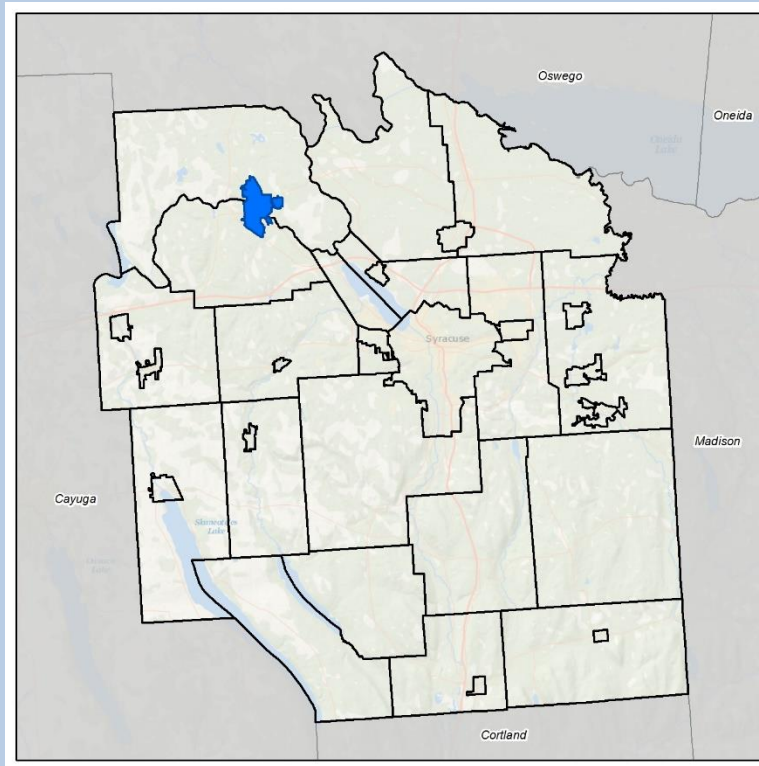












MUNICIPAL ANNEX | Village of Baldwinsville



 <p>Total Population (2010 Census)</p> <p>7,378</p>	 <p>Total Number of Buildings</p> <p>3,321</p>	 <p>Number of National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Policies and Percent in Regulatory Floodplain</p> <p>32 (59%)</p>	 <p>Total Agricultural Land (acres)</p> <p>278.4</p>
 <p>Total Land (square miles)</p> <p>3.2</p>	<p>Percent of Buildings in Regulatory Floodplain</p> <p>3%</p>	<p>Number of Repetitive Loss (RL) Properties</p> <p>0</p>	 <p>Harmful Algal Bloom Impacted Waterbody</p> <p>No</p>
 <p>Proposed Project Types</p>	<p>Local Plans and Regulations, Education and Awareness Programs, Natural Systems Protection, and Structure and Infrastructure Projects</p>	 <p>Mitigation Focus</p>	<p>Flood Severe Storm Severe Winter Storm</p>



9.2 VILLAGE OF BALDWINSVILLE

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Village of Baldwinsville. 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 Baldwinsville’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.

9.2.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

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

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name: Steve Darcangelo Title: Village Engineer Phone Number: 315-635-9665 Address: 16 West Genesee Street, Baldwinsville, New York 13027 Email: sdarc@baldwinsville.org	Name: Chuck McAulifee Title: Foreman Phone Number: 315-635-9665 Address: 16 West Genesee Street Baldwinsville, New York 13027
Floodplain Administrator	
Name: George Humphrey Title: Code Enforcement Officer Phone Number: 315-635-2481 Address: 16 West Genesee Street Baldwinsville, New York 13027 Email: ghumphrey@baldwinsville.org	

9.2.2 Municipal Profile

The Village of Baldwinsville lies in the northwestern portion of Onondaga County in Central New York State. The Village of Baldwinsville has a total area of 3.2 square miles. The Village of Baldwinsville is located on the Seneca River in Onondaga County in north-central New York State. The village is surrounded by the Town of Lysander on the north side of the river and the Town of Van Buren on the south. The Towns of Lysander and Van Buren have about 28-percent of their land area in active agriculture. An additional 21-percent of the land is brushland or forest.

The most significant geographic feature of the village is the Seneca River which flows through the center of the village. Topography of the village is generally quite flat with ground elevations varying from approximately 524 feet above MSL in the northeast portion of the village to 362 above MSL in the southeast corner. The Seneca River is the town boundary resulting in that portion of the village north of the river being in the Town of Lysander and that to the south in the Town of Van Buren. Refer to Section 9.18 (Town of Lysander) and Section 9.36 (Town of Van Buren) for their individual annex. The estimated 2016 population was 7,461, a 1.1 percent increase from the 2010 Census (7,378). The village is governed by a mayor, deputy mayor and five trustees.

Once a major manufacturing center, the village today is primarily a bedroom community with many of its residents commuting into the City of Syracuse or other suburbs for employment. The village’s central business district includes office space, restaurants and taverns.

Data from the 2016 U.S. Census American Community Survey estimates that 4.1 percent of the town population is five years of age or younger, and 23.4 percent is 65 years of age or older. While statistics are not available, it



is known that a relatively large portion (estimated to be approximately 10%) of the village population has limited physical, cognitive and ambulatory capabilities. 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 Baldwinsville was first settled in 1808. The village has previously gone by numerous other names such as McHarrie’s Rifts. It incorporated in 1848 as the Village of Baldwinsville.

Baldwinsville initially grew as a local center for a prosperous farming area, with a grain mill located on an island in the center of town between the old McHarrie Locks (now part of the New York State Barge Canal) and the Seneca River. It was also served by the Erie Lackawanna Railway, connecting Baldwinsville to the cities of Syracuse and Oswego. In addition to agriculture, Baldwinsville had small factories, such as Morris Machine Works, Jardine Bronze Foundry, and others. A large brewery now owned by Anheuser-Busch was constructed in the 1970s to take advantage of ample water supplies from Lake Ontario. As agriculture and industry have receded, Baldwinsville has evolved into an attractive and picturesque community.

The village hosts many festivals including the Big Chill and the Seneca River Days festival. The Anheuser-Busch amphitheater on Paper Mill Island hosts many events and functions.

Growth/Development Trends

Table 9.2-1 summarizes major residential/commercial development that was known or anticipated to take place as of July 2018. Refer to the map in 9.2.8 of this annex which illustrates the hazard areas along with the location of potential new development.

