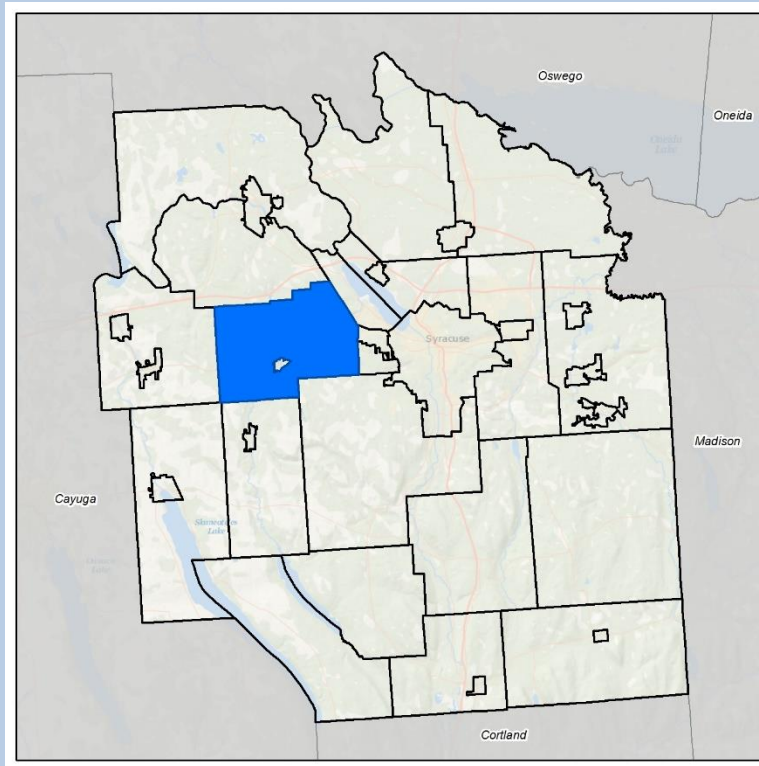




# MUNICIPAL ANNEX | Town of Camillus



Total Population  
(2010 Census)

**22,954**



Total Number of  
Buildings

**11,611**



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

**50 (56%)**

Number of Repetitive  
Loss (RL) Properties

**0**



Total Agricultural Land  
(acres)

**6,827.7**



Harmful Algal Bloom  
Impacted Waterbody

**No**



Total Land  
(square miles)

**34.**

Percent of Buildings  
in Regulatory  
Floodplain

**2%**



Proposed  
Project  
Types

Education and Awareness  
Programs and Structure and  
Infrastructure Projects



Mitigation  
Focus

Earthquake  
Severe Storm  
Severe Winter Storm



## 9.3 TOWN OF CAMILLUS

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

### 9.3.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

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

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name: Paul Legnetto Title: Highway Superintendent Phone Number: 315-672-3081 Address: 4600 W. Genesee Street, Syracuse NY 13219 Email: plegnetto@townofcamillus.com	Name: Mary Ann Coogan Title: Town Supervisor Phone Number: 315-488-1335 Address: 4600 W. Genesee Street Syracuse, NY 13219 Email: macoogan@townofcamillus.com
Floodplain Administrator	
Name: Tom Price Title: Code Enforcement Officer Phone Number: 315-487-8930 Address: 4600 W. Genesee Street Syracuse, NY 13219 Email: tprice@townofcamillus.com	

### 9.3.2 Municipal Profile

The Town of Camillus lies in the western portion of central Onondaga County in western New York State. Camillus is bordered to the north by the Town of Van Buren, to the south by the Towns of Onondaga and Marcellus, to the east by the Town of Geddes, and to the west by the Town of Elbridge. The Town of Camillus has a total area of 34.5 square miles. Ninemile Creek flows through the western part of the town. New York State Route 5 is an east-west highway across the town. New York State Route 173 intersects NY-5 near Fairmount. New York State Route 321 intersects NY-5 at Bennetts Corners. New York State Route 695 and New York State Route 297 are state highways near the east town line. The Village of Camillus is located near the intersection of New York State Route 174 intersects NY-5. Refer to Section 9.4 (Village of Camillus) for their individual annex. There are several communities located within the town: Fairmount, Amboy (hamlet), Belle Isle, Bennetts Corners (hamlet), Fairmount (hamlet), Fox Chapel, Garden Terrace, Greenfield Village, Hidden Knolls, Memphis (hamlet), Newport (hamlet), North Belle Isle (hamlet), Orchard Village, Oswego Bitters (hamlet), Parson Farms, Pioneer Farms, Scenic Hills, Sherwood Knolls, Stanley Manor, Warners (hamlet), Weatheridge, Wellington, Westerlea, Westview Manor, West Genesee Terrace, and Wincrest Park. The estimated 2016 population was 23,149, which is a 0.8 percent increase in population from 2010 (22,954 persons).

Data from the 2016 U.S. Census American Community Survey estimates that 5.2 percent of the town population is five years of age or younger, and 18.4 percent is 65 years of age or older. Communities must deploy a support system that enables all populations to safely reach shelters or to quickly evacuate a hazard area.



