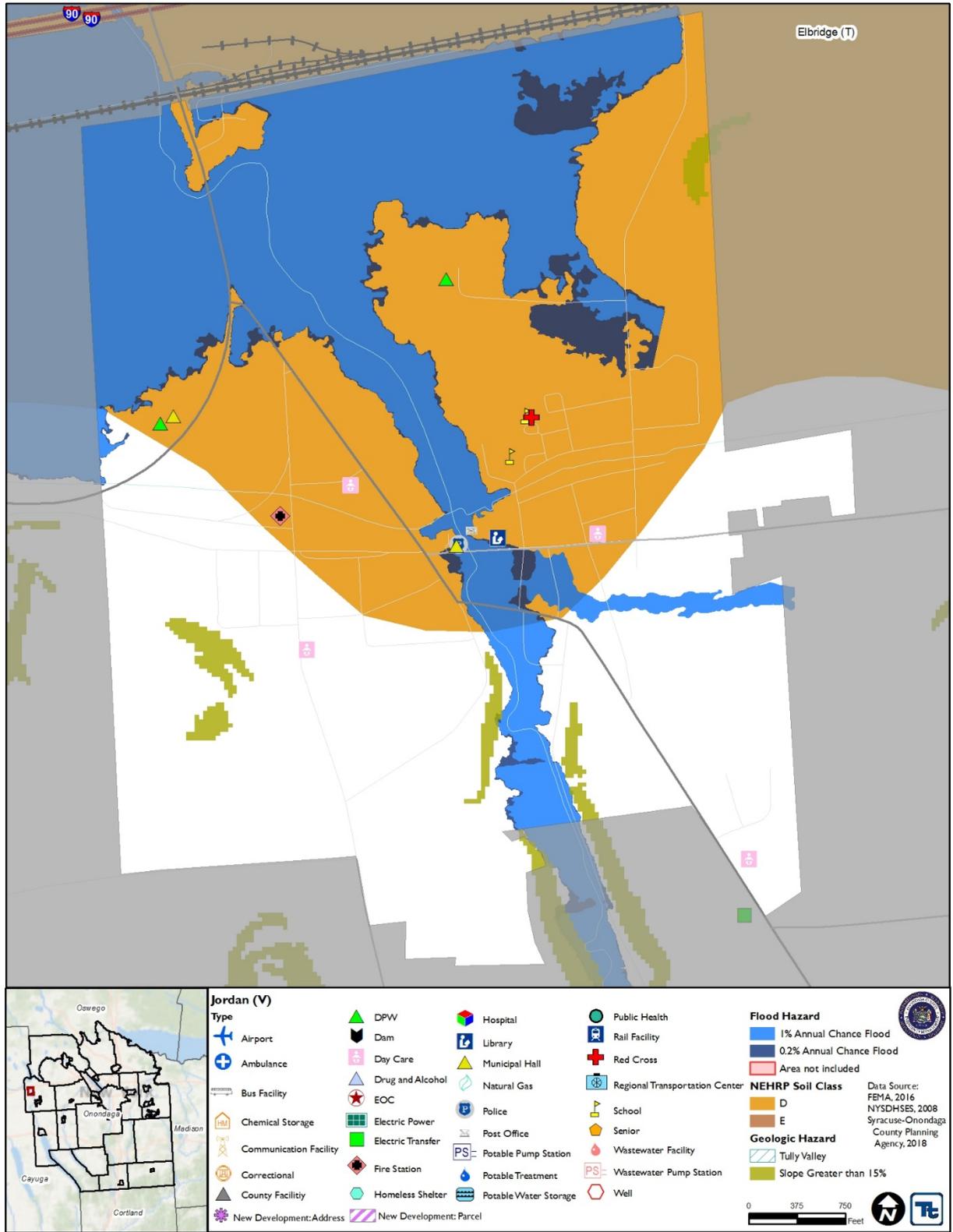
### **9.15.9 Hazard Area Extent and Location**

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Hazard area extent and location maps have been generated for the Village of Jordan 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 Village of Jordan has significant exposure. A map of the Village of Jordan 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 9.15-1. Village of Jordan Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





