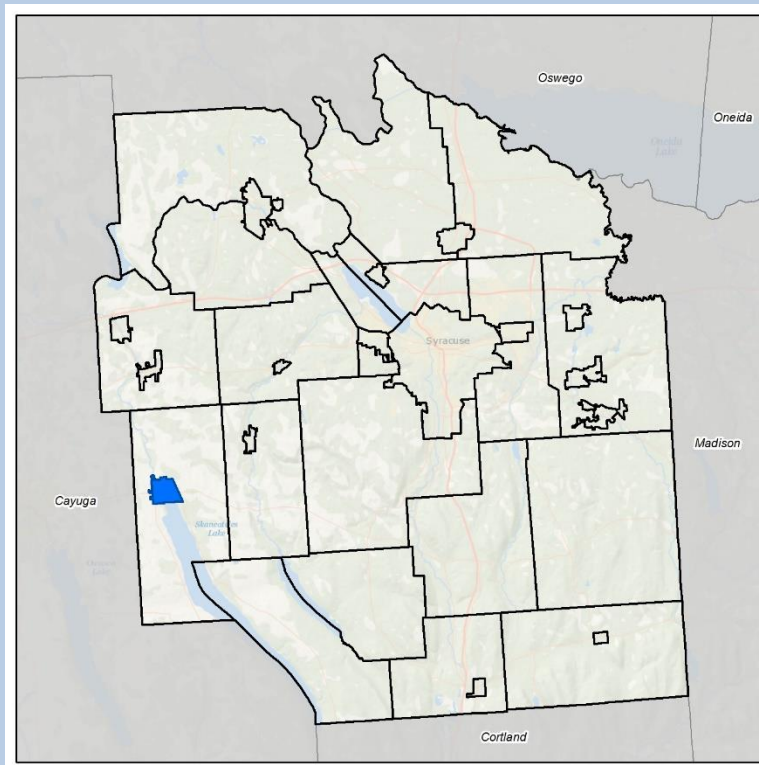




MUNICIPAL ANNEX | Village of Skaneateles



Total Population
(2010 Census)

2,540



Total Number of
Buildings

1,583



Number of National
Flood Insurance
Program (NFIP) Policies
and Percent in
Regulatory Floodplain

10 (30%)

Number of Repetitive
Loss (RL) Properties

0



Total Agricultural Land
(acres)

201.2



Harmful Algal Bloom
Impacted Waterbody

Yes



Total Land
(square miles)

1.7

Percent of Buildings
in Regulatory
Floodplain

1%



Proposed
Project
Types

Structure and Infrastructure
Projects and Natural Systems
Protection



Mitigation
Focus

Harmful Algal Bloom
Severe Storm
Severe Winter Storm



9.30 VILLAGE OF SKANEATELES

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Village of Skaneateles. 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 Skaneateles' risk and vulnerability; the different capabilities utilized in the village; and an action plan that will be implemented to achieve a more resilient community.

9.30.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

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

| Primary Point of Contact | Alternate Point of Contact |
|--|--|
| Name: Shannon Harty Title: Director of Municipal Operations Phone Number: 315-209-2229 Address: 26 Fennel Street Skaneateles, NY 13152 Email: dmo@villageofskaneateles.com | Name: Daniel Coon Title: Police Chief Phone Number: 315-382-7199 Address: 26 Fennel Street Skaneateles, NY 13152 Email: dcoon@skanpolice.org |
| Floodplain Administrator | |
| Name: John Crompt Title: Code Enforcement Officer. Phone Number: 315-729-0265 Address: 26 Fennel Street Skaneateles, NY 13152 Email: codes@villageofskaneateles.com | |

9.30.2 Municipal Profile

The Village of Skaneateles lies within the Town of Skaneateles on the northern shores of Skaneateles Lake in Onondaga County in western New York State. The Village of Skaneateles has a total area of 1.7 square miles. The Village of Skaneateles is located within the Town of Skaneateles on the northern shores of Skaneateles Lake, one of the Finger Lakes. The Village of Skaneateles is located along the U.S. Route 20 (Genesee Street), which heads out west towards Auburn. US 20 and Skaneateles also serve as the northern terminus of New York State Route 41 and its suffixed route, New York State Route 41A. It is also the southern terminus of New York State Route 321. Refer to Section 9.29 (Town of Skaneateles) for their individual annex. The estimated 2016 population was 2,498, a 1.7 percent increase from the 2010 Census (2,540).

Data from the 2016 U.S. Census American Community Survey estimates that 3.7 percent of the town population is five years of age or younger, and 27.3 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

Settlers populated the eastern Finger Lakes region rapidly in the 1790s. Water power from the outlet from Skaneateles Lake made the site of the present village attractive. The old Genesee Road between Utica, Marcellus, Auburn, Geneva and Avon became the Seneca Turnpike in 1800. The first bridge across Skaneateles Creek was built that year. The Seneca Turnpike, together with the Hamilton and Skaneateles Turnpike, begun in 1826, made the new community more accessible. Isaac Sherwood, founder of the Sherwood Inn, developed a stage coach line through Skaneateles. The Village of Skaneateles was incorporated on April 19, 1833.



Many of the village's architectural treasures date from the 1830's. (A downtown Historic District was established in 1985.) Early agriculture was centered on dairy and grain. By 1850, the village and its surrounding hamlets had grown in industry as well, producing wool cloth, mill machinery, carriages, sleighs, paper, bricks, ironwork and farm implements. The cultivation of the teasel, a natural burr used to raise the nap on woven wool, spurred the economy until the middle of the twentieth century. Well-known canoes, motor launches and sailboats, including the Lightning and the Comet, were crafted from 1876 to 1945.

