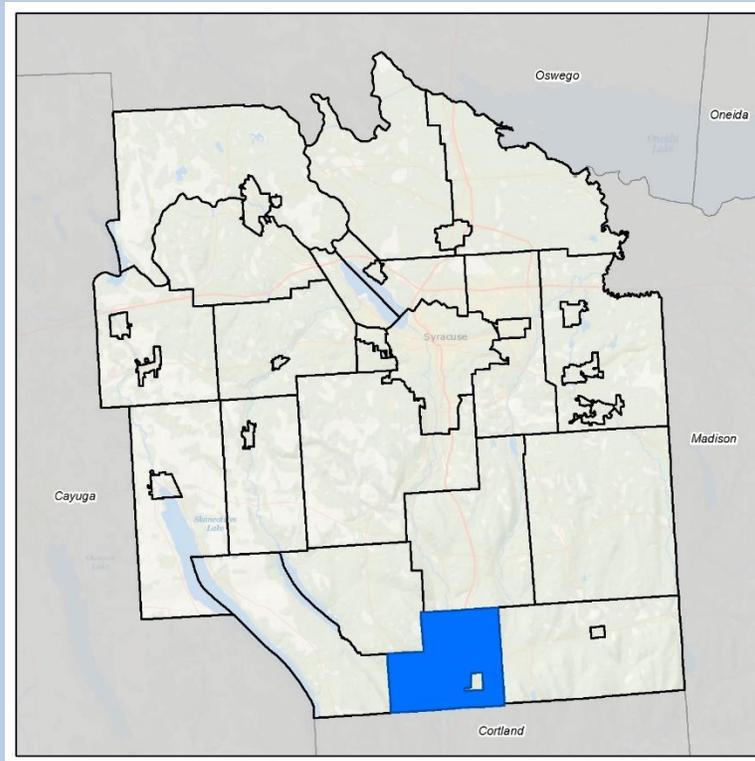




MUNICIPAL ANNEX | Town of Tully



 <p>Total Population (2010 Census)</p> <p>1,865</p>	 <p>Total Number of Buildings</p> <p>1,585</p>	 <p>Number of National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Policies and Percent in Regulatory Floodplain</p> <p>3 (67%)</p>	 <p>Total Agricultural Land (acres)</p> <p>5,094.0</p>
 <p>Total Land (square miles)</p> <p>25.6</p>	<p>Percent of Buildings in Regulatory Floodplain</p> <p>2%</p>	<p>Number of Repetitive Loss (RL) Properties</p> <p>0</p>	 <p>Harmful Algal Bloom Impacted Waterbody</p> <p>Yes</p>
 <p>Proposed Project Types</p>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Education and Awareness Programs, and Local Plans and Regulations		 <p>Mitigation Focus</p>
		Severe Storm	



9.34 TOWN OF TULLY

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

9.34.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

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

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name: Ralph Lamson Title: Code Enforcement Officer Phone Number: 315-696-4693 x19 Address: P.O. Box 206 Tully, NY 13159 Email: Tully_Codes@yahoo.com	Name: Bill Lund Title: Supervisor Phone Number: 315-696-4693 x12 Address: P.O. Box 206 Tully, NY 13159 Email: tullysupervisor@cnyemail.com
Floodplain Administrator	
Name: Ralph Lamson Title: Code Enforcement Officer Phone Number: 315-696-4693 x19 Address: P.O. Box 206 Tully, NY 13159 Email: Tully_Codes@yahoo.com	

9.34.2 Municipal Profile

The Town of Tully lies along the southern border of Onondaga County in western New York State. The Town of Tully has a total area of 26.3 square miles. The Town of Tully is bordered by the Town of Otisco to the north, the Town of Fabius to the east, Cortland County to the south and the Village of Spafford to the west. Interstate 81, US Route 11, and New York State Route 11A are north-south highway through the town. New York State Route 80 is an east-west highway.

Crooked Lake, Green Lake, and Tully Lake are found within the town. The Village of Tully is located in the Town of Tully on U.S. Route 11 at the intersection of New York State Route 80. Refer to Section 9.35 (Village of Tully) for their individual annex. There are several communities located within the town: Assembly Park (hamlet), Tully Center (hamlet), Tully Lake Park (hamlet), and Vesper (hamlet). The estimated 2016 population was 1,663, a 10.8 percent decrease from the 2010 Census (1,865). The Town of Tully is governed by a Town Council and Town Supervisor.