Table 9.2-1. 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					
Aspen Springs Development	Residential	60	White Chapel Road/Aspen Springs Drive	None Identified	90% built out
Landings at Meadowood	Residential	12	Downer Street	NEHRP: D&E	60% built out
Stewarts Shops	Retail	1	Smokey Hollow Road	NEHRP: D&E	Complete
Known or Anticipated Development in the Next Five (5) Years					
Fobes Island Development	Residential	18	Lock Street	Flood: 1% Annual Chance Flood; NEHRP: D&E	Construction underway on first 2 units

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

9.2.3 Hazard Event History Specific to the Village of Baldwinsville

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 Baldwinsville’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 9.2-2 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 9.2-2. 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>	Though the county was impacted, there were no local documented damages.
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.	Though the county was impacted, there were no local documented damages.
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.	Though the county was impacted, there were no local documented damages.
January 12, 2018	Thaw/Rain Event	No	A combination of melting snow and ice and rain caused localized flooding.	Localized street flooding. High infiltration resulting in overflow at one of our wastewater lift stations. Temporary road closures.
June 1, 2018	Heavy Rain Thunderstorm Event	No	Heavy rain resulted in localized flooding.	Localized street flooding

Notes:





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

Of main concern are the two creeks which run through the village. Tannery Creek is located on the north side of the village. Originating in the lowlands of Three Rivers Wildlife Management Area north of the village, this creek's watershed includes both undeveloped lands and suburban residential neighborhoods. The creek drains to the south through a mixed-use portion of the village consisting of multi and single-family homes and businesses before discharging into the Seneca River. A low area in the vicinity of Warner Avenue and Albert Palmer Lane has proven to be susceptible to flooding in the past. The Sports Bowl bowling alley located 45 East Genesee Street is located in a low area adjacent to the creek. This facility experienced interior water damage to equipment and bowling lanes during a flooding event in June of 2002. A few neighboring single-family homes also suffered minor damage in this same event when rising water levels flooded their basements.

Crooked Brook originates in rural and agricultural land on the south side of New York State Route 690. This creek flows north first through a low-density residential area and then through a commercial district before discharging into the Seneca River. Problems attributed to rising levels of Crooked Brook have included road closures and minor interior water damage to two commercial properties. In January 2018 a rapid snow melt coupled with a rain event resulted in Crooked Brook overtopping just upstream of a culvert crossing beneath NYS Route 48 (Syracuse Street). Flood water ran onto the roadway resulting in a road closure. Flooding also entered the first floor of the Evan's Chevrolet car dealership (112 Syracuse Street, Town of Van Buren) and the basement of Ken's Collision auto body shop (100 Syracuse, Village of Baldwinsville). Concern has been raised as to whether the culvert at NYS Route 48 is large enough to accommodate storm-event flows of the creek. Stream conditions downstream from this location may also attribute to reduced flow capacity. Installation of a larger culvert and downstream bank maintenance (including possible modifications to an abandoned railroad bridge culvert) should be considered as possible means to reduce flood damage in the future.

High water levels in Crooked Brook also result in excessive infiltration into village sanitary sewer mains resulting in occasional flooding of a village operated sewer lift station. Lining sanitary sewer mains and the lift station holding tank may alleviate this problem.

A small tributary to Crook Brook has also resulted in roadway flooding. The above mentioned event in January 2018 and a second heavy rain event in June of 2018 resulted in short-term flooding and closure of Ellsworth Road. Storm water runoff from a recent residential subdivision in the Town of Van Buren may have contributed to these two recent events. This tributary should be monitored for future high-level events and corrective measure to the storm water management system for the new development be implemented as necessary.

While the Seneca River runs through the village, river flooding within the village has been historically very limited. River flooding has been reported in the recent past in a residential neighborhood southeast of the village in the Town of Van Buren and upstream in Cayuga County. The Seneca River vulnerability is addressed by flood control measures set in place and controlled by NYS Canal Corp.

Seasonal snow events in Central New York range from minimal to severe. The Village Department of Public Works operates and maintains a fleet of snow removal equipment that has proven in the past to be reliable in clearing all village streets during and immediately following minor and major snow events.

9.2.4 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 Baldwinsville. For additional vulnerability information relevant to this jurisdiction, refer to Section 5.0.

Hazard Risk Ranking

This section provides 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 Baldwinsville. The Village of Baldwinsville 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 noted that although the village is impacted by drought, redundancies are in place in the village municipal water supply system that keep risk low. As such, the village changed the hazard ranking for drought from high to low.
- The village noted that water chestnut is an invasive species of concern. As such, the village changed the hazard ranking of invasive species from low to medium.
- The village changed the hazard ranking for flood from medium to high.

Table 9.2-3. Village of Baldwinsville Municipal Hazard Ranking Input

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

Note: 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 State 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 (NYSDHSES 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 9.2-4. 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	
GREATER BALDWINSVILLE AMBULANCE CORP (GBAC)	Ambulance	X	X	17.9%	20.4%	V. Baldwinsville-5
USPS BALDWINSVILLE	Post Office	X	X	-	-	V. Baldwinsville-6

Source: FEMA 2016, SOCPA 2018

Identified Issues

The municipality has identified the following vulnerabilities within their community:

- Low areas adjacent to Tannery Creek (Warner Avenue, Elizabeth Street, Albert Palmer Lane) are susceptible to flooding during heavy rain events.
- Tanner Creek is vulnerable to backup at the CSX culvert crossing north of East Oneida Street as a result of debris clogging the culvert. This results in localized flooding at and around Candlewood Gardens located on the north side of East Oneida Street.
- The Baldwin Hill neighborhood has a single point of ingress/egress. However, this neighborhood is not considered to be particularly vulnerable to any natural event.

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

- The large trees in the Village of Baldwinsville along Genesee Street, Oswego Street, Oneida Street, Syracuse Street
- Points along Seneca River – flooding
- Chaucer Circle – street flooding due to storm drain overflow.
- Smokey Hollow Road – flooding
- Enhancing public input such as the citizen survey to the widest audience possible.

9.2.5 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 Baldwinsville.