Growth/Development Trends

Table 9.30-1 summarizes major residential/commercial development and any known or anticipated major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development that is likely to be occur within the municipality in the next five years (as of October 2018). Refer to the map in Figure 9.20-1 of this annex which illustrates the hazard areas along with the location of potential new development.

Table 9.30-1. 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 | | | | | |
| Teasel Barn | Res. | 9 | 006.-06-35 | Flood: 1% Annual Chance Flood; NEHRP: D&E | Complete |
| Parkside Subdivision | Res. | 20 | Various | Could not locate. | Complete |
| Known or Anticipated Development in the Next Five (5) Years | | | | | |
| None Anticipated | | | | | |

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.

9.30.3 Hazard Event History Specific to the Village of Skaneateles

Onondaga County has a history of natural 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 Skaneateles' 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 9.30-2 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 9.30-2. 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 | 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 | Although the county was impacted, the village did not report damages. |



| Dates of Event | Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable) | Onondaga County Designated? | Summary of Event | Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|--|
| | | | significant flash flooding in several locations of central New York. 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. | |
| 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. | Storm sewers along State Street and Austin surcharged caused damage to storm structures and flooding yards of adjacent homes. Storm sewers in along E. Genesee St. surcharged causing erosion and debris to block roadway. Properties on west side of village experienced localized flooding due to storm surcharge. |
| 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. | Storm sewers on the eastern side of the village surcharged and caused erosion and debris on East Genesee Street. Properties on west side of village experienced localized flooding due to storm surcharge. |
| September- October 2017 | Harmful Algal Blooms | No | Water sampling results confirmed that there were toxins present in quantities to potentially cause health effects if people or animals came in contact with the water. | Village water department incurred unbudgeted operational expenses due to additional overtime labor, chemicals, and laboratory expenses. School incurred cost of potable water supply. |

Notes:

EM Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A Not applicable

9.30.4 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 Skaneateles. 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 Skaneateles. The Village of Skaneateles 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 changed the ranking of earthquake from medium to low
- The village changed the ranking of flood from medium to low
- The village changed the ranking of Harmful Algal Bloom from low to high.
- The village agreed with all other hazard rankings.

Table 9.30-3. Village of Skaneateles Municipal Hazard Ranking Input

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

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

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

Medium = Total hazard priority risk ranking of 3.9 – 4.9

Low = Total hazard risk ranking below 3.8

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

Critical Facilities Flood Risk

New York Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) Statute 6 CRR-NY 502.4 sets forth floodplain management criteria for State projects located in flood hazard areas. The law states that no such projects related to critical facilities shall be undertaken in a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) unless constructed according to specific mitigation specifications, including being raised 2' above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE). This statute is outlined at <http://tinyurl.com/6-CRR-NY-502-4>. While all vulnerabilities should be assessed and documented, the State places a high priority on exposure to flooding. Critical facilities located in an SFHA, or having ever sustained previous flooding, must be protected to the 500-year flood event, or worst damage scenario. For those that do not meet this criteria, the jurisdiction must identify an action to achieve this level of protection (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 9.30-4. 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, SOCPA 2018

Identified Issues

The municipality has identified the following vulnerabilities within their community:

- Sewage Pump Stations - The Gayle Road, Lakeview Circle, Ramblewood, and West Lake Street pump stations all lack remote communication and backup power supply. Current emergency response during power outages involves a DPW laborer driving around with our sludge truck to monitor pump station levels and pumping out when wet wells are full. Lakeview Circle is a critical pump station that has to be checked/pumped frequently due to increased potential to sewer back up into adjacent homes.
- DPW Facility does not have backup power to support staff during extreme storm events.

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

- Treed municipalities - Creekside property along 9 Mile and Skaneateles

9.30.5 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 Skaneateles.

Table 9.30-5. 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 | | | | |



| 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.) |
|--|--|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Comprehensive Plan | Yes, 2011 | Local | Village/Town | Comprehensive Plan |
| Capital Improvements Plan | Yes | Local | DPW | Capital Improvements Plan |
| Floodplain Management / Basin Plan | Yes | Local | Codes | 115-121 Floodplain Management Plan |
| Stormwater Management Plan | Yes | Local | DPW | 167-38 (13) Stormwater Management Plan |
| Open Space Plan | Yes | Local | Village/Town | Comprehensive Plan |
| Stream Corridor Management Plan | Yes | Local | Codes | 225-19.11 |
| Watershed Management or Protection Plan | Yes | Local | Codes | 225-19.11 |
| Economic Development Plan | No | - | - | - |
| Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan | Yes, 2005 | Local | Village Board | Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan |
| Emergency Operation Plan | Yes, 2005 | Local | Village Board | Emergency Operation Plan |
| Evacuation Plan | No | - | - | - |
| Post-Disaster Recovery Plan | No | - | - | - |
| Transportation Plan | No | - | - | - |
| Strategic Recovery Planning Report | No | - | - | - |
| Other Plans: | No | - | - | - |
| Regulatory Capability | | | | |
| Building Code | Yes, 1975 | State & Local | Codes | Chapter 225 |
| Zoning Ordinance | Yes, 1975 | Local | Codes | Chapter 225 |
| Subdivision Ordinance | Yes, 1986 | Local | Codes | Chapter 190 |
| NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance | Yes, 1987 | Federal, State, Local | Codes | Chapter 115 |
| NFIP: Cumulative Substantial Damages | No | - | - | - |
| NFIP: Freeboard | Yes | State, Local | Codes | State mandated BFE+2 for all construction, both residential and non-residential |
| Growth Management Ordinances | No | - | - | - |
| Site Plan Review Requirements | Yes, 2002 | Local | Planning Board | 225-29 |
| Stormwater Management Ordinance | No | - | - | - |
| Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) | Yes | Local | DPW | - |
| Natural Hazard Ordinance | No | - | - | - |
| Post-Disaster Recovery 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.) |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| 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 Skaneateles.