Data from the 2016 U.S. Census American Community Survey estimates that 1.3 percent of the town population is five years of age or younger, and 15.2 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

Tully was within the former Central New York Military Tract used to pay soldiers of the American Revolution. The surveyors were responsible for naming the areas and one of the assistant surveyors, being a classical scholar





and professor at Kings College (Columbia), assigned names from Roman generals and statesmen and Greek men of letters. Tully is derived from the middle name of Marcus Tullius Cicero.

The first town meeting was held on April 4, 1803, when the Town was formed from part of the Town of Fabius. The Town of Otisco was partially formed from part of Tully in 1806. When Cortland County was established in 1808, Tully lost its southern parts to the Towns of Preble and Scott in the new county. Then in 1811, Tully lost its more land to form the Town of Spafford.

By the development of two local resources the town has been brought during the past decade into wide and growing prominence. The first and foremost of these is the somewhat famous Tully Lake Park. The first cottage and a part of the hotel were erected on Tully Lake in 1889; other cottages and villas followed until now upwards of fifty adorn the once wild site. In 1892 the Central New York Assembly established Assembly Park on the east side of the lake, where annual sessions of an educational nature, similar to those at the celebrated Chautauqua, situated on the lake of that name, have since been held.

Growth/Development Trends

The Town of Tully did not note any residential/commercial development that has occurred since 2013 or any planned major residential or commercial development, or major infrastructure development anticipated in the next five years.

Table 9.34-1. 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					
None					
Known or Anticipated Development in the Next Five (5) Years					
None Anticipated					

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

9.34.3 Hazard Event History Specific to the Town of Tully

Onondaga County has a history of natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 5.0 of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the County and its municipalities. The Town of Tully’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 9.34-2 provides details regarding municipal-specific loss and damages the town experienced during hazard events. Information provided in the table below is based on reference material or local sources. For details of these and additional events, refer to Volume I, Section 5.0 of this plan.

Table 9.34-2. 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	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	The Town of Tully sustained road damages.



Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	Onondaga County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses
	(FEMA-DR-1993)		<p>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>	
June 30- July 1, 2015	Flash Flood	No	An unseasonably strong storm system tapping into above normal moisture sources across the Great Lakes and Northeast triggered multiple heavy rain producing thunderstorms across the region. Localized torrential rainfall in central New York caused serious urban flash flooding in the Syracuse, NY metropolitan area. Damages are estimated between three and five million dollars.	The Town of Tully sustained road damages.
July 1, 2017	Flash Flood	No	<p>A tropical moisture laden air mass produced numerous showers and thunderstorms which traveled repeatedly over the same areas of the Finger Lakes Region and Upper Mohawk Valley. Widespread flash and urban flooding developed in portions of Cayuga, Onondaga, Madison and Oneida counties. Hardest hit areas were the villages and towns of Moravia, Chittenango, Oneida, and Utica to name a few. Total rainfall amounts along a narrow corridor from Moravia to Utica generally ranged from 2.5 to 5 inches, most of which fell in less than 1 to 2 hours. Total damages from this event range from \$10-\$15 million dollars Countywide.</p>	The Town of Tully sustained road damages due to clogged culverts creating flooding.

Notes:

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

9.34.4 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 Town of Tully. 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 Town of Tully. The Town of Tully has reviewed the County hazard risk/vulnerability risk ranking table as well as its individual results to reflect the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community.

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

- The town noted that algal bloom should be changed from a low to a medium hazard.
- The town noted that the geologic hazard is difficult to rank as there have not been recent events within the town. However, the potential exists throughout the valley with historic salt mining and the Town of LaFayette experienced a mudslide recently. As a result of the potential for localized events, the town ranked the geologic hazard as a medium hazard.
- The town noted that although severe winter storms occur frequently, the impacts are not severe, and the hazard should be changed from a high to a medium hazard.

Table 9.34-3. Town of Tully Municipal Hazard Ranking Input

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

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 9.34-4. 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:

- The town has sink hole potential in the Tully Valley.
- Drought can impact the town’s farmland.
- Algae blooms can potentially impact Green Lake, Tully Lake, and Crooked Lake.

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

- Interstate 81 near LaFayette and Tully floods during periods of heavy rain. Also, same area due to blowing and drifting snow in wintertime. *(Although this has been indicated via citizen survey feedback, the town has no documentation that this has been an issue in the identified locations.)*
- Infrastructure & utility improvements

9.34.5 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 Town of Tully.