## History and Cultural Resources

The Town of Camillus was part of the former Central New York Military Tract. Founded on March 8, 1799, the Town of Camillus is named after the Roman general Marcus Furius Camillus and is the only town in the United States to bear that name. The early development of the town started with the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825. Several major state highways and railroads serve the area. Waterborne cargo moves east and west on the New York State Barge Canal, and the St. Lawrence Seaway gives area industries direct access to the oceangoing vessels through the Port of Oswego.

## Growth/Development Trends

The Town of Camillus 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 9.3-1. Growth and Development**

Property or Development Name	Type (e.g. Res., Comm.)	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or Parcel ID)	Known Hazard Zone(s)	Description/Status of Development
<b>Recent Development from 2013 to present</b>					
None Identified					
<b>Known or Anticipated Development in the Next Five (5) Years</b>					
None Anticipated					

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

### 9.3.3 Hazard Event History Specific to the Town of Camillus

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 Town of Camillus'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 9.3-2 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 9.3-2. Hazard Event History**

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	Onondaga County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses
April – May 2011	Severe Storms, Flooding, Tornadoes, and Straight-Line Winds (FEMA-DR-1993)	Yes	<p>A slow moving warm front pushed northward across central New York late in the afternoon on April 25th. Severe weather developed, and in addition to reports of severe wind damage and hail, plenty of wind shear in the vicinity of the warm front allowed for a few super-cell thunderstorms and tornadoes to develop. In addition, areas of heavy rain caused significant flash flooding in several locations of central New York.</p> <p>On May 26, a deep upper level low pressure system shifted east from the</p>	Though the county was impacted, there were no local documented damages.



Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	Onondaga County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses
			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.	Though the county was impacted, there were no local documented damages.
July 1, 2017	Flash Flood	No	A tropical moisture laden air mass produced numerous showers and thunderstorms which traveled repeatedly over the same areas of the Finger Lakes Region and Upper Mohawk Valley. Widespread flash and urban flooding developed in portions of Cayuga, Onondaga, Madison and Oneida counties. Hardest hit areas were the villages and Towns of Moravia, Chittenango, Oneida, and Utica to name a few. Total rainfall amounts along a narrow corridor from Moravia to Utica generally ranged from 2.5 to 5 inches, most of which fell in less than 1 to 2 hours. Total damages from this event range from \$10-\$15 million dollars Countywide.	Though the county was impacted, there were no local documented damages.

**Notes:**

EM Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A Not applicable

### 9.3.4 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 Camillus. For additional vulnerability information relevant to this jurisdiction, refer to Section 5.0.

#### Hazard Risk Ranking

This section 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 Camillus. The Town of Camillus 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 changed the risk ranking for the geologic hazard from low to medium.
- The town changed the risk ranking for severe winter storm from low to high.
- The town agreed with the remainder of the calculated hazard rankings.

**Table 9.3-3. Town of Camillus Municipal Hazard Ranking Input**

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

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

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

*Medium* Total hazard priority risk ranking of 3.9 – 4.9

*Low* Total hazard risk ranking below 3.8

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

### Critical Facilities Flood Risk

New York 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 even, or worst damage scenario. For those that do not meet this criterion, the jurisdiction must identify an action to achieve this level of protection (NYS DHSES 2017).

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

**Table 9.3-4. 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	
K2 Center	Day Care	X	X	0	0	-
K2 Center of Camillus, LLC	Day Care	X	X	11.5%	18.6%	-
Town of Camillus	DPW	X	X	13.5%	62.4%	T. Camillus-3



Name	Type	Exposure		Potential Loss from 1% Flood Event		Addressed by Proposed Action
		1% Event	0.2% Event	Percent Structure Damage	Percent Content Damage	
NGRID CAMILLUS ELECTRICAL SUBSTATION	Electric Transfer	X	X	-	-	T. Camillus-4
WEP CAMILLUS PUMP STA	Waste Water Pump Station		X	-	-	-

Source: FEMA 2016, SOCPA 2018

The Town of Camillus reviewed the list of critical facilities. The town determined that the day care facilities were not critical facilities and therefore did not develop mitigation actions to protect them to the 500-year flood level.

### Identified Issues

The municipality has identified the following vulnerabilities within their community:

- Runoff from the Northway community is sending large amounts of stormwater runoff to downstream areas, causing flooding and erosion concerns.
- Run-off from two older neighborhoods, Spring Gardens and Lake Lawns, located between Chapel Drive, Onondaga Road, and Beverly Drive, have the potential to impact between 46 and 54 homes if the drainage system becomes blocked with debris during heavy rain events.

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

- Increasing public participation and communications.