Table 9.30-6. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

| Resources | Is this in place? (Yes or No) | Department/ Agency/Position |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Administrative Capability | | |
| Planning Board | Yes | Village Board |
| Mitigation Planning Committee | No | - |
| Environmental Board/Commission | No | - |
| Open Space Board/Committee | No | - |
| Economic Development Commission/Committee | No | - |
| Maintenance programs to reduce risk | Yes | DPW |
| Mutual aid agreements | Yes | DPW |
| Technical/Staffing Capability | | |
| Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices | No | - |
| Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure | No | - |
| Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards | No | - |
| NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA) | Yes | Codes |
| 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 | Yes | Fire Department |
| 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 Skaneateles.



Table 9.30-7. Fiscal Capabilities

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

Community Classifications

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

Table 9.30-9.30-8. 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 | 4/47 | - |
| Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10) | No | - | - |
| NYSDEC Climate Smart Community | No | - | - |
| Storm Ready Certification | No | - | - |
| Firewise Communities classification | Yes | School District Wide Plan | - |
| Natural disaster/safety programs in/for schools | Yes | - | - |
| Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government) | Yes | - | - |
| Public education program/outreach (through website, social media) | Yes | School District Wide Plan | - |
| Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues | Yes | Onondaga County Hazard Mitigation Plan | - |
| 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 Skaneateles' capability to work in a hazard-mitigation capacity and/or effectively implement hazard mitigation strategies to reduce hazard vulnerabilities.

Table 9.30-9. 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 – Limited staff | | |
| Administrative and technical capability | X – Limited staff | | |
| Fiscal capability | X – Limited staff | | |
| Community political capability | X – Limited staff | | |
| Community resiliency capability | X – Limited staff | | |
| Capability to integrate mitigation into municipal processes and activities | X – Limited staff | | |

National Flood Insurance Program

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

NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA)

John Crompton, Code Enforcement Officer.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary

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

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

**Table 9.30-10. NFIP Summary**

| Municipality | # Policies | # Claims (Losses) | Total Loss Payments | # RL Properties | # SRL Properties | # Policies in the 1% Flood Boundary |
|------------------------|------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Village of Skaneateles | 10 | 3 | \$21,109 | 0 | 0 | 3 |

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, and record-keeping. The village does not conduct outreach on flood hazards/risk and flood risk reduction. The FPA noted that the village does not have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change. The FPA does not feel adequately supported and trained to fulfill their responsibilities as the municipal floodplain administrator and noted that lack of staff, training, funds, and time present barrier to running an effective program. The FPA would consider attending continuing education and/or certification training on floodplain management if it were offered in the County for all local floodplain administrators.

Compliance History

The Village of Skaneateles is in good-standing in the NFIP. The village works to maintain compliance with and good-standing in the NFIP through the adoption and enforcement of floodplain management requirements (e.g. regulating all new and substantially improved construction in Special Hazard Flood Areas), floodplain identification and mapping, and flood insurance outreach to the community. According to data received by NYSDEC, a compliance audit has not been conducted for the municipality.

Regulatory

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

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

The objectives of the chapter are to:



- Protect human life and health.
- Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood-control projects.
- Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public.
- Minimize prolonged business interruptions.
- 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.
- 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.
- Provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard.
- Ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

The FPA noted that there are other local ordinances, plans or programs that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements. The FPA stated that the village has not considered joining the Community Rating System (CRS) program.

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

Existing planning initiatives in the village include a collection of approaches that integrate hazard mitigation.

Comprehensive Plan: The 2015 Skaneateles Joint Comprehensive Plan is the fundamental tool for steering the planning and development process for both the Village and Town of Skaneateles. The purpose of this Comprehensive Plan is to manage change to ensure that fundamental values of the community are protected for future generations. Relevant objectives of the plan include: accelerating efforts to protect Skaneateles' high water quality; providing enhanced protection of valuable wetlands, watercourses, and natural resources; creating model communities to protect the environment and reduce the overall carbon footprint; and developing Conservation Zoning to protect sensitive environmental areas. Actions to achieve these objectives include: preparing an open space plan; adopting protection and restoration programs; and participating in community education on the importance of water quality. The Skaneateles Joint Comprehensive Plan does not include maps of areas of natural hazard risk or refer to the Countywide Hazard Mitigation Plan

Climate Action Plan: The Village of Skaneateles Climate Action Plan was adopted in 2010.

Harmful Algal Bloom Action Plan: The 2018 Harmful Algal Bloom Action Plan for Skaneateles Lake (Action Plan), developed by the New York State Water Quality Rapid Response Team, identifies the potential causative factors of harmful algal blooms (HABs) and recommendations to protect the health and livelihood of residents and wildlife. The Action Plan applies to the entire Skaneateles Lake watershed, with the primary goal of understanding the causes of the 2017 HABs and the potential triggers for future HABs. Management actions for Skaneateles Lake prioritize the reduction of nutrients to the lake via agricultural runoff and residential phosphorous sources (e.g., septic systems). Funding through Federal and State agencies (see Funding below)



coupled with the organization of statewide agencies (e.g. NYSDEC) and inter-jurisdictional committees, contribute to the overall success of the Action Plan.

Onondaga County Hazard Mitigation Plan: The Village of Skaneateles continues to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan, as defined in Section 7.0. The village supports County-wide initiatives identified in Section 9.1 of the County Annex.