Table 9.2-5. 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	-	-	-
Capital Improvements Plan	No	-	-	-
Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	No	-	-	-
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	Local	Engineering	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	Yes	Local	Engineering	Emergency Operation Plan
Evacuation Plan	Yes	Local	Engineering	Evacuation Plan
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
Strategic Recovery Planning Report	No	-	-	-
Other Plans:	No	-	-	-
Regulatory Capability				
Building Code	Yes	Local/State	Code Enforce	-
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	Local	Code Enforce	Chapter 345 of the municipal code
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	Local	Code Enforce	Chapter 298 of the municipal code
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local	Code Enforce	Chapter 189 of the municipal code
NFIP: Cumulative Substantial Damages	Yes	Local	Code Enforce	Chapter 189 of the municipal code
NFIP: Freeboard	Yes	State	Code Enforce	State mandated BFE+2 for all construction, both residential and non-residential
Growth Management Ordinances	No	-	-	-
Site Plan Review Requirements	Yes	Local	Planning Board	Village Code - Zoning
Stormwater Management Ordinance	Yes	Local	Code Enforce	Chapter 289 of the municipal code
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)	Yes	Local	Engineering	-
Natural Hazard Ordinance	No	-	-	-



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.)
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 Baldwinsville.

Table 9.2-6. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Is this in place? (Yes or No)	Department/ Agency/Position
Administrative Capability		
Planning Board	Yes	Mayor
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	Engineering
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk	Yes	Engineering
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Mayor/Engineering
Technical/Staffing Capability		
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Engineering
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Yes	Engineering/Code Enforcement
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Engineering
NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA)	Yes	Code Enforcement
Surveyor(s)	Yes	Engineering Dept has access to contract surveyors
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	Yes	Updates through 911 Center to Police Dept.
Emergency Manager	Yes	Police Dept./Engineering
Grant writer(s)	Yes	Engineering
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Engineering/Code Enforcement



Fiscal Capability

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

Table 9.2-7. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes/No)
Community development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes – Limited to the portion of the village in Van Buren
Capital improvements project funding	Yes – We have the ability to establish Capital Reserves
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No
User fees for water, sewer, gas or electric service	Yes - Water and sewer use fees
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	In-Lieu of Parks Fee only
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes, through tax anticipation notes.
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state Funding Programs	Yes, we have applied for and been granted funding for various projects in the past.
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other	No

Community Classifications

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

Table 9.2-8. 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)	Yes	4/residential 1-2 Family, 3/Commercial	August 14, 2017
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	4	2014
NYSDEC Climate Smart Community	No	-	-
Storm Ready Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
Natural disaster/safety programs in/for schools	Yes	-	-
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 Baldwinsville’s capability to work in a hazard-mitigation capacity and/or effectively implement hazard mitigation strategies to reduce hazard vulnerabilities.

Table 9.2-9. 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
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)

Gregg Humphrey, CFM, Code Enforcement Officer





National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary

The Village of Baldwinsville maintains lists/inventories of properties that have been flood damaged. However, no structures have been damaged due to flood events other than some damage to basement contents, building contents. The village would make Substantial Damage estimates if necessary.

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

Table 9.2-10. NFIP Summary

Municipality	# Policies	# Claims (Losses)	Total Loss Payments	# RL Properties	# SRL Properties	# Policies in the 1% Flood Boundary
Village of Baldwinsville	32	19	\$151,732	0	0	19

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. The village provides various NFIP administration services and functions including information/education regarding the NFIP, permit review, inspections, damage assessments, and record-keeping. The FPA meets with property owners that have questions and during the permitting process for properties within or near the Flood Hazard Areas. Where appropriate, the FPA supports the retrofitting or purchase/relocation of structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as priorities.

The FPA is a Certified Floodplain Manager and attends annual trainings on floodplain management. The FPA stated they feel adequately supported and do not feel there are any barriers to running an effective floodplain management program.

Compliance History

The Village of Baldwinsville is in good standing in the NFIP. The last compliance audit [e.g. Community Assistance Visit (CAV)] was May 21st, 2015. The village determines if a Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC) is needed, and schedules if needed. The village maintains 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.

Regulatory

Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance: The Village of Baldwinsville’s Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (Chapter 189 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; and
- Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

The Ordinance aims:

- 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, and 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; and,
- To ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

The Ordinance exceeds minimum Federal and State NFIP regulatory requirements through cumulative substantial damages and preventing critical facilities from being constructed in the floodplain.

The village is not a member of the Community Rating System (CRS) program but is interested in starting the process and would attend a seminar if offered locally.

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

Stormwater Management Plan: The Village of Baldwinsville's Stormwater Management Plan has projects/actions/initiatives to reduce the volume of stormwater or mitigate stormwater flooding.

Central Business District Strategic Development Plan: The 2006 Central Business District Strategic Development Plan (CBD Plan) serves as a guideline to assist the village, public agencies, developers, business owners, property owners and others, as short-term and long-term redevelopment activities and improvements proceed. Relevant goals of the CBD Plan include harnessing development to ensure pedestrian-friendly environments and enhancing the riverfront identity. Recommended actions for implementation include:



reinforcing the connection of the Seneca River through site-design development and the programming of new green spaces to emphasize a “green” framework to improve pedestrian quality.

Water Supply Emergency Response Plan: Adopted in 2002 and revised in 2017, the Water Supply Emergency Response Plan outlines the locations of surface and underground water resources, interconnections, treatment information, and distribution and transmission information. In addition, the plan outlines emergency response actions to be taken in the case of natural disaster (e.g., drought, flood, severe weather, etc.), power outages, pump failures, among others. Emergency responder contact information, emergency water use restrictions, assessment of available equipment, and recovery monitoring are all implementation actions the village takes in response to a water supply emergency.

Emergency Plans: The Village of Baldwinsville’s Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan does not refer to the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The village continues to develop, enhance, and implement existing emergency plans.

Onondaga County Hazard Mitigation Plan: The Village of Baldwinsville 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.

The Village of Baldwinsville does not have a Comprehensive Land-Use Plan and relies on zoning that dictates the type of development in various tracts throughout the village. The village 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, Continuity of Operations/Continuity of Government (COOP/COG) Plan, Post-Disaster Recovery Plan, Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan, Strategic Recovery Plan, Resilience Plan, and Climate Adaptation Plan.

Opportunities for Future Integration

New or updated planning documents could refer to the Countywide Hazard Mitigation Plan and include information on natural hazards.

Regulatory and Enforcement (Ordinances)

Existing Integration

The village has multiple ordinances pertaining to the mitigation of hazards. These ordinances include the Establishment of Boards (see Operational and Administration below), Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, Stormwater Management Ordinance, Storm Sewers Ordinance, 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 website (<https://www.baldwinsville.org/departments/codes>).

Zoning Ordinance: The Village of Baldwinsville’s Zoning Ordinance (Chapter 345 of the municipal code) establishes zoning districts via the village zoning map. Zoning requires developers to take some additional steps to mitigate natural hazard risk.