### 9.3.5 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 Camillus.

**Table 9.3-5. Planning and Regulatory Tools**

Tool / Program (code, ordinance, plan)	Do you have this? (Yes/No) If Yes, date of adoption or update	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Dept. /Agency Responsible	Code Citation and Comments (Code Chapter, name of plan, explanation of authority, etc.)
<b>Planning Capability</b>				
Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Local	All Boards	Adopted 1/10/2017
Capital Improvements Plan	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.)
Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	Yes	Local	CEO	Chapter 31
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	Local	PB/CEO	26.60
Open Space Plan	Yes	Local	All Boards	Chapter 2 of Comp Plan
Stream Corridor Management Plan	Yes	Local	Highway Dept.	Stream Corridor Management Plan
Watershed Management or Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Local/County	Police	1/2007
Emergency Operation Plan	Yes	Local/County	Police	1/2007
Evacuation Plan	Yes	Local	Police	1/2007
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
Transportation Plan	Yes	Local	All Boards	Comp Plan; Section VI
Strategic Recovery Planning Report	No	-	-	-
Other Plans:	No	-	-	-
<b>Regulatory Capability</b>				
Building Code	Yes	Local	CEO	Chapter 39
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	Local	CEO	Chapter 30
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	Local	Planning Board	Chapter 39
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local	CEO	Chapter 31
NFIP: Cumulative Substantial Damages	No	-	-	-
NFIP: Freeboard	Yes	Local	CEO	State mandated BFE+2 for all construction, both residential and non-residential
Growth Management Ordinances	No	-	-	-
Site Plan Review Requirements	Yes	Local	Planning Board	Chapter 30; Section 1205
Stormwater Management Ordinance	Yes	Local	Planning Board/CEO	Chapter 43
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)	Yes	Local/County	County/State	Chapter 43
Natural Hazard Ordinance	No	-	-	-
Post-Disaster Recovery Ordinance	No	-	-	-
Real Estate Disclosure Requirement	Yes	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent	NYS mandate, Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467
Other (Special Purpose Ordinances [i.e., sensitive areas, steep slope])	No	-	-	-



### Administrative and Technical Capability

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

**Table 9.3-6. Administrative and Technical Capabilities**

Resources	Is this in place? (Yes or No)	Department/ Agency/Position
<b>Administrative Capability</b>		
Planning Board	Yes	Planning Board
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk	Yes	Town Highway
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Police and Fire
<b>Technical/Staffing Capability</b>		
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	Town Engineer
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Town Engineer
NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA)	Yes	Code Enforcement Officer
Surveyor(s)	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) applications	No	-
Scientist familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Warning systems/services	No	-
Emergency Manager	Yes	Chief of Police and Town Supervisor
Grant writer(s)	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	TBD	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-

### Fiscal Capability

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

**Table 9.3-7. Fiscal Capabilities**

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes/No)
Community development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvements project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas or electric service	Yes
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Yes
Stormwater utility fee	Yes





Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes/No)
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state Funding Programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other	No

### Community Classifications

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

**Table 9.3-8. 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	Class 4 for Residential. Class 3 for others	3/2017
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	Fairmount Fire Department: #2 Camillus Fire Department: #4 Lakeside Fire Department 04/4x	Fairmount: 2/2018 Camillus: 2017 Lakeside: 2/2017
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)	Yes	-	
Public education program/outreach (through website, social media)	Yes	website	-
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 Camillus' capability to work in a hazard-mitigation capacity and/or effectively implement hazard mitigation strategies to reduce hazard vulnerabilities.

**Table 9.3-9. Self-Assessment Capability for the Municipality**

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

### National Flood Insurance Program

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

#### NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA)

Tom Price, Code Enforcement Officer

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

The Town of Camillus maintains a list/inventory of properties that have been flood damaged. The NFIP administration services and functions provided by the municipality are limited as flooding in the town has a very low rate of flood occurrence (no properties have had reports of flood damage). The town enacts design standards supporting floodplain management and meeting NFIP requirements during site plan review. The municipality has considered joining the Community Rating System (CRS) program to reduce flood insurance premiums for their insured residents, and municipal officials and/or community members may be interested in attending if a CRS seminar was offered locally.

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

**Table 9.3-10. NFIP Summary**

Municipality	# Policies	# Claims (Losses)	Total Loss Payments	# RL Properties	# SRL Properties	# Policies in the 1% Flood Boundary
Town of Camillus	50	15	\$24,945	0	0	11



Source: FEMA Region 2 2018.

- (1) Policies, claims, RL, and SRL statistics provided by FEMA Region 2, and are current as of June 30, 2018. Total number of RL properties does not include SRL properties. Number of claims represents claims closed by July 31, 2018.
- (2) Total building and content losses from the claims file provided by FEMA Region 2.
- (3) Number of policies inside and outside of flood zones is based on latitude and longitude coordinates provided by FEMA Region 2 in the policy file. FEMA noted that for a property with more than one entry, more than one policy may have been in force or more than one Geographic Information System (GIS) specification was possible. Number of policies and claims, and claims total, exclude properties outside Onondaga County boundary, based on provided latitude and longitude coordinates.

RL Repetitive Loss

SRL Severe Repetitive Loss

## Resources

The FPA is the sole person responsible for floodplain administration. NFIP administration services and functions include permit review, inspections, damage assessments, record-keeping, GIS, education and outreach. The town conducts outreach on flood hazards/risk and flood risk reduction through the town website, the library, and in person or over the phone. The FPA noted that the town does not have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change. While the FPA does not perceive any barriers and feels adequately supported and trained to fulfill their responsibilities as the municipal floodplain administrator, 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 Town of Camillus is in good standing in the NFIP. The date of the last compliance audit [e.g. Community Assistance Visit (CAV)] is June 24<sup>th</sup>, 2014.