Table 9.34-5. 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	Yes, 2005	Local	Planning	Comprehensive Plan
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	Local	Planning	Capital Improvements Plan
Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	Yes, 7/16	Local	Floodplain Administrator	Floodplain Management / Basin Plan





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.)
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
Stream Corridor Management Plan	No	-	-	-
Watershed Management or Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Local	Planning	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
Emergency Operation Plan	No	-	-	-
Evacuation Plan	No	-	-	-
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
Strategic Recovery Planning Report	No	-	-	-
Climate Adaptation Plan	No	-	-	-
Resilience Plan	No	-	-	-
Other Plans:	No	-	-	-
Regulatory Capability				
Building Code	Yes	State & Local	Code Enforcement	Chapter 136 of the municipal code
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	Local	Code Enforcement	Chapter 280 of the municipal code
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	Local	Code Enforcement	Chapter 245 of the municipal code
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes, 7/16	Federal, State, Local	Code Enforcement	Chapter 162 of the municipal code
NFIP: Cumulative Substantial Damages	No	-	-	-
NFIP: Freeboard	Yes, 7/16	State, Local	Code Enforcement	State mandated BFE+2 for all construction, both residential and non-residential
Growth Management Ordinances	No	-	-	-
Site Plan Review Requirements	Yes	Local	Planning Board	
Stormwater Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)	No	-	-	-
Natural Hazard Ordinance	No	-	-	-
Post-Disaster Recovery Ordinance	No	-	-	-
Real Estate Disclosure Requirement	Yes	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent	NYS mandate, Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467



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.)
Other (Special Purpose Ordinances [i.e., sensitive areas, steep slope])	No	-	-	-

Administrative and Technical Capability

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

Table 9.34-6. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Is this in place? (Yes or No)	Department/ Agency/Position
Administrative Capability		
Planning Board	Yes	Planning Board
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk	Yes	DPW
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	DPW
Technical/Staffing Capability		
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Town Engineer
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Yes	CEO/Engineer
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Codes/Engineer
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	No	-
Emergency Manager	No	-
Grant writer(s)	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Town Book Keeper
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Engineer

Fiscal Capability

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





Table 9.34-7. Fiscal Capabilities

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

Community Classifications

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

Table 9.34-8. Community Classifications

Program	Do you have this? (Yes/No)	Classification (if applicable)	Date Classified (if applicable)
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	7	-
NYSDEC Climate Smart Community	No	-	-
Storm Ready Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
Natural disaster/safety programs in/for schools	No	-	-
Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-
Public education program/outreach (through website, social media)	No	-	-
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	-	-
Other	No	-	-

Note:

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

The classifications listed above relate to the community’s ability to provide effective services to lessen its vulnerability to the hazards identified. These classifications can be viewed as a gauge of the community’s





capabilities in all phases of emergency management (preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation) and are used as an underwriting parameter for determining the costs of various forms of insurance. The CRS class applies to flood insurance while the BCEGS and Public Protection classifications apply to standard property insurance. CRS classifications range on a scale of 1 to 10 with class 1 being the best possible classification, and class 10 representing no classification benefit. Firewise classifications include a higher classification when the subject property is located beyond 1000 feet of a creditable fire hydrant and is within 5 road miles of a recognized Fire Station.

Criteria for classification credits are outlined in the following documents:

- The Community Rating System Coordinators Manual
- The Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (<https://www.isomitigation.com/bcegs/>)
- The ISO Mitigation online ISO’s Public Protection website at <https://www.isomitigation.com/ppc/>
- New York State Climate Smart Communities (<http://www.dec.ny.gov/energy/56876.html>)
- The National Weather Service Storm Ready website at <https://www.weather.gov/stormready/communities>
- The National Firewise Communities website at <http://firewise.org/>

Self-Assessment of Capability

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

Table 9.34-9. 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 – budget constraints		
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)

Ralph Lamson, Code Official

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary

The Town of Tully maintains lists/inventories of properties that have been flood damaged. The FPA noted that no properties have recently been flooded and no properties are interested in mitigation at this time.

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



Table 9.34-10. NFIP Summary

Municipality	# Policies	# Claims (Losses)	Total Loss Payments	# RL Properties	# SRL Properties	# Policies in the 1% Flood Boundary
Town of Tully	3	1	\$0	0	0	2

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 Otsego County boundary, based on provided latitude and longitude coordinates.

