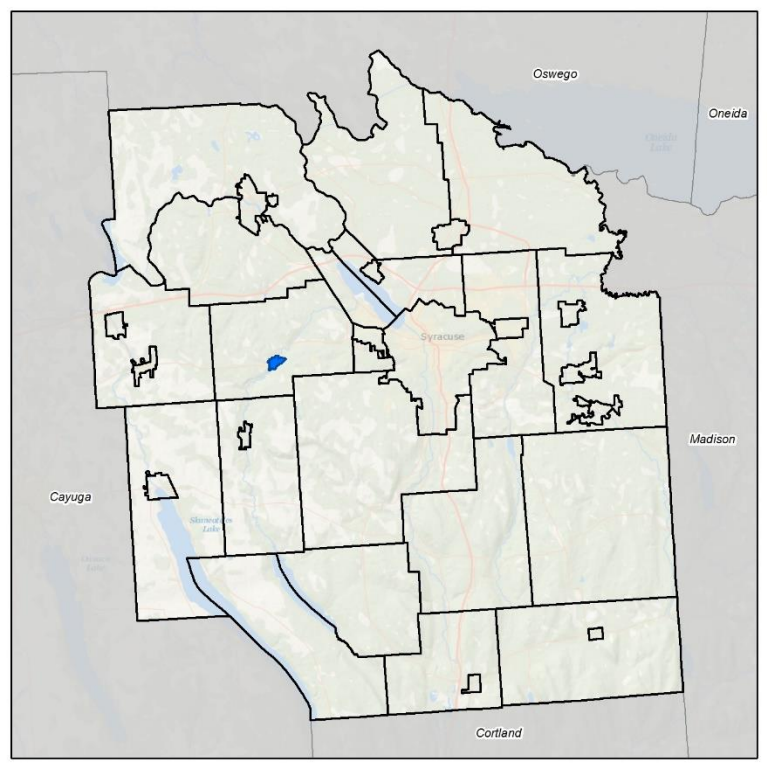
MUNICIPAL ANNEX | Village of Camillus



Total Population (2010 Census)
1,213

Total Land (square miles)
0.4

Total Number of Buildings
490

Percent of Buildings in Regulatory Floodplain
10%

Number of National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Policies and Percent in Regulatory Floodplain
18 (61%)

Number of Repetitive Loss (RL) Properties
0

Total Agricultural Land (acres)
3.8

Harmful Algal Bloom Impacted Waterbody
No

Proposed Project Types

Structure and Infrastructure Projects and Natural Systems Protection

Mitigation Focus

Severe Storm
Severe Winter Storm

9.4 VILLAGE OF CAMILLUS

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

9.4.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

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

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name: Patricia J. Butler-Rhoades Title: Mayor Phone Number: 315-430-7927 Address: 37 Main Street, Camillus, NY 13031 Email: mayor@villageofcamillus-ny.gov	Name: Thomas Wynn Title: Police Chief Phone Number: 315-487-0102 Address: 4600 West Genesee Street, Camillus, NY 13031 Email: twynn@townofcamillus.com
Floodplain Administrator	
Name: Bill Reagan Title: Code Official Phone Number: 315-430-7927 Address: 37 Main Street, Camillus, NY 13031 Email: codes@villageofcamillus-ny.gov	

9.4.2 Municipal Profile

The Village of Camillus lies in the south-central portion of the Town of Camillus in Onondaga County in western New York State. Refer to Section 9.3 (Town of Camillus) for their individual annex. The Village of Camillus has a total area of 0.4 square miles. The Village of Camillus is in the south-central portion of the Town of Camillus, west of the City of Syracuse. This village is situated in a picturesque spot in the valley of Nine-Mile Creek. It is on the "Old Road," or Auburn branch of the New York Central Railroad, nine miles from the city of Syracuse. A "side cut" or "feeder" of the Erie Canal extends to the village, and the Nine-Mile Creek supplies an excellent water-power, which attracted settlers and began to be utilized for mill purposes at an early period. Camillus is southwest of Onondaga Lake and is east of New York State Route 5 and New York State Route 174. Nine Mile Creek, passing by the village, was a source of water for the Erie Canal. The estimated 2016 population was 1,241, which is a 2.3 percent increase in population from 2010 (1,213 persons).