## Regulatory

**Flood Damage Prevention Law:** The Town of Camillus has adopted a Flood Damage Prevention Law (Chapter 31 of the municipal code) 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 flood waters;
- control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages;
- regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands, and;
- qualify and maintain for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

The objectives of the law are:

- protect human life and health;
- to minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
- to minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
- to minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- to minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;



- to help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future flood blight areas;
- to provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and,
- to ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

The FPA noted that there are no other local ordinances, plans or programs 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.

### 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

Current planning efforts in the town include a collection of initiatives and a comprehensive plan that integrates hazard mitigation.

**Comprehensive Plan:** The Town of Camillus' Comprehensive Plan was adopted on January 10, 2017. The Plan is the town's blueprint for future development. One of the town's primary goals is to conserve natural resources, open space, and cultural resources for the town's long-term recreational, environmental, cultural and economic benefit. An additional goal is to promote and support a full range of community infrastructure and services. Recommended hazard mitigation actions in the Comprehensive Plan include the establishment of a Critical Environmental Area surrounding Nine Mile Creek and incentivizing developers to save open space and promote the linking of natural, undeveloped areas into a continuous green space system. Additional hazard mitigation actions stated in the Comprehensive Plan, that relate to infrastructure and community services, include the conservation and protection of all aquifers, the establishment of standards for water and sewer extensions based on demand, the establishment of strict requirements for the development of retention ponds, and the establishment of a town wide system of curbside collection of solid waste and brush.

The Comprehensive Plan helps the town guide land use and development while protecting critical resources and ensures the continuation of municipal services to the community. These services include potential hazard mitigation improvements through flood protection, habitat conservation, and smart growth principles among many others.

##### Opportunities for Future Integration

Updates to existing plans (Town Comprehensive Plan) and new plans could include discussion of natural hazard risk and refer to the Countywide Hazard Mitigation Plan.

#### Regulatory and Enforcement (Ordinances)

##### Existing Integration

The town has multiple local ordinances pertaining to the mitigation of hazards. These ordinances include the establishment of boards (see Operational and Administration below), Fire Prevention Ordinance, Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, Stormwater Management Ordinance, Zoning Ordinance, and the Subdivision of Land



Ordinance. The municipal code and other local ordinances are available on the town website: <http://www.townofcamillus.com>.

Through the establishment of the Stream Corridor Overlay (Article VII), the Town of Camillus has taken measures to protect the ecological, hydrological and recreational functions of stream corridors. The Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (Chapter 63) specifies flood protection standards for all development within areas of special flood hazard, including base flood elevation survey and building elevation requirements for new construction and substantial improvements.

**Zoning Regulations Law:** The Town of Camillus has adopted Zoning Regulations of the Town of Camillus (Chapter 30 of the municipal code) for the promotion of health, safety and the general welfare of the town to regulate and restrict the use of land and the placement of improvements upon it. In pursuance thereof, districts have been created and the following regulations are hereby adopted and no building, structure or lot shall hereafter be used or occupied and no building or structure shall hereafter be erected or altered unless it is in conformity with all of the regulations herein specified for the district in which it is located.

**Subdivision Regulations:** The Town of Camillus adopted a Subdivision Regulations Law (Chapter 39 of the Municipal Code) 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, sewage conveyance and treatment 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 Comprehensive 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 by emergency service personnel and vehicles 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.

**Disaster Preparedness Law:** The Town of Camillus has a Disaster Preparedness Law (Chapter 2 of the municipal code) that includes articles on Continuity of Government, a Disaster Plan, and the adoption of the National Incident Management System.

**Mutual Aid Law:** The Town of Camillus adopted a Mutual Aid Law (Chapter 62 of the municipal code) with the purpose of this Local Law to facilitate the process by which a municipality may grant or request police assistance from another municipality. The General Municipal Law, §209-m, authorizes the Supervisor of the Town of Camillus to grant or request police assistance. General Municipal Law §209-m authorizes the town to delegate this authority to its Police Chief by adoption of a Local Law. Pursuant to this Local Law, such authority shall be delegated to the Town of Camillus Chief of Police or Duty Chief. For purposes of this Local Law, the phrase "Chief of Police" shall have the same meaning and intent as is set forth in the General Municipal Law §209-m (1)(c).

**Stormwater Sewer System Law:** The Town of Camillus adopted a Stormwater Sewer System Law (Chapter 43 of the municipal code) to provide for the health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens of the Town of Camillus through the regulation of non-storm water discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) to the maximum extent practicable as required by federal and state law. This law establishes methods for controlling the introduction of pollutants into the MS4 in order to comply with requirements of the SPDES General Permit for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems. The objectives of this law are:



- To meet the requirements of the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from MS4s, Permit no. GP-02-02 or as amended or revised;
- To regulate the contribution of pollutants to the MS4 since such systems are not designed to accept, process or discharge non-stormwater wastes;
- To prohibit Illicit Connections, Activities and Discharges to the MS4;
- To establish legal authority to carry out all inspection, surveillance and monitoring procedures necessary to ensure compliance with this law; and
- To promote public awareness of the hazards involved in the improper discharge of trash, yard waste, lawn chemicals, pet waste, wastewater, grease, oil, petroleum products, cleaning products, paint products, hazardous waste, sediment and other pollutants into the MS4.