RL Repetitive Loss

SRL Severe Repetitive Loss

Resources

The Town Engineer is the sole person responsible for floodplain administration. NFIP administration services and functions include permit review, inspections, damage assessments, and record-keeping. The town does not conduct any outreach regarding flood hazards/risk or flood risk reduction. The FPA noted that they have access to online resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change. The FPA stated that they feel adequately supported and but feel that finances present a barrier to running an effective floodplain management program. The FPA noted they would consider attending continuing education and/or certification training on floodplain management if it were offered in the County for all local floodplain administrators.

Compliance History

The Town of Tully is in good-standing in the NFIP. According to data from NYSDEC, the most recent compliance audit [e.g. Community Assistance Visit (CAV)] took place on August 19, 1997. The town 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 Town of Tully Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (Chapter 162) 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 (e.g. site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements. The FPA stated that the town has not considered joining the Community Rating System (CRS) program to reduce flood insurance premiums for their insured but would attend a CRS 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

Comprehensive Plan: The current Town of Tully's Comprehensive Plan does not refer to the Countywide Hazard Mitigation Plan, however, the town and the village are in the initial steps of developing a joint Comprehensive Plan and will include reference to and information from the Onondaga County HMP in the revised plan to support community resiliency.

Stormwater Management Plan: The Town of Tully is not an MS4 Regulated Community but has a formal Stormwater Management Plan. The Plan specifies projects/actions/initiatives to reduce the volume of stormwater or otherwise mitigate stormwater flooding.

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan: The Town of Tully's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan does not refer to the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The town will review alternatives to include the Hazard Mitigation Plan in emergency planning with the fire chief.

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

The Town of Tully does not have a Re-Development Plan, Growth Plan, Economic Development Plan, Open Space Plan, Watershed or Stream Corridor Management Plan, Local Waterfront Revitalization Plan, a Continuity



of Operations/Continuity of Government (COOP/COG) plan(s), Post-Disaster Recovery Plan/Strategic Recovery Plan, resilience plan/strategy, or Climate Adaptation Plan/strategy.

Opportunities for Future Integration

Updates to existing plans or new plans will include information on natural hazard risk and refer to the Countywide Hazard Mitigation Plan. The town will review alternatives to include the Hazard Mitigation Plan in emergency planning with the fire chief.

Regulatory and Enforcement (Ordinances)

Existing Integration

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

Zoning Ordinance: The Town of Tully Zoning Ordinance (Chapter 280 of the municipal code) was adopted to regulate the location and use of buildings, structures and land for trade, commercial, residence, farming and other purposes. It was adopted generally for the following purposes:

- To promote the health, safety and general welfare of the community.
- To reduce congestion on streets and highways and prevent overcrowding of land.
- To avoid undue concentration of population.
- To facilitate the adequate provision of transportation, water, sewage disposal, schools, parks and other services.
- To consider and conserve the value of property.
- To establish zones wherein regulations concerning the use of land and structures, the density of development, the amount of open space that must be maintained, the minimum size of yards, the provision of parking, the control of lighting, signs and other provisions will be set forth to encourage the most appropriate development of the town in accordance with the policies and objectives set forth in the town's Comprehensive Plan.

The Zoning Ordinance was most recently updated in 2006. It establishes general requirements pertaining to the preservation of natural drainageways to mitigate flooding on neighboring properties.

Subdivision of Land Ordinance: The Town of Tully Subdivision of Land Ordinance (Chapter 245 of the municipal code) was established so that the subdivision and development of land for residential, commercial, and industrial purposes shall be guided and regulated in such a manner as to meet the following requirements for orderly and harmonious growth:

- Land to be subdivided or developed shall be of such character that it can be used safely without danger to health or peril from fire, flood, erosion, excessive noise or smoke, or other menace.
- Proper provisions shall be made for drainage, water, supply, sewerage, and other appropriate utility services.
- The proposed streets shall provide a safe, convenient, and functional system for vehicular circulation and shall be properly related to the Master Plan of the area.
- Streets shall be of such width, grade and location as to accommodate prospective traffic as determined by existing and probable future land and building uses.



- Buildings, lots, blocks, and streets shall be so arranged as to afford adequate light, view and air, to facilitate fire protection and to provide ample access for fire-fighting equipment to buildings.
- Land shall be subdivided or developed with due regard to topography so that the natural beauty of the land and vegetation shall be protected and enhanced.
- Adequate sites for schools, parks, playgrounds and other community services shall be located so that residents of all neighborhoods shall have convenient access to such facilities.