Emergency Plans: The Village of Skaneateles works to develop, enhance, and implement existing emergency plans.

The Village of Skaneateles does not have a Stormwater Management Plan, Re-Development Plan, Growth Plan, Open Space Plan, Watershed/Stream Corridor Management Plan, Local Waterfront Revitalization Plan, Continuity of Operations/Continuity of Government plan, Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, Post-Disaster Recovery Plan, Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan, Strategic Recovery Plan, or resilience plan/strategy.

The Village of Skaneateles does not have a Stormwater Management Plan, Re-Development Plan, Growth Plan, Open Space Plan, Watershed/Stream Corridor Management Plan, Local Waterfront Revitalization Plan, Continuity of Operations/Continuity of Government plan, Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, Post-Disaster Recovery Plan, Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan, Strategic Recovery Plan, or resilience plan/strategy.

Opportunities for Future Integration

Updates to existing plans and new plans could include discussion of natural hazard risk and refer to the Countywide Hazard Mitigation Plan. The village plans to develop and continually update ERPs for all village utilities – Sewer, Water, Electric and DPW.

Regulatory and Enforcement (Ordinances)

Existing Integration

Zoning Ordinance: The Village of Skaneateles Zoning Ordinance (Chapter 225 of the municipal code) was adopted in order to protect and promote public health, safety, morals, comfort, convenience, economy, aesthetics and the general welfare; to promote and effectuate the orderly development of the Village of Skaneateles; to encourage the most appropriate use of land in the village in order to conserve and enhance the value of property; to provide adequate and suitably located commercial facilities; to protect and enhance existing historic areas, scenic areas and waterways; to control development within the watershed of Skaneateles Lake in order to prevent damage to the ecology of the lake; to realize a development plan properly designed to conserve land and the cost of municipal services; to assure privacy for residences and freedom from nuisances and things harmful to the senses; and to protect the village and its inhabitants against unsightly, obtrusive and noisome land uses and operations. The Ordinance was most recently updated in 1996 and establishes a Floodway Fringe Overzone and Skaneateles Lake Watershed Overzone. The establishment of these overzones protects the water quality in Skaneateles Lake as well as the health, safety and welfare of those who reside in the village.

Subdivision of Land Ordinance: The Village of Skaneateles Subdivision Ordinance (Chapter 131 of the municipal code) authorizes the Planning Board of the Village of Skaneateles to approve plats showing lots, blocks, or sites, to approve the development of entirely or partially undeveloped plats already filed in the office of the Clerk of the county and to conditionally approve preliminary plats within the Village of Skaneateles. It is declared to be the policy of the Planning Board to consider land subdivision plats as a part of a plan for the orderly, efficient and economical development of the village. This means, among other things, that land to be subdivided shall be of such character that it can be used safely for building purposes without danger to health or peril from fire, flood or other menace; that proper provision shall be made for drainage, water supply, sewerage and other needed improvements; that all proposed lots shall be so laid out and of such size as to be in harmony



with the development pattern of the neighboring properties; that the proposed streets shall compose a convenient system conforming to the Official Map and shall be properly related to the proposals shown on the Comprehensive Plan and shall be of such width, grade and location as to accommodate the prospective traffic, to facilitate fire protection and to provide access of fire-fighting equipment to buildings; and that proper provision shall be made for open spaces for parks and playgrounds.

The Village of Skaneateles municipal zoning, subdivision regulations, and site plan review process consider natural hazard risk and require developers to take additional actions to mitigation natural hazard risk. The Village Planning Board and ZBA are provided with the Village Local Laws and Zoning Code to guide their decisions with respect to natural hazard risk management.

Opportunities for Future Integration

The Planning Board and ZBA could also be provided with access to NY DEC, the City of Syracuse, and the Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for assistance in decision making.

Operational and Administration

Existing Integration

Planning Board: The Village of Skaneateles Planning Board consists of a five member board that meets on the first Thursday of every month at 7:30 p.m.

Zoning Board of Appeals: The Village of Skaneateles Zoning Board of Appeals is a five member board that meets the fourth Wednesday of each month at 7:30 pm.

Stream Clearing: In order to mitigate potential flooding and subsequent damage due to blockage of Skaneateles Creek, the village regularly clears debris from the City of Syracuse dam (located at the northern end of Skaneateles Lake and entrance to Skaneateles Creek) to the bridge located on Old Seneca Turnpike.

Hazard Prone Properties: Where appropriate, the Village of Skaneateles supports retrofitting of structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as priority and works to identify facilities that are viable candidates for retrofitting based on cost-effectiveness versus relocation.

Mutual Aid Agreements: The Village of Skaneateles works to create, enhance, and maintain mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities.

The Planning Board, Zoning Board of Appeals, and Code Enforcement Office support land use decisions, public health and safety, and assure compliance with regulations and ordinances. The Village of Skaneateles has a contract planning firm that is available for advisement on a case by case basis. Stormwater Management Functions are performed by the Director of Municipal Operations. NFIP Floodplain Management Functions are performed by the Code Enforcement Officer. The village contracts with firms that have experience in developing Benefit-Cost Analysis. The village does not have staff or contract with firms that can perform Substantial Damage Estimates. The village has staff and contracts with firms that have experience in preparing grant applications for mitigation projects, depending on the particular grant program. The village does not have staff with job descriptions that specifically include identifying or implement mitigation projects/actions or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk. Staff currently do not receive training or continuing professional education which supports natural hazard risk and do not participate in associations, organizations, groups or other committees that support natural hazard risk reduction and build hazard management capabilities. The Village DPW performs routine cleaning of catch basins and storm sewers throughout village and dredging of the ditch at Austin Park. Storm water pond cleaning is the responsibility of Home Owner Associations within the village.