### Opportunities for Future Integration

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

### Operational and Administration

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#### Existing Integration

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

**Planning Board:** The Town of Camillus' Planning Board is a five member Board appointed by the Town Board for a term of five years. The Planning Board investigates, reports, and makes recommendations in connection with site plans for development within the town and may be called upon by the Town Board or Zoning Board of Appeals to make recommendations with regard to issues before those Boards.

**Zoning Board of Appeals:** The Town of Camillus' Zoning Board of Appeals (ZBA) is a five member Board appointed by the Town Board for terms of five years. The ZBA is an appellate board who can review any permit application denied by the Code Enforcement Officer. The ZBA typically considers applications related to special use permits, area & use variances, and interpretations. The ZBA may also be called upon by the Town Board or Planning Board to make recommendations with regard to issues before those Boards.

### 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

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#### Existing Integration

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

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





Innovation Grant Program), New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (Clean Energy Communities Program), and Empire State Development.

### Opportunities for Future Integration

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

### Education and Outreach

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#### Existing Integration

The Town of Camillus operates a municipal website (<http://www.townofcamillus.com/>). 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 Comprehensive Plan and related ordinances (see Regulatory and Enforcement).

#### Opportunities for Future Integration

The town could expand the information available on the municipal website to include additional hazards and information on climate impacts to potential hazards.

### Sheltering, Evacuation, and Temporary Housing

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

#### Temporary and Permanent Housing

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During a time of disaster, the properties of local municipal open space areas (Town Hall, Shove Park and Reed Webster Park) within Town of Camillus will be available for the use as temporary housing needs, with the capacity for approximately 30 individuals each. To ensure that each of these areas are compliant with the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code, temporary housing will have to connect to existing sanitary facilities and meet setbacks and minimum distance separations.

At this time, there are no identified areas within the town available for permanent housing relocation. To accommodate longer term housing needs of permanently displaced residents, there is an existing supply of vacant housing units within the county which may be able to satisfy and absorb those housing needs. The county also has ample buildable land availability throughout its communities to satisfy construction of new housing units if needed, as mapped in Section 4, figure 4-20 in Volume I of this plan. Of note, given the nature of the hazards of concern to Onondaga County, the extent of housing need is also not likely to exceed currently available housing stock for all but the most extreme and widespread hazard events.

#### Evacuation and Sheltering Needs

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During a time of disaster, Shove Park Ice Rink and the Camillus Fire Department will be available for the use as temporary shelters. Each of these areas accommodates pets, are ADA-compliant and are compliant with the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code for a maximum occupancy of 100 individuals at the Camillus Fire Department and 300 individuals at the Shove Park Ice Rink. Primary evacuation routes include NYS Route 5, NYS Route 695, and Interstate 690.

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.

### 9.3.6 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 9.3-11. 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	
TCM-1a	Where appropriate, support retrofitting of structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as priority. Identify facilities that are viable candidates for retrofitting based on cost-effectiveness versus relocation. Where retrofitting is determined to be a viable option, consider implementation of that action based on available funding.	Flood, Severe Storm		Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	Ongoing			1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP 2. 3.
TCM-1b	Where appropriate, support purchase, or relocation of structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as priority. Identify facilities that are viable candidates for relocation based on cost-effectiveness versus retrofitting. Where relocation is determined to be a viable option, consider implementation of that action based on available funding.	Flood, Severe Storm		Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	Ongoing			1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP 2. 3.
TCM-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"> <li>Provide and maintain links to the Onondaga County HMP website, and regularly post notices on the municipal homepage referencing the Onondaga County HMP webpages.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Work with neighborhood associations, civic and business groups to disseminate information on flood insurance and the availability of mitigation grant funding.</li> </ul>							



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.
	Municipal outreach activities to be supported by the County, as identified at County initiative OC-0.						
	See Above	All		Municipal officials and floodplain administrators supported by the County (through SOCPA and EM)	Ongoing	<div>Cost</div> <div>Level of Protection</div> <div>Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success</div>	1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP 2. 3.
TCM-3	Continue to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan, as defined in Section 7.0	All		Municipality (through mitigation planning point of contacts)	Ongoing	<div>Cost</div> <div>Level of Protection</div> <div>Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success</div>	1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP 2. 3.
TCM-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 TCM-1a, 1b, 2, 8, 9, 11 and 12.	Flood		Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	Ongoing	<div>Cost</div> <div>Level of Protection</div> <div>Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success</div>	1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP 2. 3.
TCM-5	Continue to develop, enhance, and implement existing emergency plans.	All		Municipal Emergency Manager with support from County OEM and SEMO	Ongoing	<div>Cost</div> <div>Level of Protection</div> <div>Damages Avoided; Evidence</div>	1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP 2. 3.



Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2019 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
						of Success		
TCM-6	Create/enhance/ maintain mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities.	All		Local Emergency Management, DPW and Roads	Ongoing	Cost		1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP 2. 3.
TCM-7	Support County-wide initiatives identified in Section 9.1 of the County Annex.	All		Local departments (as applicable for specific initiative)	Ongoing	Level of Protection		1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP 2. 3.
TCM-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.	Flood, Severe Storms		County, OCSWCD (Mark Burger)	Ongoing	Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP 2. 3.
TCM-9	Encourage the preservation of lands which immediately abut environmentally sensitive lands (including wetlands, flood-prone areas and steep slopes), and incorporate such lands into a continuous green space system within which only the least intrusive and most environmentally sound development would be permitted (from Section II, "Conservation and Open Space" of December 2002 Comprehensive Plan).	Flood, Land Failure		Local departments (as applicable for specific initiative)	Ongoing	Cost		1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP 2. 3.
						Level of Protection		
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		



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.
TCM-10	Appropriately locate new residential development with respect to the natural environment [community facilities and services and transportation systems] (from Section III, "Residential Land Use" of December 2002 Comprehensive Plan).	All		Municipality	Ongoing	Cost		1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.
TCM-11	Continue to support the 2009 NYS Open Space Plan to mitigate the natural hazards identified in this planning process as well as defined in the 2009 NYS Open Space Plan itself and continue with the identified actions: <i>CAMILLUS VALLEY / NINE MILE CREEK [90] - Onondaga County, Towns of Camillus, Marcellus, and Geddes: Expansion of recent acquisitions by DEC and a local land trust to preserve this ecologically sensitive valley that supports a wide diversity of breeding bird and migratory bird species as well as being the most esteemed and widely used trout stream in Central New York. This project encompasses the Nine Mile Creek Valley running from Otisco Lake to Onondaga Lake, including enhancing the DEC-administered Camillus Forest, the Nine Mile Creek Critical Environmental Area, the Erie Canal Corridor, and the Water Trail in the Towns of Camillus and Marcellus, which are under immediate development pressure. The project will buffer important attributes from development and provide public waterway access.</i>							
	See above	All		NYS; Local departments (as applicable for specific initiative)	Ongoing	Cost		1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.
TCM-12	Determine if a Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC) is needed, and schedule if needed.	Flood, Severe Storms		NFIP Floodplain Administrator, with support from NYSDEC, SOEM, FEMA	Ongoing	Cost		1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.
TCM-13	Within the first year of plan implementation, identify order of magnitude costs for structural and infrastructure mitigation projects identified in this municipal annex, and identify the mitigation benefits associated with each of these initiatives. An updated project prioritization for projects shall be provided as part of the 1st year annual review and update.							
	See above	All		Local project leads	In progress	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2. Projects are now prioritized and associated benefits are included in this Annex.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence		3.



Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		Next Steps
						of Success		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP or Discontinue</li> <li>2. If including action in the 2019 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate).</li> <li>3. If discontinue, explain why.</li> </ol>
TCM-14	Participate in regional, county and/or state level projects and programs to develop improved structure and facility inventories and hazard datasets to support enhanced risk assessment efforts. Such programs may include developing a detailed inventory of critical facilities based upon FEMA's Comprehensive Data Management System (CDMS) which could be used for various planning and emergency management purposes including:							
	See above	All		Local building code official and/or engineer working with OC EM	Ongoing.	Cost		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP</li> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> </ol>
						Level of Protection		
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		



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

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

- The town 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 Camillus 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 9.3-12 summarizes the comprehensive-range of specific mitigation initiatives the Town of Camillus 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 9.3-13 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation initiatives for the Plan update.





Table 9.3-12. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem and Solution	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
T. Camillus-1	Spring Gardens/Lake Lawns Drainage Mitigation	1, 2, 3	Flood	<p><b>Problem:</b> Run-off from two older neighborhoods, Spring Gardens and Lake Lawns, located between Chapel Drive, Onondaga Road, and Beverly Drive, have the potential to impact between 46 and 54 homes if the drainage system becomes blocked with debris during heavy rain events. The cause of flooding is most likely from an outlet pipe under the railroad tracks on Geddes Brook.</p> <p><b>Solution:</b> The town will send a letter to the 46-54 homeowners affected to explain the situation and encourage them to take small efforts to reduce damage to their homes should flooding occur. This might include them elevating their utilities now or when they are replaced.</p>	No	None	Within 6 months	Town FPA	\$250	Residents educated on how to protect their residences	Town budget	High	EAP	PI
T. Camillus-2	Northway Detention Facilities	1	Flood, Severe Storm	<p><b>Problem:</b> Runoff from the Northway community is sending large amounts of stormwater runoff to downstream areas, causing flooding and erosion concerns</p> <p><b>Solution:</b> The town will construct detention ponds.</p>	No	None	Within 5 years	Highway Department	\$50,000	Reduction in stormwater flooding and erosion to downstream areas of Northway community.	Municipal budget, HMGP	High	SIP	SP
T. Camillus-3	Protect the Town of Camillus DPW	1	Flood	<b>Problem:</b> The DPW is located in the 100-year floodplain	Yes	None	Within 6 months	Town Floodplain Administrator	<\$100	DPW protected to	HMGP	High	SIP	PP



Table 9.3-12. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem and Solution	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
	to the 500-year flood level.			<b>Solution:</b> The town will contact the facilities manager and discuss options for protecting the facility to the 500-year flood level				working with facility operators / owners		the 500-year flood level				
T. Camillus-4	Protect the NGRID CAMILLUS ELECTRICAL SUBSTATION to the 500-year flood level.	1	Flood	<b>Problem:</b> The Substation is located in the 100-year floodplain. The town does not have jurisdiction over the facility and cannot mitigate themselves. <b>Solution:</b> The town will contact the facilities manager and discuss options for protecting the facility to the 500-year flood level	Yes	None	Within 6 months	Town Floodplain Administrator working with facility operators / owners	<\$100	Provide outreach to the property owner and informing them of potential flood damage and possible solutions	Municipal budget	Med.	EAP	PI