The Town of Tully’s municipal zoning, subdivision regulations, and site plan review process consider natural hazard risk and require developers to take additional actions to mitigate natural hazard risk. The Planning Board/ZBA are provided with surveys and slope contours to guide their decisions with respect to natural hazard risk management. The Zoning Board coordinates with the Floodplain Administrator and reviews building permits.

Opportunities for Future Integration

The town will ensure that all development applicants indicate if proposed development is in the floodplain.

Operational and Administration

Existing Integration

Joint Planning Board: The Joint Planning Board is a seven person Board serving both the Town of Tully and the Village of Tully. Three members shall be appointed by the Town Board of the Town of Tully and three members shall be appointed by the Village Board of Trustees of the Village of Tully and one member shall be appointed jointly by both the Board of Trustees of the village and the Town Board of the town. The Joint Planning Board meets on the fourth Wednesday of the month as necessary. The Board includes the management of natural hazard risk and compliance with related natural hazard regulations in their decisions.

Zoning Board of Appeals: The Town of Tully Zoning Board of Appeals is a five person board. Meetings are on the fourth Wednesday of the month as necessary. The Board includes the management of natural hazard risk and compliance with related natural hazard regulations in their decisions.

Mutual Aid Agreements: The Town of Tully works to create/enhance/ maintain mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities. More specifically, the town works to maintain the county and local shared services plan.

Stream Team Program: The Town of Tully 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.

Stormwater Management: The town continues to maintain stormwater management infrastructure throughout the town, with a priority towards floodprone areas.

The town also has an Assessment Board of Review, Board of Fire Commissioners, and Parks and Recreation Board, as well as a Zoning and Building department to support land use decisions, public health and safety, and assure compliance with regulations and ordinances. The Town of Tully does not have a municipal planner or contract planning firm. Stormwater Management and NFIP Floodplain Management functions are performed by the CEO. The Town Engineer has experience with developing Benefit-Cost Analysis. The town contracts with firms that can perform Substantial Damage Estimates when necessary. Town staff have experience in preparing grant applications for mitigation projects. No town staff have job descriptions that involve natural hazard risk, but staff receive training or continuing professional education which supports natural hazard risk reduction. Staff participate in associations, organizations, groups or other committees that support natural hazard risk reduction



and build hazard management capabilities such as NYSBOC. The town does not have other hazard management programs in place.

Opportunities for Future Integration

Staff could receive additional training regarding natural hazard mitigation.

Funding

Existing Integration

The Town of Tully does not have a line item for mitigation projects/activities in the municipal budget and the Capital Improvements Budget does not include budget for mitigation related projects. The town has not pursued or been awarded grant funds for mitigation-related 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), NYS Environmental Facilities Corporation (Wastewater Infrastructure Engineering and Planning, Clean Water Revolving Loan Fund, Green Innovation Grant Program), New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (Clean Energy Communities Program), and Empire State Development.

Opportunities for Future Integration

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

Education and Outreach

Existing Integration

The Town of Tully has a municipal website (<http://www.townoftully.org/>). The town's website posts information regarding upcoming community events and important municipal decisions. The website provides information related to safety and hazard mitigation including local emergency response contact information, current project information, and links to the related ordinances (see Regulatory and Enforcement).

Opportunities for Future Integration

The town could include information on natural hazards on the Town website and could develop education/outreach programs to inform citizens on natural hazards.

Sheltering, Evacuation, and Temporary Housing

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

Temporary and Permanent Housing

The Town of Tully has identified certain potential sites for the placement of temporary housing for residents displaced by a disaster for further consideration but has not identified specific potential sites suitable for relocating houses of the floodplain and/or building new homes once properties in the floodplain are acquired.

The town is rural and does not anticipate a situation whereby a significant portion of the population would have the need for temporary or permanent relocation due to the characteristics of town development. However



potential sites could include town property near Town Hall for temporary housing. Additional temporary housing locations have been identified by 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 Town of Tully has not established emergency shelters, evacuation routes, or evacuation procedures and relies on County identified resources. 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.