Opportunities for Future Integration

The Planning Board and the Zoning Board of Appeals could be more proactive rather than reactive to applications. Staff could receive additional training regarding natural hazard risk.

Funding

Existing Integration

The Village of Skaneateles municipal budget includes line items for mitigation projects/activities. The village has not pursued grant funds for mitigation-related projects in the past and does not have any other mechanism to fiscally support hazard mitigation.

Funding through the \$65 million New York State Four-Point initiative has been used for the development of the HAB Action Plan document and will also be used to implement the HAB Action Plan. This initiative builds on the State's \$2.5 billion Clean Water Infrastructure Act investments in clean water infrastructure and water quality protection.

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

Opportunities for Future Integration

The village could supplement allocated municipal funding for mitigation projects by applying for grant funding.

Education and Outreach

Existing Integration

The Village of Skaneateles operates a municipal website (<http://www.villageofskaneateles.com/>) that features various community news and information. The website has a page dedicated to the impact of blue green algae on drinking water.

The village conducts property owner outreach and education activities, with the support of NYSOEM and FEMA, to assist communities as they work to address their flood vulnerable and RL/RSL properties. This program should address the specific interests and concerns of these flood vulnerable communities in the County which includes:

- Gaining a better understanding of the available mitigation grant programs, including the procedural requirements of a RL/SRL community under this program;
- Understanding how flood vulnerable and RL/SRL communities can enhance their efforts to encourage and support property owners to mitigate their properties,
- Understanding how flood vulnerable and RL/SRL communities can best leverage existing data, information and studies (e.g. NFIP data) to target specific properties for mitigation, and
- Learning what resources are available to conduct/complete Repetitive Loss Area Analyses, and gather critical data (e.g. structure elevations) to screen and move properties through the applicable mitigation grant programs.



Opportunities for Future Integration

The village could expand the information available on the municipal website to include additional hazards. The village could develop education/outreach programs.

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 Skaneateles identified the open space area of Allyn Arena (97 State Street) as available land suitable for placing temporary housing; however, the area will need to be compliant with NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code, temporary housing will have to connect to water, electric, and sanitary facilities and meet setbacks and minimum distance separations. In addition to the potential sites identified by the village, 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 of Skaneateles has not identified potential sites suitable for relocating houses of the floodplain and/or building new homes once properties in the floodplain are acquired. For temporary housing locations, the county identified potential locations throughout the county, as shown in Section 4 (County Profile), Table 4-3 and Figure 4-18. 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 Skaneateles has designated the following emergency shelters:

- Fire Department: 77 West Genesee Street. The Fire Department has a capacity of roughly 300, can accommodate pets, is ADA compliant, has backup power, and has EMT and ambulance access medical services.
- Allyn Arena: 1 East Austin Street. The Arena has a capacity of roughly 300.
- East Saint Mary's Church: 81 Jordan Street. The Church has a capacity of roughly 300.

The village has not established evacuation routes/evacuation procedures and conducts such actions on a case by case basis through the Police Department.

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.

9.30.6 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.



Table 9.30-11. 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 | | |
| VSK-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 | Level of Protection | | 1. Discontinue 2. 3. Ongoing capability |
| VSK-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. | | | | No Progress | Level of Protection | | 1. Discontinue 2. 3. There are no facilities/structures that can be relocated to mitigate hazards. |
| VSK-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. | | | Clerk/COE/ | | Cost | | 1. Discontinue |



| 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 |
|-----------|--|---------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| | | | | Village Planning Board | Ongoing capability | Level of Protection | | 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 | | 2. Provide training to responsible parties to ensure they understand resources available and can effectively share with residents. 3. Ongoing capability |
| VSK-3 | Continue to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan, as defined in Section 7.0 | | | DMO/CEO | Ongoing capability | Cost | | 1. Discontinue 2. Add this responsibility to job descriptions to ensure responsible parties are aware of this project/task. 3. Ongoing capability |
| | | | | | | Level of Protection | | |
| | | | | | | Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success | | |
| VSK-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 VSK-1a, 1b, 2, and 8 through 11. | | | CEO/Village Board/Planning Board | Ongoing capability | Cost | | 1. Discontinue 2. |
| | | | | | | Level of Protection | | |
| | | | | | | Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success | | 3. Ongoing capability |
| VSK-5 | Continue to develop, enhance, and implement existing emergency plans. | | | DMO | Ongoing capability | Cost | | 1. Discontinue 2. Develop and continually update ERPs for all village utilities – Sewer, Water, Electric and DPW. 3. Ongoing capability |
| | | | | | | Level of Protection | | |
| | | | | | | Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success | | |
| VSK-6 | Create/enhance/ maintain mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities. | | Potential loss of services due to extreme storm | DMO | 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. |
|-----------|--|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--|---|--|--|
| | | | events or equipment failures | | | Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success | | 3. Ongoing capability |
| VSK-7 | Support County-wide initiatives identified in Section 9.1 of the County Annex. | | | | Ongoing capability | Cost | | 1. Discontinue |
| | | | | | | Level of Protection | | 2. |
| | | | | | | Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success | | 3. Ongoing capability |
| VSK-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. | | | DMO | Ongoing capability | Cost | | 1. Discontinue |
| | | | | | | Level of Protection | | 2. |
| | | | | | | Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success | | 3. Ongoing capability |
| VSK-9 | West Lake Street Watershed - Flooding Mitigation and Protection of Skaneateles (the source of drinking water for the City of Syracuse and the Village of Skaneateles). In this initiative, several technologies (BMP's) will be utilized to improve the quality and discharge rates of the stormwater. These include: a vortex structure that will intercept stormwater prior to entering the lake, several bio-retention areas with subdrains to collect stormwater and release at a controlled rate, and finally a subsurface retention system located near One Mile Creek to control discharge rates into the creek and provide sediment removal. | | | DMO | In Progress | Cost | | 1. Include in 2019 HMP |
| | | | | | | Level of Protection | | 2. This initiative was partially completed (north end of West Lake Street installed). Southern end of west lake street needs to be address and the area of impact should be expanded to include properties up to and along Kane Ave that are contributing to the flooding. |
| | | | | | | Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success | | 3. |
| | | | | DMO | | Cost | | 1. Discontinue |