Notes:

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

Acronyms and Abbreviations:

CAV	Community Assistance Visit
CRS	Community Rating System
DPW	Department of Public Works
EHP	Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation
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 9.3-13. 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 Objectives	Total	High / Medium / Low
T. Camillus-1	Spring Gardens/Lake Lawns Drainage Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	13	High
T. Camillus-2	Northway Detention Facilities	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	10	High
T. Camillus-3	Protect the Town of Camillus DPW to the 500-year flood level.	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	9	High
T. Camillus-4	Protect the NGRID CAMILLUS ELECTRICAL SUBSTATION to the 500-year flood level.	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	8	Medium

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



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

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None at this time.

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

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The Town of Camillus 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: the Highway Department, Fire Department, Codes Office, and Planning Board. The Department Superintendent 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).

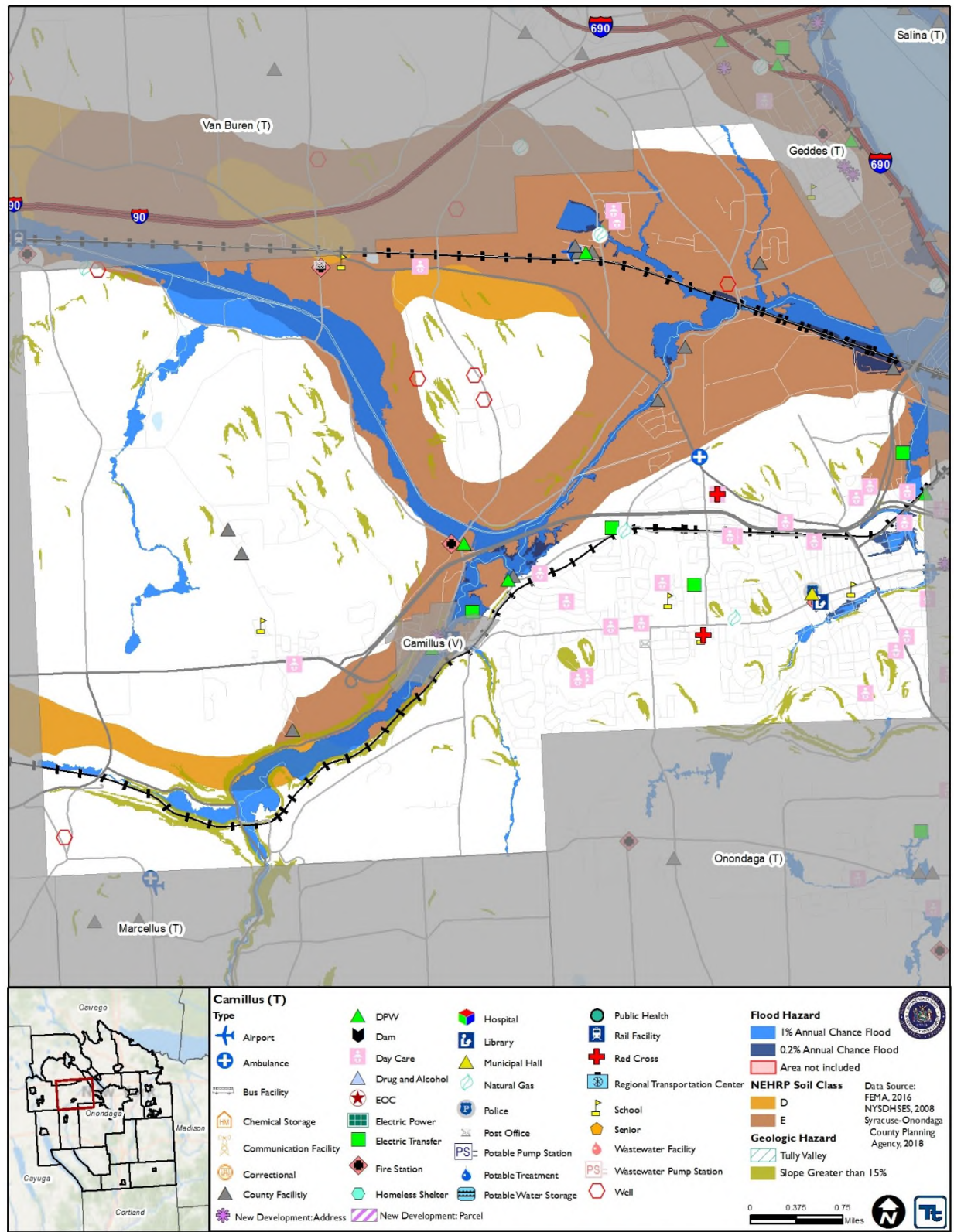
### **9.3.9 Hazard Area Extent and Location**

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Hazard area extent and location maps have been generated for the Town of Camillus 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 Camillus has significant exposure. A map of the Town of Camillus 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 9.3-1. Town of Camillus Hazard Area Extent and Location Map