Subdivision of Land Ordinance: The Village of Baldwinsville’s Subdivision of Land Ordinance (Chapter 298 of the municipal code) was adopted to assure the orderly development of residential areas, the coordination of existing streets and public utilities with new services, the proper provision of open spaces for passive and active recreation, and the proper location of future sites for public buildings and shopping areas. The integration of all services will be of mutual benefit to the developer in providing more stable values and to the future homeowner in providing the necessary services at minimum cost and maximum convenience, thereby creating conditions



favorable to the health, safety, morals and general welfare of the citizens of the village. Subdivision regulations require developers to take some additional steps to mitigate natural hazard risk.

Site Plan Review Process: The site plan review process requires developers to take some additional steps to mitigate natural hazard risk.

Stormwater Management Ordinance: The Village of Baldwinsville’s Stormwater Management Ordinance (Chapter 287 of the municipal code) was adopted to establish minimum stormwater management requirements and controls to protect and safeguard the general health, safety and welfare of the public residing within this jurisdiction. The ordinance has the following objectives:

- Meet the requirements of Minimum Measures 4 and 5 of the SPDES general permit for stormwater discharges from municipal separate stormwater sewer systems (MS4s), Permit No. GP-02-02, or as amended or revised.
- Require land development activities to conform to the substantive requirements of the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) general permit for construction activities GP-02-01, or as amended or revised.
- Minimize increases in stormwater runoff from land development activities in order to reduce flooding, siltation, increases in stream temperature and streambank erosion and maintain the integrity of stream channels.
- Minimize increases in pollution caused by stormwater runoff from land development activities that would otherwise degrade local water quality.
- Minimize the total annual volume of stormwater runoff that flows from any specific site during and following development to the maximum extent practicable.
- Reduce stormwater runoff rates and volumes, soil erosion and nonpoint source pollution, wherever possible, through stormwater management practices, and ensure that these management practices are properly maintained and eliminate threats to public safety.

Guidance to the Planning Board and ZBA are provided by the Village Engineer and Code Enforcement Officer to guide their decisions with respect to natural hazard risk management.

Opportunities for Future Integration

The community is an MS4 community and also in the Onondaga stormwater coalition and provides outreach as required. The community could add mitigation discussions with the public during outreach and engagement.

Operational and Administration

Existing Integration

Planning Board: The Village of Baldwinsville’s Planning Board is established through Chapter 56 of the municipal code. The Board meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:30 PM. The Board is made up of six board members, a chairman, and a secretary. Board members serve for staggered five year terms. The Planning Board reviews projects and does consider natural hazard risks. The Village Engineer and the Code Enforcement Officer advise the Planning Board on issues related to natural hazard risk.

Zoning Board of Appeals: The Village of Baldwinsville’s Zoning Board of Appeals meets on the second Monday of each month at 7:00 PM. The Board is made up of four members, a chairman, and a secretary. The ZBA is unlikely to be faced with a situation that involves evaluation of natural hazard risk.



Retrofitting/Removal of Structures from Hazard Prone Areas: Where appropriate, the Village of Baldwinsville 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 Baldwinsville works to create/enhance/ maintain mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities.

Stream Team Program: The Village of Baldwinsville 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 of Baldwinsville does not have any other Boards or Committees that include functions with respect to managing natural hazard risk. Stormwater Management functions are performed by the Village Engineer along with the Department of Public Works. NFIP Floodplain Management functions are performed by the Code Enforcement Officer. The village can contract out for project evaluation/cost analysis that would be more complicated. The Village Engineer is capable of performing Substantial Damage Estimates. The village prepares numerous grant applications in-house each year and have the opportunity to seek assistance from outside firms if need be. No staff have job descriptions that specifically include identifying and/or implementing mitigation projects/actions or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk but the Code Enforcement Officer participates in specific training events involving hazard risk reduction and building hazard management capabilities.

Opportunities for Future Integration

Create a job description for the code official to include the responsibilities of the floodplain administrator.

Funding

Existing Integration

The municipal /operating budget has line items for capital improvements. It has not included line items in the recent past for hazard mitigation projects. If the village needed to undertake a particular project, the village could seek funding, budget for it or possibly bond to cover the costs. The village has not recently pursued or been awarded grant funds for mitigation related projects. The village 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

Include mitigation projects as line items in the capital improvements budget as relevant.



Education and Outreach

Existing Integration

The Village of Baldwinsville operates a municipal website (<http://www.baldwinsville.org/>) which 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).

The Village of Baldwinsville conducts and facilitates community and public education and outreach for residents and businesses.

Opportunities for Future Integration

The village website could include educational information regarding natural hazard risk management.

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 Village of Baldwinsville has identified the following site for the placement of temporary housing for residents displaced by a disaster:

- Community Park: 10 Lions Parkway. The Community Park has the capacity for 30 mobile homes. An extension of water and sewer service would be required to ensure conformance with the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code.

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:

- Various locations of privately owned property: South side of the village. There is capacity for 30 homes but they would require building of infrastructure.

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 Village of Baldwinsville does not have a designated emergency shelter, 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.

9.2.6 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.