| 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. |
|-----------|--|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--|---|--|--|
| VSK-10 | Mitigation of Potential Flooding and subsequent damage due to blockage of Skaneateles Creek. Assistance is required to clear debris from the City of Syracuse dam (located at the northern end of Skaneateles Lake and entrance to Skaneateles Creek) to the bridge located on Old Seneca Turnpike | | | | Ongoing Capability | Level of Protection | | 2. |
| | | | | | | Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success | | 3. Ongoing capability |
| VSK-11 | <p>Participate in RL/SRL property owner outreach and education activities, provided by FEMA, as initiated and coordinated by the County initiative OC-35, described herein.</p> <p>Within the first year of Plan adoption, request FEMA to conduct a mitigation workshop targeting those communities with significant numbers of flood vulnerable properties and Repetitive Loss/Severe Repetitive Loss (RL/SRL) properties (e.g. Towns of Cicero, DeWitt, Elbridge, Lafayette, Lysander, Manlius; Village of Skaneateles; City of Syracuse). This program should address the specific interests and concerns of these flood vulnerable communities in the County which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaining a better understanding of the available mitigation grant programs, including the procedural requirements of a RL/SRL community under this program; Understanding how flood vulnerable and RL/SRL communities can enhance their efforts to encourage and support property owners to mitigate their properties, Understanding how flood vulnerable and RL/SRL communities can best leverage existing data, information and studies (e.g. NFIP data) to target specific properties for mitigation, and Learning what resources are available to conduct/complete Repetitive Loss Area Analyses, and gather critical data (e.g. structure elevations) to screen and move properties through the applicable mitigation grant programs. <p>The County shall promote this workshop through established groups and forums including the OC SWCD and the ongoing County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee. Further, the County shall continue to conduct meetings as needed with these flood vulnerable communities, with the support of NYSOEM and FEMA, to assist communities as they work to address their flood vulnerable and RL/RSL properties.</p> | | | | | | | |
| | See above. | | | CEO | Ongoing Capability | 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 Skaneateles 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 Skaneateles 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 9.30-12 summarizes the comprehensive-range of specific mitigation initiatives the Village of Skaneateles 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 9.30-13 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation initiatives for the Plan update.



Table 9.30-12. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

| Project Number | Project Name | Goals Met | Hazard(s) to be Mitigated | Description of Problem and Solution | Critical Facility (Yes/No) | Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) Issues | Estimated Timeline | Lead and Support Agencies | Estimated Costs | Estimated Benefits | Potential Funding Sources | Priority | Mitigation | CRS Category |
|------------------|--|---------------|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--|---------------------------|----------|------------|--------------|
| V. Skaneateles-1 | Backup power for sewer pump stations and the Village DPW | 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 | Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm | <p>Problem: The sewer pump stations and the Village DPW are essential facilities to the village; however, these facilities do not contain backup power sources. In the event of a power outage, the pump stations cannot function and the DPW facility cannot provide their duties and functions to the community. In order to provide continuity of operations, backup power supplies are needed at each pump station and the Village DPW facility.</p> <p>Solution: Each station will be upgraded to include a natural gas fueled generator and automatic transfer switch for backup power supply to ensure that pumps and radio communication remain operational during power outages.</p> | Yes | None | One year | Village DPW | \$60,000 | \$6,000 | FEMA, HMGP, PDM | High | SIP | PP |
| V. Skaneateles-2 | Investigate options to reduce or eliminate HAB in Skaneateles Lake | 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 | Harmful Algal Blooms | <p>Problem: Skaneateles Lake is located the southern portion of the village. HABs have been observed on the lake and pose a threat to the health of the lake and the drinking water it provides. It also impacts the recreational use of the lake and limits fishing, swimming, and boating activities.</p> | Yes | None | 6-12 months | Village Board | \$260,000 | Providing safe drinking for the Village and Town of Skaneateles during times of power outage | FEMA HMGP, PDM | High | SIP | PP |



Table 9.30-12. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

| Project Number | Project Name | Goals Met | Hazard(s) to be Mitigated | Description of Problem and Solution | Critical Facility (Yes/No) | Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) Issues | Estimated Timeline | Lead and Support Agencies | Estimated Costs | Estimated Benefits | Potential Funding Sources | Priority | Mitigation | CRS |
|----------------|--------------|-----------|---------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------------|----------|------------|-----|
| | | | | <p>Solution: With the introduction of the SCADA system to the water treatment plant it is imperative that all parts of the system are equipped with an uninterrupted power supply (UPS). Currently only a few critical items of the water plant have UPSs installed. This puts the water system into a point of failure only because the computers cannot communicate to the server, and not actually due to treatment techniques. The backup power supply at the tank site is critical to keep the system online.</p> <p>To accommodate an UPS at the water treatment plant, a new backup generator to be installed is needed outside of the water plant in a far more accessible area than the current generator. Along with the generator an automatic transfer switch (ATS) will also be included as part of the package to insure a seamless transition of power from the grid to the backup generator. The generator at the water plant would be repurposed for the wastewater treatment plant. The current generator at the wastewater treatment plant is obsolete and has become a financial burden.</p> | | | | | | | | | | |



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 9.30-13. 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. Skaneateles-1 | Backup power for sewer pump stations and the Village DPW | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 | High |
| V. Skaneateles-2 | Investigate options to reduce or eliminate HAB in Skaneateles Lake | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 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).