9.34.6 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 9.34-11. 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	
TT-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.				No Progress			1. Discontinue 2. 3. N/A
TT-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.			1. Discontinue 2. 3. N/A
TT-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 town 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				No Progress	Cost		1. Modify and Include in 2019 HMP 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	
TT-3	Continue to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan, as defined in Section 7.0				Ongoing capability.	Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.
						Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						VBV-4 Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
TT-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 TT-1a, 1b, 2, 8, 9 and 10.				Ongoing capability	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
TT-5	Continue to develop, enhance, and implement existing emergency plans.				No progress	Cost		1. Include in 2019 plan to develop or update the local emergency management pln.
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.
TT-6	Create/enhance/ maintain mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities.				Ongoing capability	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability



Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2019 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
						Cost	Level of Protection Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	
TT-7	Support County-wide initiatives identified in Section 9.1 of the County Annex.				Ongoing capability			1. Discontinue 2. 3. Ongoing capability
TT-8	Support/Participate in the Stream Team program offered by the Onondaga County SWCD, to assist in the removal of debris, log jams, etc. in flood vulnerable stream sections.				Ongoing capability			1. Discontinue 2. 3. Ongoing capability
TT-9	Prominently display the town's NFIP Floodplain mapping in Town Hall, and post on the town website, along with available information on the NFIP program.				Choose an item.			1. Include in the 2019 plan. 2. 3.
TT-10	Continue to maintain stormwater management infrastructure throughout the town, with a priority towards floodprone areas.				Ongoing capability			1. Discontinue 2. 3. Ongoing capability



Completed Mitigation Initiatives Not Identified in the Previous Mitigation Strategy

The Town of Tully 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 Town of Tully 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 9.34-12 summarizes the comprehensive-range of specific mitigation initiatives the Town of Tully 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 9.34-13 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation initiatives for the Plan update.



Table 9.34-12. 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 Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
T. of Tully-1	Drought outreach program	1, 2,	Drought	<p>Problem: In the Town of Tully, most residential properties are dependent on well water. The town also has agriculture that is vulnerable to drought.</p> <p>Solution: The Town of Tully will design a community outreach and education campaign to educate the public on ways to save and conserve water, specifically during drought events.</p>	No	None	6 months	Town Board	\$25,000-\$75,000	Educated public, better private preparedness.	Municipal budget, PDM, HMPG, FMA	Medium	EAP	PI
T. of Tully-2	Harmful Algal Bloom Mitigation	2, 4, 5	Algal bloom	<p>Problem: The town needs to educate the public on different hazards that the town is exposed to and how to prepare for, react to, and recover from hazard events.</p> <p>Solution: The Town of Tully will utilize social media, the town website, flyers posted at the post office and Town Hall, and inserts in the town's tax bills.</p>	No	None	6 months to a year	Town Board, IT	\$50,000	Educated public, increased private mitigation, better private preparedness.	Municipal budget, PDM, HMPG, FMA	Medium	EAP	PI
T. of Tully-3	Town Hall Generator	6	All	<p>Problem: No backup power at Town Hall</p> <p>Solution: Purchase and install a permanent generator for Town Hall.</p>	Yes	No	3 year	Town Board	\$15,000	No loss of power	HMGP, PDM	High	SIP	PP, ES
T. of Tully-4	Complete update Comprehensive Plan	1, 2, 6	All	<p>Problem: The current comprehensive plan does not include information of the location or extend of natural hazards.</p>	No	No	1 year	Town Board	\$5,000	Updated town vision and goals	Local budget	High	LPR	PR



Table 9.34-12. 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 Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
				Solution: The town will work with the village to develop an updated joint comprehensive plan to include information on the location and extent of natural hazards.										
T. of Tully-5 (TT-5)	Update Local Emergency Plan	1, 5, 6	All	Problem: The town does not have a local emergency plan. Solution: Develop a local emergency plan.	No	No	1 year	Municipal Emergency Manager with support from County OEM and NYSDHSES	\$5,000	Updated Town Vision and goals	Local Budget	High	LPR	ES
T. of Tully-6	NFIP Information Implementation	1, 2,	Flood	Problem: Flood Maps are not prominently displayed to the public. Solution: Prominently display the town's NFIP Floodplain mapping in Town Hall, and post on the town website, along with available information on the NFIP program.	No	No	Within 6 months	Municipal officials and floodplain administrators supported by the County (through SOCPA and EM)	<\$100	Educated public, better private preparedness.	Municipal Budget; grant eligible for a defined outreach program	Medium	EAP	PI
T. of Tully-7 (TT-10)	Maintain stormwater management infrastructure throughout the town, with a priority towards floodprone areas.	1	Flood	Problem: Debris and silt present a potential for stormwater flooding due to clogging of culverts. Solution: Continue to maintain stormwater management infrastructure throughout the town, with a priority towards floodprone areas.	No	No	Within 5 years	Municipality (DPW)	Staff time	Reduction in stormwater flooding	Local Budget	High	SIP	SP