Action Worksheet			
<b>Project Name:</b>	Spring Gardens/Lake Lawns Drainage Mitigation		
<b>Project Number:</b>	T. Camillus-1		
Risk / Vulnerability			
<b>Hazard(s) of Concern:</b>	Severe Storm, Flood		
<b>Description of the Problem:</b>	Run-off from two older neighborhoods, Spring Gardens and Lake Lawns, located between Chapel Drive, Onondaga Road, and Beverly Drive, have the potential to impact between 46 and 54 homes if the drainage system becomes blocked with debris during heavy rain events. The cause of flooding is most likely from an outlet pipe under the railroad tracks on Geddes Brook.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
<b>Description of the Solution:</b>	The town will send a letter to the 46-54 homeowners affected to explain the situation and encourage them to take small efforts to reduce damage to their homes should flooding occur. This might include them elevating their utilities now or when they are replaced.		
<b>Is this project related to a Critical Facility?</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Is this project related to a Critical Facility located within the 100-year floodplain?</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
(If yes, this project must intend to protect the 500-year flood event or the actual worse case damage scenario, whichever is greater)			
<b>Level of Protection:</b>	N/A	<b>Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):</b>	Residents will be able to mitigate their properties from flood damage
<b>Useful Life:</b>	Would need to be revisited every few years.	<b>Goals Met:</b>	1, 2, 3
<b>Estimated Cost:</b>	\$250	<b>Mitigation Action Type:</b>	Education and Awareness Programs
Plan for Implementation			
<b>Prioritization:</b>	High	<b>Desired Timeframe for Implementation:</b>	Within 6 months
<b>Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:</b>	1 month	<b>Potential Funding Sources:</b>	Municipal budget
<b>Responsible Organization:</b>	Town FPA	<b>Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:</b>	
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
<b>Alternatives:</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>
	No Action	\$0	
	Upsize culvert under railroad tracks	N/A	The railroad has been contacted and is unresponsive/uninterested in mitigation of the culvert.
	Elevate homes in the impacted area	\$30,000-\$50,000 per house if able to be elevated	Not cost effective
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
<b>Date of Status Report:</b>			
<b>Report of Progress:</b>			
<b>Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:</b>			





Action Worksheet		
<b>Project Name:</b>	Spring Gardens/Lake Lawns Drainage Mitigation	
<b>Project Number:</b>	T. Camillus-1	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	The project would educate homeowners on how to protect themselves from flooding.
Property Protection	1	The project would educate homeowners on how to protect their homes from flood damages
Cost-Effectiveness	1	The project has a low cost
Technical	1	
Political	1	
Legal	1	The town has the legal authority to complete the project
Fiscal	1	The project can be carried out with municipal funding
Environmental	1	
Social	1	
Administrative	1	
Multi-Hazard	0	Flood
Timeline	1	Within 6 months
Agency Champion	1	Town FPA
Other Community Objectives	1	
<b>Total</b>	13	
<b>Priority (High/Med/Low)</b>	High	



Action Worksheet			
<b>Project Name:</b>	Northway Detention Facilities		
<b>Project Number:</b>	T. Camillus-2		
Risk / Vulnerability			
<b>Hazard(s) of Concern:</b>	Flood, Severe Storm		
<b>Description of the Problem:</b>	Runoff from the Orchard Village community is sending large amounts of stormwater runoff to downstream areas, causing flooding and erosion concerns.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
<b>Description of the Solution:</b>	The town will construct detention pond. One pond at about a half-acre foot in size located in the existing drainage swale.		
<b>Is this project related to a Critical Facility?</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Is this project related to a Critical Facility located within the 100-year floodplain?</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
(If yes, this project must intend to protect the 500-year flood event or the actual worse case damage scenario, whichever is greater)			
<b>Level of Protection:</b>	Ten year storm	<b>Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):</b>	Reduction in stormwater flooding and erosion to downstream areas of Northway community.
<b>Useful Life:</b>	30 years	<b>Goals Met:</b>	1
<b>Estimated Cost:</b>	30K to 50K	<b>Mitigation Action Type:</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Project
Plan for Implementation			
<b>Prioritization:</b>	High	<b>Desired Timeframe for Implementation:</b>	Within 5 years
<b>Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:</b>	1 year	<b>Potential Funding Sources:</b>	Municipal budget, HMGP
<b>Responsible Organization:</b>	Highway Department	<b>Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:</b>	
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	Action	Estimated Cost	Evaluation
	No Action	\$0	Problem continues
	Town will construct underground storage basins	N/A	Not enough room for large enough storage
	Town will construct series of smaller detention ponds with same cumulative volume	N/A	Not enough room.
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
<b>Date of Status Report:</b>			
<b>Report of Progress:</b>			
<b>Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:</b>			



Action Worksheet		
<b>Project Name:</b>	Northway Detention Facilities	
<b>Project Number:</b>	T. Camillus-2	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	0	
Property Protection	1	Project will protect “downstream” properties and infrastructure from flood and erosion damages
Cost-Effectiveness	0	
Technical	1	
Political	1	
Legal	1	The town has the legal authority to complete the project
Fiscal	0	Project will require grant funding assistance
Environmental	1	
Social	1	
Administrative	1	
Multi-Hazard	1	Flood, Severe Storm
Timeline	0	Within 5 years
Agency Champion	1	Highway Department
Other Community Objectives	1	Stormwater management
Total	10	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	High	