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Table 9.2-11. 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	
VBV-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.	Flood, Severe Storm	Reduce risk to properties	Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	Ongoing Capability	Cost		1. Discontinue 2. - 3. This is a regular part of the FPA's job duties and will be listed as an ongoing capability. The FPA is working with residents near the floodplain to elevate their utilities when they make an improvement. (There are about 20 more properties now in the floodplain than with the old maps.) In other cases the flood has encroached on the property.
VBV-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.	Flood, Severe Storm	Eliminate risk to properties	Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	Ongoing Capability	Cost		1. Discontinue 2. - 3. This is a regular part of the FPA's job duties and will be listed as an ongoing capability.
VBV-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. 							
	See above	All	Assist property owners in making decisions regarding risk	Municipal officials and floodplain administrators supported by the County (through	Ongoing capability	Cost		1. Discontinue 2. - 3. This is a regular part of the FPA's job duties with support by County Officials and will be listed as an 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.
						Cost	Level of Protection	
				SOCPA and EM)				
VBV-3	Continue to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan, as defined in Section 7.0	All	General risk mitigation	Municipality (through mitigation planning point of contacts)	Ongoing capability	Cost		1. Discontinue 2. - 3. This will continue to be supported by the municipality and is being listed as an ongoing capability.
VBV-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 VBV-1a, 1b, 2, and 8 - 10.	Flood	Support to village residents	Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	Ongoing Capability	Cost		1. Discontinue 2. - 3. This is part of the FPA's job duties and will continue to be supported by the municipality. This is being listed as an ongoing capability.
VBV-5	Continue to develop, enhance, and implement existing emergency plans.	All	Provide quick response mechanisms	Municipal Emergency Manager with support from County OEM and SEMO	Ongoing capability	Cost		1. Discontinue 2. - 3. This will continue to be supported by the municipality and is being listed as an ongoing capability.
VBV-6	Create/enhance/ maintain mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities.	All	Provide coordinated response capabilities	Local Emergency Management, DPW and Roads	Ongoing Capability	Cost		1. Include in 2019 HMP 2. 3.
VBV-7	Support County-wide initiatives identified in Section 9.1 of the County Annex.	All	Support County Haz. Mit. efforts	Local departments (as applicable)	Ongoing Capability	Cost		1. Discontinue 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	
				for specific initiative)		Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. This will continue to be supported by the municipality and is being listed as an ongoing capability.
VBV-8	Construction of Ox Creek Flood Relief Corridor. Details of this project to be determined.	Flood	Unaware of this effort	Local departments (as applicable for specific initiative)	Complete	Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	Cost	1. Discontinue 2. 3.
VBV-9	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.	Flood	Unaware of this program	County, OCSWCD (Mark Burger)	Ongoing capability	Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	Cost	1. Discontinue 2. - 3. This will continue to be supported by the municipality and is being listed as an ongoing capability.
VBV-10	Determine if a Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC) is needed, and schedule if needed.	Flood, Severe Storm	Not needed	NFIP Floodplain Administrator, with support from NYSDEC, SOEM, FEMA	Ongoing capability	Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	Cost	1. Discontinue 2. - 3. This will continue to be supported by the municipality and is being listed as an ongoing capability.
VBV-11	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.	All	Identify high-risk facilities	Local project leads	Ongoing capability	Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	Cost	1. Discontinue 2. - 3. This will continue to be supported by the municipality and is being listed as an ongoing capability.



Completed Mitigation Initiatives Not Identified in the Previous Mitigation Strategy

The Village of Baldwinsville 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:

- The Village of Baldwinsville has performed ongoing maintenance projects to reduce the impact of flooding but has not identified specific mitigation projects/activities that have been completed but were not identified in the previous mitigation strategy in the 2013 Plan.

Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives for the Plan Update

The Village of Baldwinsville 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).

Error! Reference source not found. summarizes the comprehensive range of specific mitigation initiatives the Village of Baldwinsville 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 9.2-13 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation initiatives for the Plan update.



Table 9.2-12. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem and Solution	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CFS Category
V. Baldwinsville-1	Mutual Aid Fuel Agreements	1,5,6	Severe Winter Storm	<p>Problem: The village can keep main roads open for severe winter storms for emergency vehicle access. They have cooperative agreements for fuel, snow clearing equipment. However, in the event of an extended snow event, fuel is the big issue as snow clearing operation will be halted in the event fuel is not immediately available.</p> <p>Solution: The village will work to establish agreements with local fuel supply enterprises or gas stations for supply of diesel fuel for village vehicles during such events.</p>	No	None	3-6 months	DPW	Dependent on fuel rates and amount of fuel needed during events.	No loss of equipment use due to lack of fuel	Municipal budget	High	LPR	ES
V. Baldwinsville-2	Tannery Creek Maintenance Agreement	1, 3	Flooding, Severe Storm	<p>Problem: Tannery Creek is vulnerable to backup at the CSX culvert crossing north of East Oneida Street as a result of debris clogging the culvert. This results in localized flooding at and around Candlewood Gardens located on</p>	No	None	Within 5 years	DPW	\$20,000 per year	No flooding due to clogged culvert.	Municipal budget, HMGP	High	SIP	SP





Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem and Solution	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
				<p>the north side of East Oneida Street. There is a bowling alley located 45 East Genesee St in a low spot adjacent to other properties but 4.5 feet lower than adjacent commercial properties and was impacted in a flood event about 10 years ago. No structural damage but first flood damage and neighboring houses had flooded basements.</p> <p>Solution: An agreement needs to be worked out with CSX for regular maintenance of this culvert to protect it from becoming clogged.</p>										
V. Baldwinsville-3A	Tannery Creek Flood Mitigation	1	Flood, severe storm	<p>Problem: Low areas adjacent to Tannery Creek (Warner Avenue, Elizabeth Street, Albert Palmer Lane) are susceptible to flooding during heavy rain events. Crooked Brook Syracuse St., Mildred Ave., Canton St. The last event of January 12, 20-18 and resulted in a road closure of route 38 (Syracuse St.) at village/Town</p>	No	Yes, permitting	1 year	Village DPW	\$40,000 per year	\$72 million	HMGP	Medium	Natural Systems Protection	NR





Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem and Solution	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
				<p>of Van Buren line and there was flooding in the car dealership building in the Town of Van Buren and Ken's collision was flooded (this is in the village). The road was closed for 3-4 hours. NYS Route 690 was closed by NYSDOT or other agency as a result and this closed a traffic problem. This is the only time that 690 closed since it was built in 1967.</p> <p>Solution: Annual stream bed cleaning</p>										
V. Baldwinsville-3	Crooked Brook Culvert Evaluation	1,3	Flooding, Severe Storm	<p>Problem: Low areas adjacent to Tannery Creek (Warner Avenue, Elizabeth Street, Albert Palmer Lane) are susceptible to flooding during heavy rain events. Crooked Brook Syracuse St., Mildred Ave., Canton St. The last event of January 12, 20-18 and resulted in a road closure of route 38 (Syracuse St.) at village/Town of Van Buren line and there was flooding in the car dealership building in the Town of Van</p>	No	No	Within 5 Years	NYSDOT	\$20,000	No flooding due to clogged culvert.	Village budget, HMGP	High	NSP	NR





Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem and Solution	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
				<p>Buren and Ken's collision was flooded (this is in the village). The road was closed for 3-4 hours. NYS Route 690 was closed by NYSDOT or other agency as a result and this closed a traffic problem. This is the only time that 690 closed since it was built in 1967.</p> <p>Solution: The culvert will be regularly inspected and cleaned of debris to prevent flooding.</p>										
V. Baldwinsville-4	Business District Utility Mitigation	1,4	Severe Winter Storm/Severe Storm	<p>Problem: Village is a Tree City USA town and must evaluate trees for removal however, sometimes a healthy tree can damage a power line and create power outages in key areas of Genesee Street corridor.</p> <p>Solution: Village will trim healthy trees in the Genesee Street corridor from W Genesee St in business district to E Genesee St to the village. (About 8900 linear feet).</p>	No	Yes, tree trimming	1 year	DPW	\$10,000	No power loss during wind events that would previously result in falling trees and downed wires	Municipal budget	High	LPR	PR





Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem and Solution	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
V. Baldwinsville-5	Protect the Greater Baldwinsville Ambulance Corp to the 500-year flood level.	1, 3	Flood	<p>Problem: The Ambulance Corps is located in the 100-year floodplain. The village does not have jurisdiction over the facility and cannot mitigate.</p> <p>Solution: The village will contact the facilities manager and discuss options for protecting the facility to the 500-year flood level</p>	Yes ♦	None	Within 6 months	Village 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
V. Baldwinsville-6	Protect the USPS Baldwinsville Post Office to the 500-year flood level.	1, 3	Flood	<p>Problem: The Post Office is located in the 100-year floodplain. The village does not have jurisdiction over the facility and cannot mitigate.</p> <p>Solution: The village will contact the facilities manager and discuss options for protecting the facility to the 500-year flood level</p>	Yes ♦	None	Within 6 months	Village 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

Notes:

Not all acronyms and abbreviations defined below are included in the table.

Acronyms and Abbreviations:

- CAV Community Assistance Visit
- CRS Community Rating System
- DPW Department of Public Works
- FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency
- FPA Floodplain Administrator

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:





HMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance
N/A Not applicable
NFIP National Flood Insurance Program
OEM Office of Emergency Management

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 9.2-13. 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. Baldwinsville-1	Mutual Aid Fuel Agreements	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	11	High
V. Baldwinsville-2	Tannery Creek Maintenance Agreement	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
V. Baldwinsville-3A	Tannery Creek Flood Mitigation	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	8	Medium
V. Baldwinsville-3	Crooked Brook Culvert Evaluation	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High
V. Baldwinsville-4	Business District Utility Mitigation	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
V. Baldwinsville-5	Protect the Greater Baldwinsville Ambulance Corp to the 500-year flood level.	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	9	High
V. Baldwinsville-6	Protect the USPS Baldwinsville Post Office to the 500-year flood level.	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	8	Medium

Note: Refer to Section 6, which conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions.



9.2.7 Future Needs To Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability

None at this time.

9.2.8 Staff and Local Stakeholder Involvement in Annex Development

The Village of Baldwinsville 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: Village Engineer, Code Enforcement, and the Department of Public Works. The Village Engineer 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.

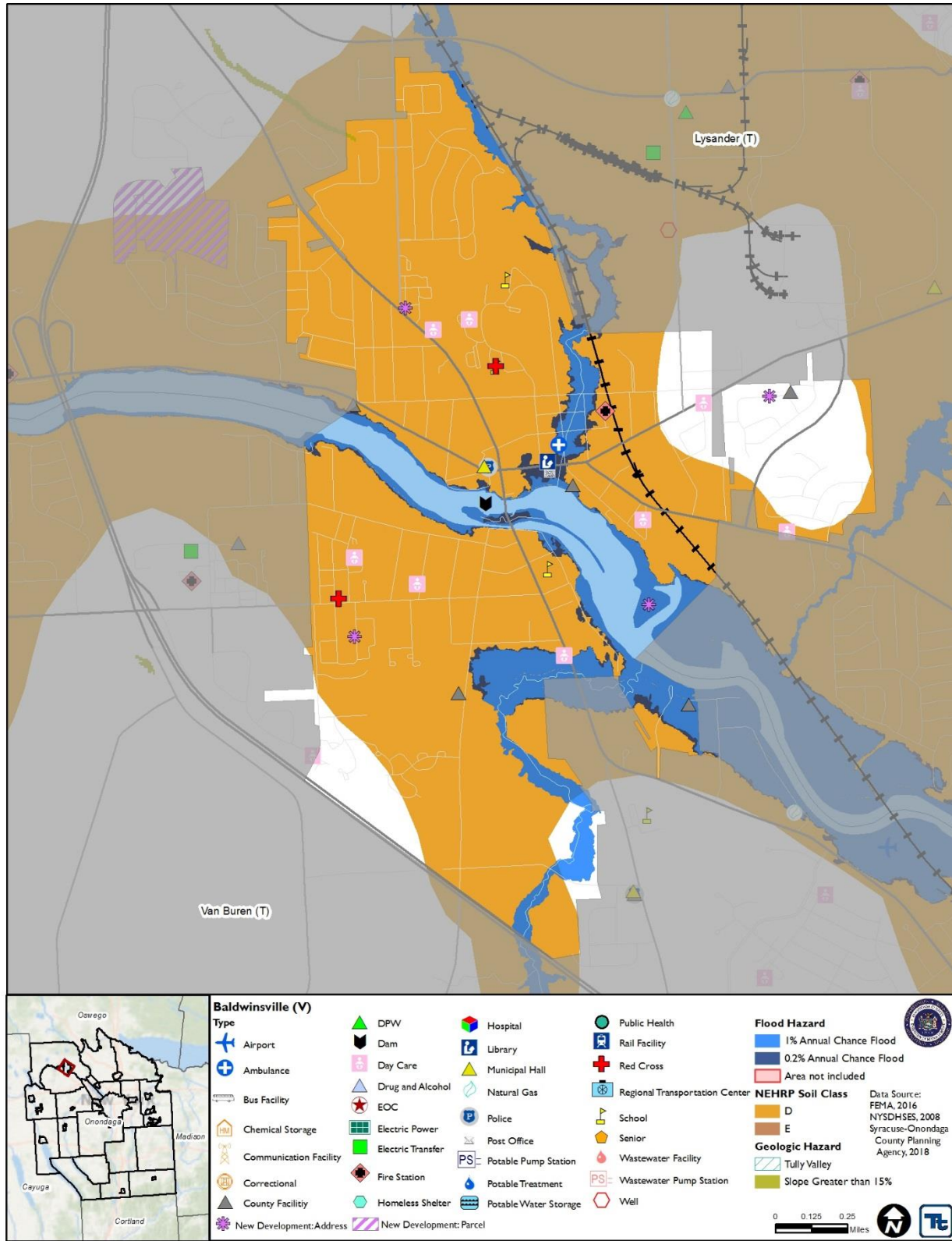
Additional documentation on the municipality's planning process through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Section 3 (Planning Process) and Appendix C (Meetings).