Action Worksheet			
<b>Project Name:</b>	Emergency Communication and Notification System		
<b>Project Number:</b>	Village of Jordan-1		
Risk / Vulnerability			
<b>Hazard(s) of Concern:</b>	Flood, severe storms		
<b>Description of the Problem:</b>	The Village of Jordan lacks a coordinated emergency communication system. This leads to difficulty dispersing vital information during hazard events such as a boil water announcement. While the Village of Jordan can use the municipal website ( <a href="https://villageofjordan.org/">https://villageofjordan.org/</a> ), some residents lack internet access or know when to log online for information.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
<b>Description of the Solution:</b>	The village will purchase a mobile electronic signs to place around the village to increase awareness. The village will create a contact list for residents to sign up for notifications during disaster events.		
<b>Is this project related to a Critical Facility?</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Is this project related to a Critical Facility located within the 100-year floodplain?</b>	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)			
<b>Level of Protection:</b>	Not applicable.	<b>Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):</b>	Residents receive vital information during hazard events.
<b>Useful Life:</b>	10 years	<b>Goals Met:</b>	1, 2, 6
<b>Estimated Cost:</b>	\$35,000+	<b>Mitigation Action Type:</b>	Education and Awareness Project
Plan for Implementation			
<b>Prioritization:</b>	High	<b>Desired Timeframe for Implementation:</b>	Within 1 year
<b>Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:</b>	6 months	<b>Potential Funding Sources:</b>	Village budget, HMGP, PDM
<b>Responsible Organization:</b>	Village Board	<b>Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:</b>	
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	Action	Estimated Cost	Evaluation
	No Action	\$0	Problem continues
	Encourage non-profit organizations to help distribute information	\$0	May not be interested/sustainable
	Conduct outreach to encourage residents to check website during events.	\$200	Some residents lack internet access.
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
<b>Date of Status Report:</b>			
<b>Report of Progress:</b>			
<b>Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:</b>			



Action Worksheet		
<b>Project Name:</b>	Emergency Communication and Notification System	
<b>Project Number:</b>	Village of Jordan-1	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	Residents notified of how to protect themselves from hazard events.
Property Protection	1	Residents notified of how to protect property during hazard events.
Cost-Effectiveness	1	
Technical	1	
Political	1	
Legal	1	The village has the legal authority to complete the project.
Fiscal	1	
Environmental	1	
Social	1	
Administrative	1	
Multi-Hazard	1	All Hazards
Timeline	1	
Agency Champion	1	Village Supervisor
Other Community Objectives	1	
<b>Total</b>	14	
<b>Priority (High/Med/Low)</b>	High	



Action Worksheet			
<b>Project Name:</b>	Chlorination Boost Station		
<b>Project Number:</b>	Village of Jordan-2		
Risk / Vulnerability			
<b>Hazard(s) of Concern:</b>	Drought, Harmful Algal Bloom		
<b>Description of the Problem:</b>	The village water supply requires a chlorination boost station. The length of transmission main to Jordan and low use result in low to no chlorine residuals in the Village of Jordan.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
<b>Description of the Solution:</b>	The Village of Jordan will undergo an engineering study to install a chlorination boost station. The village will then install the boost station per the results of the study.		
<b>Is this project related to a Critical Facility?</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Is this project related to a Critical Facility located within the 100-year floodplain?</b>	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)			
<b>Level of Protection:</b>	To be determined: Water supply protected.	<b>Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):</b>	Water supply protected.
<b>Useful Life:</b>	10 years	<b>Goals Met:</b>	1, 3
<b>Estimated Cost:</b>	TBD by engineering study	<b>Mitigation Action Type:</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Project
Plan for Implementation			
<b>Prioritization:</b>	High	<b>Desired Timeframe for Implementation:</b>	Within 1 year
<b>Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:</b>	TBD by engineering study	<b>Potential Funding Sources:</b>	Village budget, HMGP, PDM
<b>Responsible Organization:</b>	Village DPW, County Health Department	<b>Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:</b>	
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	Action	Estimated Cost	Evaluation
	No Action	\$0	Problem continues
	Purchase chlorinators for private residents	Roughly \$500 per unit	Cost prohibitive
	Encourage residents to purchase private chlorinators	\$500 for outreach campaign	Public pushback.
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
<b>Date of Status Report:</b>			
<b>Report of Progress:</b>			
<b>Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:</b>			



Action Worksheet		
<b>Project Name:</b>	Chlorination Boost Station	
<b>Project Number:</b>	Village of Jordan-2	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	Project protects water supply
Property Protection	0	
Cost-Effectiveness	0	
Technical	1	
Political	1	
Legal	1	The village has the legal authority to complete the project.
Fiscal	0	Project requires grant funding assistance
Environmental	1	
Social	1	
Administrative	1	
Multi-Hazard	1	Drought, Harmful Algal Bloom
Timeline	0	
Agency Champion	1	Village DPW, County Health Department
Other Community Objectives	1	
<b>Total</b>	10	
<b>Priority (High/Med/Low)</b>	High	