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
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 9.34-13. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Technical	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social	Administrative	Multi-Hazard	Timeline	Agency Champion	Other Community	Total	High / Medium / Low
T. of Tully-1	Drought outreach program	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	7	Medium
T. of Tully-2	Harmful Algal Bloom Mitigation	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	8	Medium
T. of Tully-3	Town Hall Generator	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
T. of Tully-4	Update Comprehensive Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	High
T. of Tully-5 (TT-5)	Update Local Emergency Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	13	High
T. of Tully-8	NFIP Information Implementation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	Medium
T. of Tully-9 (TT-10)	Maintain stormwater management infrastructure throughout the town, with a priority towards floodprone areas.	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	12	High

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





9.34.7 Future Needs to Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability

None at this time.

9.34.8 Staff and Local Stakeholder Involvement in Annex Development

The Town of Tully followed the planning process described in Section 3 (Planning Process) in Volume I of this plan update. This annex was developed over the course of several months with input from many town departments, including: Code Enforcement Officer and Supervisor. The Code Enforcement Officer 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.

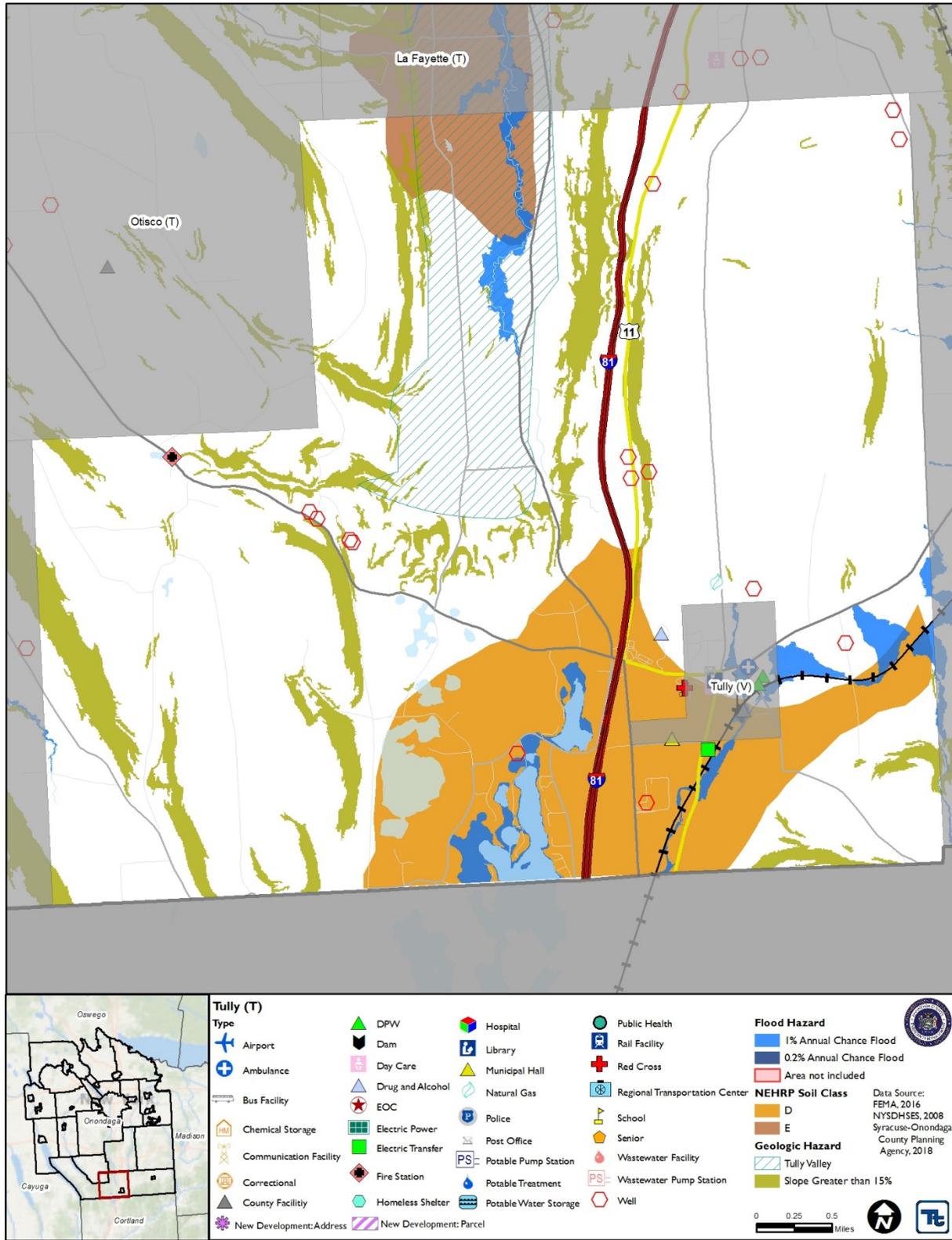
Additional documentation on the municipality's planning process through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Section 3 (Planning Process) and Appendix C (Meetings).