9.30.7 Future Needs To Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability

None at this time.

9.30.8 Staff and Local Stakeholder Involvement in Annex Development

The Village of Skaneateles 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: Director of Municipal Operations, Police Chief, Code Enforcement Officer. The Director of Municipal Operations 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.

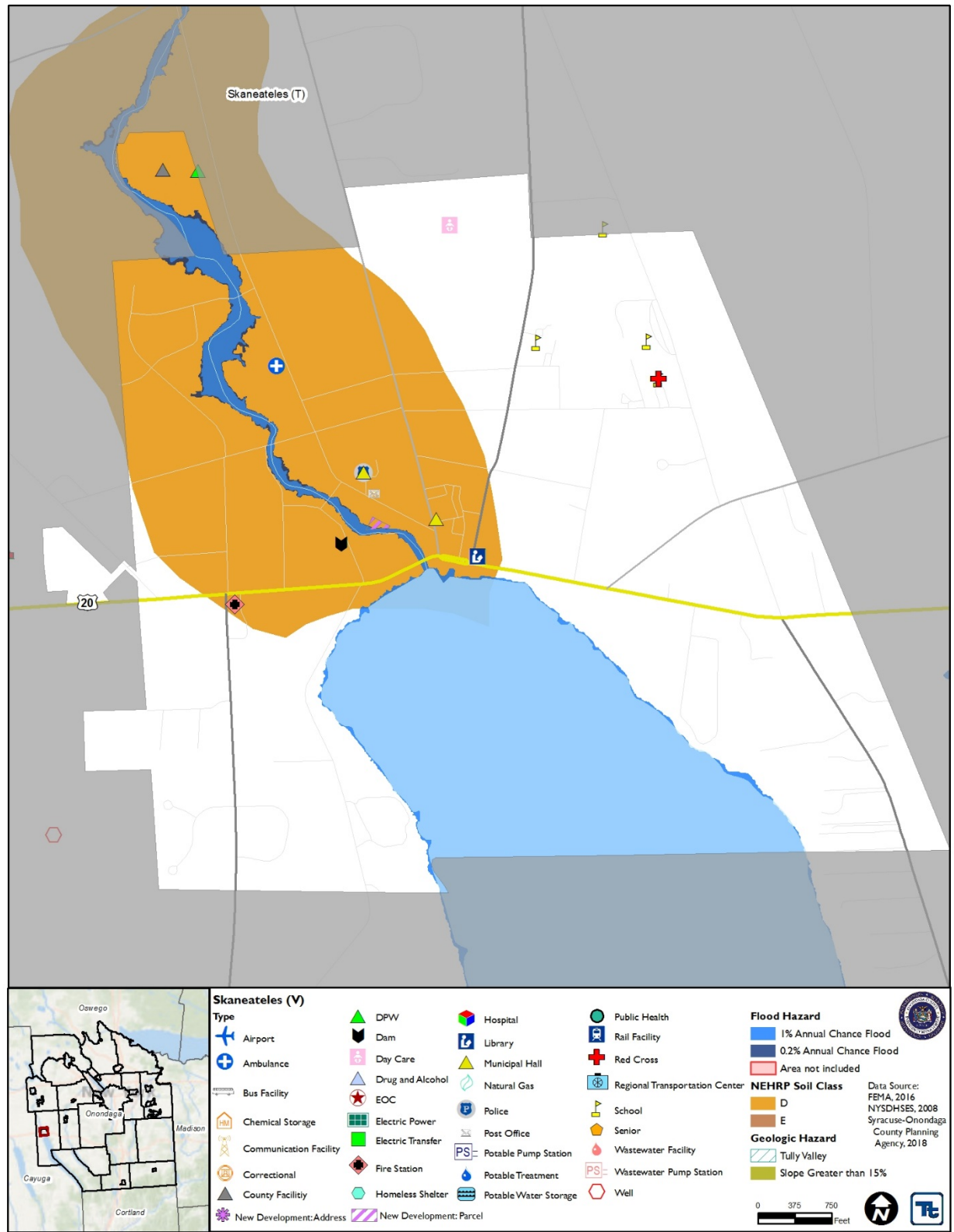
Additional documentation on the municipality's planning process through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Section 3 (Planning Process) and Appendix C (Meetings).

9.30.9 Hazard Area Extent and Location

Hazard area extent and location maps have been generated for the Village of Skaneateles 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 Skaneateles has significant exposure. A map of the Village of Skaneateles 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 9.30-1. Village of Skaneateles Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