Data from the 2016 U.S. Census American Community Survey estimates that 5.2 percent of the village population is five years of age or younger, and 18.9 percent is 65 years of age or older. Communities must deploy a support system that enables all populations to safely reach shelters or to quickly evacuate a hazard area.

History and Cultural Resources

The Village of Camillus was part of the former Central New York Military Tract. It is one of the first locations settled in the town, around 1790. The completion of the north Seneca Turnpike and the contemporary development of the neighboring plaster beds gave the first decided impetus to the Village of Camillus. The Village of Camillus was for many years a center of great activity and promised a brilliant future. It was an important grain market and shipping point, especially by the canal, and the volume of business transacted reached

extensive proportions. In 1852 the village received corporate privileges. A protest against the Fugitive Slave Law was formulated in the village in 1852.

Growth/Development Trends

Table 9.4-1 summarizes major residential/commercial development that as of July 2018 and any known or anticipated major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development that is likely to be occur within the municipality in the next five years. Refer to the map in Figure 9.4.1 of this annex which illustrates the hazard areas along with the location of potential new development.

Table 9.4-1. 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 2011 to present					
Camillus Mills	Res./ Comm.	1/31	54 Genesee Street	NEHRP: D&E; Carbonate Bedrock	Complete
Known or Anticipated Development in the Next Five (5) Years					
Camillus Mills Phase 2	Res.	TBD	52 Genesee Street	NEHRP: D&E; Carbonate Bedrock	Proposed

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

9.4.3 Hazard Event History Specific to the Village of Camillus

Onondaga County has a history of natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 5.0 of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the County and its municipalities. The Village of Camillus' 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 9.4-2 provides details regarding municipal-specific loss and damages the village experienced during hazard events. Information provided in the table below is based on reference material or local sources. For details of these and additional events, refer to Volume I, Section 5.0 of this plan.

Table 9.4-2. Hazard Event History

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	Onondaga County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses
April – May 2011	Severe Storms, Flooding, Tornadoes, and Straight-Line Winds (FEMA-DR-1993)	Yes	A slow moving warm front pushed northward across central New York late in the afternoon on April 25th. Severe weather developed, and in addition to reports of severe wind damage and hail, plenty of wind shear in the vicinity of the warm front allowed for a few super-cell thunderstorms and tornadoes to develop. In addition, areas of heavy rain caused significant flash flooding in several locations of central New York. On May 26, a deep upper level low pressure system shifted east from the mid-Mississippi Valley region through the afternoon and evening, allowing	The Village of Camillus reported minor tree damage.

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	Onondaga County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses
			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.	Although the county was impacted, no damages were reported in the village.
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.	Although the county was impacted, no damages were reported in the village.

Notes:

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

9.4.4 Hazard Ranking and Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Section 5.0 (Risk Assessment) of this plan have detailed information regarding each plan participant's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following summarizes the hazards of greatest concern and risk to the Village of Camillus. For additional vulnerability information relevant to this jurisdiction, refer to Section 5.0.

Hazard Risk Ranking

This section provides the community specific identification of the primary hazard concerns based on identified problems, impacts and the results of the risk assessment as presented in Section 5 of the plan. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard, along with its potential impacts on people, property, and the economy as well as community capability and changing future climate conditions. This input supports the mitigation action development to target those hazards with highest level of concern.

As discussed in Section 5.3 (Hazard Ranking), each participating town or village may have differing degrees of risk exposure and vulnerability compared to Onondaga County as a whole. Therefore, each municipality ranked

the degree of risk to each hazard as it pertains to their community. The table below summarizes the hazard risk/vulnerability rankings of potential natural hazards for the Village of Camillus. The Village 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 village indicated the following:

- *Drought was changed from a medium hazard to a low hazard.*
- *Flood was changed from a medium hazard to a low hazard.*

Table 9.4-3. Village of Camillus Municipal Hazard Ranking Input

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

Notes: The scale is based on the following hazard rankings as established in Section 5.3.
High = Total hazard priority risk ranking score of 5 and above
Medium = Total hazard priority risk ranking of 3.9 – 4.9
Low = Total hazard risk ranking below 3.8

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 9.4-4. 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	
Village of Camillus Village Hall	Village Hall/DPW	X	X	0%	0%	V. Camillus-1
WEP First Street Pump Station	Waste Water Pump Station	X	X	0%	0%	V. Camillus-6