9.2.9 Hazard Area Extent and Location

Hazard area extent and location maps have been generated for the Village of Baldwinsville 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 Baldwinsville has significant exposure. A map of the Village of Baldwinsville 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 9.2-1. Village of Baldwinsville Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





Village of Baldwinsville Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	Mutual Aid Fuel Agreements		
Project Number:	V. Baldwinsville-1		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Severe Winter Storm		
Description of the Problem:	The Village DPW has in-house capabilities to keep main roadways open during severe winter storm events. The DPW purchases fuel from the Baldwinsville School District whose fuel is limited to school operations, local municipalities and local first responders. However, in the event of an extended snow event, the availability of fuel is a major concern as snow clearing operations will be halted in the event of fuel is not immediately available. The village needs to establish cooperative agreements with local vendors for the supply of fuel in the event that the school district's fuel availability becomes threatened.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	The village will work to establish agreements for local fuel supply enterprises or gas stations for supply of diesel fuel for town vehicles during such events.		
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:	N/A: Continued fuel for snow clearing equipment	Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):	No loss of equipment due to lack of fuel. <\$100,000.
Useful Life:	Would become ongoing program	Goals Met:	1, 5, 6
Estimated Cost:	Dependent on fuel rates and amount of fuel needed during events. Roughly \$5,000	Mitigation Action Type:	Local Plans and Regulations
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	High	Desired Timeframe for Implementation:	1 year
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	1 year	Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal budget
Responsible Organization:	Village Engineer's Office, Public Works	Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:	Emergency Planning
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	Action	Estimated Cost	Evaluation
	No Action	\$0	Problem continues.
	Eliminate diesel equipment	N/A	Impractical
	In house fuel storage	>\$50,000	Cost prohibitive
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
Date of Status Report:			
Report of Progress:			
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:			



Action Worksheet		
Project Name:	Mutual Aid Fuel Agreements	
Project Number:	V. Baldwinsville-1	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	Critical roadways will be kept open during severe storm events
Property Protection	0	
Cost-Effectiveness	1	
Technical	1	
Political	1	The project has public support
Legal	1	The village has the legal authority to complete the project.
Fiscal	1	Can be covered by municipal budget
Environmental	1	
Social	1	
Administrative	1	
Multi-Hazard	0	Severe Winter Storm
Timeline	1	Can be put into place quickly
Agency Champion	1	Village Engineer/DPW
Other Community Objectives	1	
Total	12	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	High	



Village of Baldwinsville Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	Tannery Creek Maintenance Agreement		
Project Number:	V. Baldwinsville-2		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flooding, Severe Storm		
Description of the Problem:	Tannery Creek is vulnerable to back-up at the CSX culvert crossing north of East Oneida Street as a result of debris clogging the culvert. This results in localized flooding at and around Candlewood Gardens located on the north side of East Oneida Street.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	An agreement needs to be worked out with CSX for regular maintenance of this culvert to protect it from becoming clogged.		
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:	100-year event	Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):	\$1,000/year
Useful Life:	750 years	Goals Met:	\$1,000
Estimated Cost:	\$20,000/year	Mitigation Action Type:	Natural Systems Protections
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	High	Desired Timeframe for Implementation:	1 year
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	1 year	Potential Funding Sources:	Village budget
Responsible Organization:	DPW	Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:	Hazard mitigation
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	Action	Estimated Cost	Evaluation
	No Action	\$0	Problem continues.
	Enlarge culvert	\$100,000	Cost prohibitive
	Eliminate culvert	\$1 million	Cost prohibitive
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
Date of Status Report:			
Report of Progress:			
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:			



Action Worksheet		
Project Name:	Tannery Creek Maintenance Agreement	
Project Number:	V. Baldwinsville-2	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	0	
Property Protection	1	Project will protect the CSX culvert
Cost-Effectiveness	1	
Technical	1	
Political	1	The public supports the project
Legal	1	The village has the legal authority to complete the project
Fiscal	0	
Environmental	1	Project will improve the flow of Tannery Creek
Social	1	
Administrative	1	
Multi-Hazard	1	Flood, Severe Storm
Timeline	1	1 year
Agency Champion	1	DPW
Other Community Objectives	1	
Total	12	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	High	



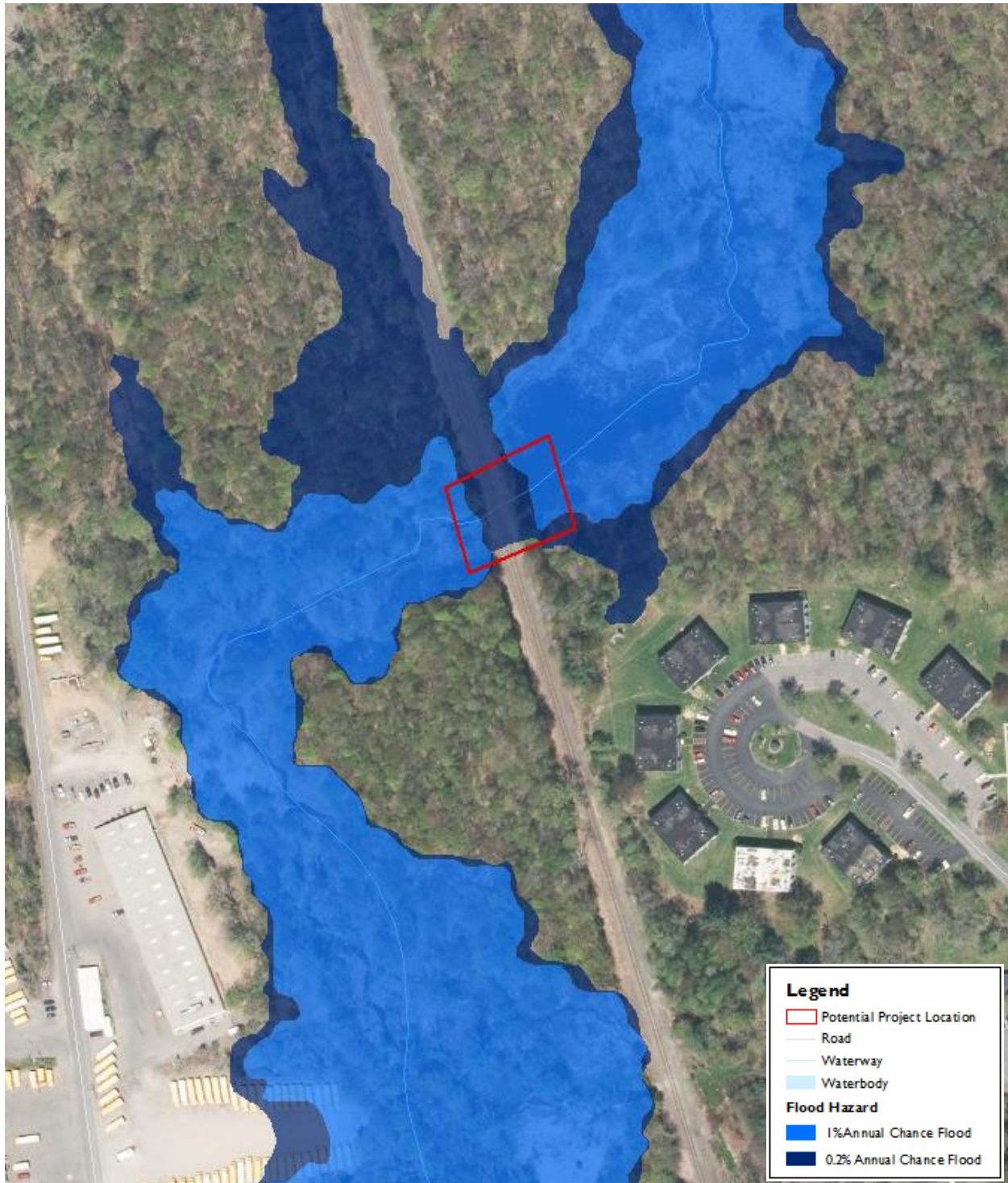
Figure 9.2-2. Location of culvert mentioned above in relation to Oneida Street and the Baldwinsville School.