| Action Worksheet | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| Project Name: | Backup power for sewer pump stations and the Village DPW | | |
| Project Number: | V. Skaneateles-1 | | |
| Risk / Vulnerability | | | |
| Hazard(s) of Concern: | Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm | | |
| Description of the Problem: | The sewer pump stations and the Village DPW are essential facilities to the village; however, these facilities do not contain backup power sources. The Village sewer department operates six (6) sewage lift stations throughout the Village. Currently, only two (2) of the lift stations have generators for back-up power supply. The other four (4) stations need to be pumped out during power outages. The pump stations currently use radio communication for alarms and the system requires power to operate. Failure to manually empty the wet wells could result in sewage backups into homes and sanitary sewer overflows. The pump stations are located on West Lake Street, Gayle Road, Lakeview Circle, and Ramblewood. | | |
| Action or Project Intended for Implementation | | | |
| Description of the Solution: | Each station needs to be upgraded to include a natural gas fueled generator and automatic transfer switch for backup power supply to ensure that pumps and radio communication remain operational during power outages. | | |
| Is this project related to a Critical Facility? | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input 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: | 25-year event | Estimated Benefits (losses avoided): | \$6,000 |
| Useful Life: | 30 years | Goals Met: | 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 |
| Estimated Cost: | \$60,000 | Mitigation Action Type: | Structure and Infrastructure Project |
| Plan for Implementation | | | |
| Prioritization: | High | Desired Timeframe for Implementation: | 2020 |
| Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation: | 6-12 months | Potential Funding Sources: | FEMA HMGP, PDM |
| 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 | Unacceptable risk for human health |
| | Contract operations | \$6000 | Continual and escalating operating expense |
| | Invest in power backup supplies for sewer pump stations | \$60,000 | Most cost effective |
| Progress Report (for plan maintenance) | | | |
| Date of Status Report: | | | |
| Report of Progress: | | | |
| Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution: | | | |



| Action Worksheet | | |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| Project Name: | Backup power for sewer pump stations and the Village DPW | |
| Project Number: | V. Skaneateles-1 | |
| Criteria | Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1) | Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate |
| Life Safety | 0 | |
| Property Protection | 1 | Protects sewer stations and Village DPW from power loss. |
| Cost-Effectiveness | 1 | |
| Technical | 1 | |
| Political | 1 | |
| Legal | 1 | The village has the legal authority to complete the project. |
| Fiscal | 0 | Project requires funding support. |
| Environmental | 1 | |
| Social | 1 | |
| Administrative | 1 | |
| Multi-Hazard | 1 | Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm |
| Timeline | 1 | 1 year |
| Agency Champion | 1 | Department of Public Works |
| Other Community Objectives | 1 | |
| Total | 14 | |
| Priority (High/Med/Low) | High | |



| Action Worksheet | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| Project Name: | Backup power generator for Village Water Treatment Facility | | |
| Project Number: | V. Skaneateles-2 | | |
| Risk / Vulnerability | | | |
| Hazard(s) of Concern: | Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, HABs | | |
| Description of the Problem: | Skaneateles Lake is the most pristine of all of the Finger Lakes located in Upstate New York. The lake supplies all of the drinking water for the City of Syracuse and other small municipalities along the conduit line. The Village of Skaneateles receives water from the City of Syracuse and also provides water to the Town of Skaneateles. Due to the proximity of the intakes from the City to the Village, the Village was required to install an upgrade in the plant to accommodate a supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system. This upgrade enables personnel to respond quicker to changing events, such as the HABs and possible fire events within the Village. With this upgrade, however, a backup power supply and generation are required in hazard events. | | |
| Action or Project Intended for Implementation | | | |
| Description of the Solution: | <p>With the introduction of the SCADA system to the water treatment plant it is imperative that all parts of the system are equipped with an uninterrupted power supply (UPS). Currently only a few critical items of the water plant have UPSs installed. This puts the water system into a point of failure only because the computers cannot communicate to the server, and not actually due to treatment techniques. The backup power supply at the tank site is critical to keep the system online.</p> <p>To accommodate an UPS at the water treatment plant, a new backup generator to be installed is needed outside of the water plant in a far more accessible area than the current generator. Along with the generator an automatic transfer switch (ATS) will also be included as part of the package to insure a seamless transition of power from the grid to the backup generator. The generator at the water plant would be repurposed for the wastewater treatment plant. The current generator at the wastewater treatment plant is obsolete and has become a financial burden.</p> | | |
| Is this project related to a Critical Facility? | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input 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: | 25-year event | Estimated Benefits (losses avoided): | Providing safe drinking for the Village and Town of Skaneateles during times of power outage |
| Useful Life: | 30 years | Goals Met: | 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 |
| Estimated Cost: | \$260,000 | Mitigation Action Type: | Structure and Infrastructure Project |
| Plan for Implementation | | | |
| Prioritization: | High | Desired Timeframe for Implementation: | 2020 |
| Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation: | 6-12 months | Potential Funding Sources: | FEMA HMGP, PDM |
| Responsible Organization: | Village Board | Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any: | Identified in the Emergency Response Plan and Vulnerability Assessment NYSDOH |
| Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action) | | | |
| Alternatives: | Action | Estimated Cost | Evaluation |
| | No Action | \$0 | Unacceptable risk for human health |
| | Providing alternative water supply from an external source | \$1.5 million | Cost ineffective |
| | Invest in power backup supplies for sewer pump stations | \$260,000 | Most cost effective |
| Progress Report (for plan maintenance) | | | |
| Date of Status Report: | | | |
| Report of Progress: | | | |
| Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution: | | | |



| Action Worksheet | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| Project Name: | Backup power generator for Village Water Treatment Facility | |
| Project Number: | V. Skaneateles-2 | |
| Criteria | Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1) | Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate |
| Life Safety | 1 | Project protects water supply |
| Property Protection | 1 | Project protects Water Treatment facility from power loss |
| Cost-Effectiveness | 1 | |
| Technical | 1 | |
| Political | 1 | |
| Legal | 1 | The village has the legal authority to complete the project |
| Fiscal | 0 | The village requires funding support to complete the project |
| Environmental | 1 | |
| Social | 1 | |
| Administrative | 1 | |
| Multi-Hazard | 1 | Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, HAB |
| Timeline | 1 | |
| Agency Champion | 1 | Village Board |
| Other Community Objectives | 1 | Protection of water supply |
| Total | 13 | |
| Priority (High/Med/Low) | High | |