9.34.9 Hazard Area Extent and Location

Hazard area extent and location maps have been generated for the Town of Tully that illustrate the probable areas impacted within the municipality. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are considered to be adequate for planning purposes. Maps have only been generated for those hazards that can be clearly identified using mapping techniques and technologies, and for which the Town of Tully has significant exposure. A map of the Town of Tully 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 9.34-1. Town of Tully Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	Drought outreach program		
Project Number:	T. Tully-1		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Drought		
Description of the Problem:	In the Town of Tully, most residential properties are dependent on well water. The town also has agriculture that is vulnerable to drought.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	The Town of Tully will design a community outreach and education campaign to educate the public on ways to save and conserve water, specifically during drought 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:	Not applicable.	Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):	Educated public, better private preparedness.
Useful Life:	Will need to be repeated on an annual basis	Goals Met:	1, 2
Estimated Cost:	\$25,000-\$75,000	Mitigation Action Type:	Education and Awareness Program
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	Medium	Desired Timeframe for Implementation:	One year
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	6 months	Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal budget, PDM, HMPG, FMA
Responsible Organization:	Town Board	Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:	
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	Action	Estimated Cost	Evaluation
	No Action	\$0	Town does not have continuity of operations.
	Hire an outside firm to conduct outreach	\$85,000	Better distribution but higher cost.
	Build town water source	Many millions of dollars	Eliminates problem, costly
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
Date of Status Report:			
Report of Progress:			
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:			



Action Worksheet		
Project Name:	Drought outreach program	
Project Number:	T. Tully-1	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	Public better educated on how to deal with natural hazards
Property Protection	0	
Cost-Effectiveness	0	
Technical	0	Would need assistance in developing program
Political	1	There is public support for the project
Legal	1	The town has the legal authority to complete the project
Fiscal	0	
Environmental	1	
Social	1	
Administrative	0	
Multi-Hazard	0	Drought
Timeline	1	6 months to a year
Agency Champion	1	Town Board
Other Community Objectives	0	
Total	7	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	Medium	



Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	Natural Hazards Education Program		
Project Number:	T. Tully-2		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	All Hazards		
Description of the Problem:	The town needs to educate the public on different hazards that the town is exposed to and how to prepare for, react to, and recover from hazard events.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	The Town of Tully will utilize social media, the town website, flyers posted at the post office and Town Hall, and inserts in the town's tax bills.		
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:	Not applicable.	Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):	Educated public, increased private mitigation, better private preparedness.
Useful Life:	Will need to be replicated on an annual basis	Goals Met:	1, 2
Estimated Cost:	\$25,000	Mitigation Action Type:	Education and Awareness Program
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	Medium	Desired Timeframe for Implementation:	One year
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	6 months to a year	Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal budget, PDM, HMPG, FMA
Responsible Organization:	Town Board and IT	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
	Hire an outside firm to conduct outreach	\$50,000	Better distribution but higher cost.
	Encourage local non-profits to conduct outreach	\$0	May not be interested or able to sustain appropriate level of outreach.
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
Date of Status Report:			
Report of Progress:			
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:			



Action Worksheet		
Project Name:	Natural Hazards Education Program	
Project Number:	T. Tully-2	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	Public better educated on how to deal with natural hazards
Property Protection	0	
Cost-Effectiveness	0	
Technical	0	Would need assistance in developing program
Political	1	There is public support for the project
Legal	1	The town has the legal authority to complete the project
Fiscal	0	
Environmental	1	
Social	1	
Administrative	0	
Multi-Hazard	1	All hazards
Timeline	1	6 months to a year
Agency Champion	1	Town Board
Other Community Objectives	0	
Total	8	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	Medium	