Source: FEMA 2016, SOCPA 2018

Identified Issues

The municipality has identified the following vulnerabilities within their community:

- The village has numerous at-risk trees.
- Village Hall is at risk to flooding.
- The following roads have a single point of entry:
    - Bingham Place
    - Button Avenue
    - Feeder Bank Road
    - First Street (Part of)
    - Joel Lane
    - Mac Laughlin Street
    - Maxwell Road
    - Meadow Lane
    - Mechanic Street
    - North Street
    - Sherwood Avenue
    - South Street
    - Timber Ridge Drive
    - Wallace Avenue
    - Connelly Acres Apartments – 143 Maple Drive

9.4.5 Capability Assessment

This section identifies the following capabilities of the local jurisdiction:

- Planning and regulatory capability
- Administrative and technical capability
- Fiscal capability
- Community classification
- National Flood Insurance Program
- Integration of mitigation planning into existing and future planning mechanisms

Planning and Regulatory Capability

The table below summarizes the regulatory tools that are available to the Village of Camillus.

Table 9.4-5. 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	Local	Codes	Comprehensive Plan
Capital Improvements Plan	No	-	-	-
Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	No	-	-	-
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes, 6/1/18	Local	Codes	Stormwater Management Plan
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
Stream Corridor Management Plan	No	-	-	-
Watershed Management or Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
Economic Development 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.)
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Local	Police	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
Emergency Operation Plan	No	-	-	-
Evacuation Plan	No	-	-	-
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
Strategic Recovery Planning Report	No	-	-	-
Other Plans:	No	-	-	-
Regulatory Capability				
Building Code	Yes, 10/1/16	Local	Codes	Village Code Chapter 53
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	Local	Codes	Village Code Chapter 110
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	Local	Codes	Village Code Chapter
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes, 10/17/16	Local	Codes	Village Code Chapter 63
NFIP: Cumulative Substantial Damages	No	-	-	-
NFIP: Freeboard	Yes	Local	Codes	State mandated BFE+2 for all construction, both residential and non-residential
Growth Management Ordinances	No	-	-	-
Site Plan Review Requirements	Yes, 11/27/07	Local	Codes	Village Code Chapter 65-11
Stormwater Management Ordinance	Yes, 6/1/18	Local	Codes	Village Code Chapter 65
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)	Yes	Local	DPW	Village Code Chapter 65
Natural Hazard Ordinance	No	-	-	-
Post-Disaster Recovery Ordinance	No	-	-	-
Real Estate Disclosure Requirement	Yes	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent	NYS mandate, Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467
Other (Special Purpose Ordinances [i.e., sensitive areas, steep slope])	No	-	-	-

Administrative and Technical Capability

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

Table 9.4-6. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Is this in place? (Yes or No)	Department/ Agency/Position
Administrative Capability		
Planning Board	Yes	Codes

Resources	Is this in place? (Yes or No)	Department/ Agency/Position
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	Codes
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	Codes
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Yes	Codes/ Village Engineer
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Codes/ Village Engineer
NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA)	Yes	Codes
Surveyor(s)	Yes	Village Engineer
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) applications	Yes	Codes/ Village Engineer
Scientist familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Warning systems/services	No	-
Emergency Manager	Yes	Police Chief
Grant writer(s)	Yes	Village Engineer
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Village Engineer
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Village Engineer

Fiscal Capability

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

Table 9.4-7. 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 - Sewer
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	No
Other	No

Community Classifications

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

Table 9.4-8. Community Classifications

Program	Do you have this? (Yes/No)	Classification (if applicable)	Date Classified (if applicable)
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	Yes	4	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	4	-
NYSDEC Climate Smart Community	NP	-	-
Storm Ready Certification	NP	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	NP	-	-
Natural disaster/safety programs in/for schools	NP	-	-
Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-
Public education program/outreach (through website, social media)	No	-	-
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	-	-
Other	No	-	-

Note:
N/A *Not applicable*
NP *Not participating*
- *Unavailable*

The classifications listed above relate to the community's ability to provide effective services to lessen its vulnerability to the hazards identified. These classifications can be viewed as a gauge of the community's capabilities in all phases of emergency management (preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation) and are used as an underwriting parameter for determining the costs of various forms of insurance. The CRS class applies to flood insurance while the BCEGS and Public Protection classifications apply to standard property insurance. CRS classifications range on a scale of 1 to 10 with class 1 being the best possible classification, and class 10 representing no classification benefit. Firewise classifications include a higher classification when the subject property is located beyond 1000 feet of a creditable fire hydrant and is within 5 road miles of a recognized Fire Station.