Source: Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency, New York DHSES



Figure 9.2-3. The culvert location with FEMA Flood layer at the location where Tannery Creek crosses the railroad.



Source: Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency, New York DHSES, FEMA 2016



Village of Baldwinsville Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	Crooked Brook Culvert Evaluation		
Project Number:	V. Baldwinsville-3		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flooding, Severe Storm		
Description of the Problem:	On January 12, 2018 during a rapid melt coupled with a heavy rain event the village experienced flooding of Crooked Brook. Flooding was limited to a road crossing at NYS Route 48 (Syracuse Street) resulting in closure of this roadway for period of 3 to 4 hours, interior flooding of Evan's Chevrolet car dealership located at 120 Syracuse Street (Town of Van Buren) and to the basement of Ken's Collision located at 100 Syracuse Street (Village of Baldwinsville). Flooding further upstream resulted in the closure of NYS Route 690, resulting in significant traffic congestion in the village. This incident appears to be have been unique in that no other closings of these two roads have been documented in the recent past.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	The culvert at Route 48 (a road owned and maintained by the NYS DOT) should be evaluated to assure it is of adequate dimensions to accommodate elevated flow levels of Crooked Brook. The downstream bank and another culvert (running beneath an abandoned railroad pass) should be cleaned and maintained to assure maximum flow capacity of the lower breach of Crooked Brook.		
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:	500-year event	Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):	>\$500,000
Useful Life:	50 year	Goals Met:	1, 3
Estimated Cost:	\$20,000	Mitigation Action Type:	Natural Systems Protection
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	High	Desired Timeframe for Implementation:	Within 5 years
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	2 year	Potential Funding Sources:	Village budget
Responsible Organization:	NYS DOT, Village Engineer	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.
	Elevate Road	>\$300,000	Cost prohibitive
	Re-route stream	>\$100,000	Cost prohibitive
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
Date of Status Report:			
Report of Progress:			
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:			



Action Worksheet		
Project Name:	Crooked Brook Culvert Evaluation	
Project Number:	V. Baldwinsville-3	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)
Life Safety	0	
Property Protection	1	Project will protect the properties adjacent to Crooked Brook
Cost-Effectiveness	1	
Technical	1	
Political	1	The project has public support
Legal	0	
Fiscal	0	Project will require grant funding assistance
Environmental	1	Project will benefit Crooked Brook
Social	1	
Administrative	1	
Multi-Hazard	1	Flooding, Severe Storm
Timeline	1	
Agency Champion	1	Village Engineer
Other Community Objectives	1	Protecting NYS Route 690 from shutdowns which cause traffic.
Total	11	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	High	



Figure 9.2-4. The below image shows the area in which Crooked Brook is crossed by NYS Route 690.



Source: Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency, New York DHSES



Figure 9.2-5. The following map shows that the area where Crooked Brook floods NYS Route 690 and how it intersects the floodplain.



Source: Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency, New York DHSES, FEMA 2016



Figure 9.2-6. This map shows the culvert which floods in periods of heavy rainfall. The building in the bottom left is the dealership which experienced damage during one of these events.



Source: Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency, New York DHSES



Figure 9.2-7. As seen below a large area surrounding the Creek is in the floodplain.



Source: Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency, New York DHSES, FEMA 2016



Village of Baldwinsville Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	Business District Utility Mitigation		
Project Number:	V. Baldwinsville-4		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flooding, Severe Storm		
Description of the Problem:	The Village of Baldwinsville is a Tree City USA as recognized by the Arbor Day Foundation. On an annual basis the village evaluates street trees for removal and trimming. However, occasionally a healthy tree can damage power lines and create power outages in key areas of the village. The Genesee Street corridor is one such area that has experienced power outages in the past due to falling tree limbs. Genesee Street is a main thoroughfare lined with homes and businesses. To prevent future power outages consideration should be given to placing all electrical transmission and distribution lines along the 8,900 stretch of Genesee Street underground.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	Village will trim healthy trees in the Genesee Street corridor from W Genesee St in business district to E Genesee St to the village. (About 8900 linear feet).		
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:	N/A: Reduced power loss	Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):	No power loss during wind events that would previously result in falling trees and downed wires
Useful Life:	Ongoing program once established	Goals Met:	1, 4
Estimated Cost:	\$10,000	Mitigation Action Type:	Local Plans and Regulations
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	High	Desired Timeframe for Implementation:	1 year
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	1 year	Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal budget
Responsible Organization:	Village 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 all trees	N/A	Not feasible, legal issues
	Ask private landowners to trim trees	\$0	Limited action taken
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
Date of Status Report:			
Report of Progress:			
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:			



Action Worksheet		
Project Name:	Business District Utility Mitigation	
Project Number:	V. Baldwinsville-4	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	0	
Property Protection	1	Power outages reduced
Cost-Effectiveness	1	
Technical	1	
Political	1	
Legal	1	The village has the legal authority to complete the project
Fiscal	1	Village budget
Environmental	0	
Social	1	
Administrative	1	
Multi-Hazard	1	Flooding, Severe Storm
Timeline	1	1 year
Agency Champion	1	Village DPW
Other Community Objectives	1	
Total	12	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	High	