Criteria for classification credits are outlined in the following documents:

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

Self-Assessment of Capability

The table below provides an approximate measure of the Village of Camillus' capability to work in a hazard-mitigation capacity and/or effectively implement hazard mitigation strategies to reduce hazard vulnerabilities.

Table 9.4-9. 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)

Bill Reagan, Code Official

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary

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

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

Table 9.4-10. NFIP Summary

Municipality	# Policies	# Claims (Losses)	Total Loss Payments	# RL Properties	# SRL Properties	# Policies in the 1% Flood Boundary
Village of Camillus	18	5	$15,233	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, with the assistance of the village engineer as necessary. NFIP administration services and functions include permit review, inspections, damage assessments, record-keeping, GIS, education and outreach. When a project is proposed or a permit applied for, a thorough review of the NFIP requirements is done with the applicant. The FPA noted that they do not have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change. However, they feel adequately supported and do not feel there are any barriers to running an effective floodplain management program. The FPA noted they would consider attending continuing education and/or certification training on floodplain management if it were offered in the County for all local floodplain administrators.

Compliance History

The Village of Camillus is in good-standing in the NFIP. According to information provided by NYSDEC, the most recent compliance audit for the village was conducted on June 24, 2014.

Regulatory

Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance: The Village of Camillus's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (Chapter 63 of the municipal code) meets FEMA and State minimum standards. The Ordinance was adopted to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:

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

The Ordinance aims:

- To protect human life and health;
- To minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
- To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
- To minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- To minimize damage to public facilities and utilities, such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, and sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;
- To help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future flood blight areas;
- To provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and,
- To ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

The 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 village has considered

joining the Community Rating System (CRS) program to reduce flood insurance premiums for their insured and 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 Village of Camillus' Comprehensive Plan does not include information on natural hazard risk or refer to the Countywide Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Stormwater Management Plan: The Village of Camillus is an MS4 Regulated Community and has a formal Stormwater Management Plan. The Plan specifies projects/actions/initiatives to reduce the volume of stormwater, or otherwise mitigate stormwater flooding.

The Village of Camillus 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, Post-Disaster Recovery Plan/Strategic Recovery Plan, resilience plan/strategy, or Climate Adaptation Plan/strategy. The village has a Continuity of Operations/Continuity of Government (COOP/COG) plan(s) and Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

Opportunities for Future Integration

Updates to the Comprehensive Plan or new plans could include information on natural hazard risk and refer to the Countywide Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Regulatory and Enforcement (Ordinances)

Existing Integration

The Village of Camillus has multiple ordinances pertaining to the mitigation of hazards. These ordinances include the Establishment of Boards (see Operational and Administration below), National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, Emergency Response Plan, Zoning Ordinance, Subdivision of Land Ordinance, and the New York State Fire Prevention and Building Code. The municipal Code and ordinances are available on the village's website http://www.villageofcamillus-ny.gov/.

Municipal zoning, subdivision regulations, and site plan review consider natural hazard risk and require developers to take additional actions to mitigate natural hazard. The Planning Board/ZBA is supplied with flood maps and aerial photography to guide their decisions with respect to natural hazard risk management.

The village's various local ordinances that relate directly to hazard mitigation include: Chapter 8- Environmental Conservation Commission, Chapter 13-Fire Department, Chapter 53-Enforcement of Building Codes, Chapter 55-Environmental Quality Review, Chapter 63-Flood Damage Prevention, Chapter 64-Stormwater Sewer System and Chapter 65-Stormwater Management.

Zoning Ordinance: The Village of Camillus's Zoning Ordinance (Chapter 110 of the municipal code) establishes zoning districts, permit regulations, land use regulations, and nonconforming uses. The Ordinance considers natural hazard risk and requires developers to take additional actions to mitigate natural hazard.

Stormwater Management Ordinance: The Village of Camillus's Stormwater Management Ordinance (Chapter 65 of the municipal code) was adopted to establish minimum stormwater management requirements and controls to protect and safeguard the general health, safety and welfare of the public residing within this jurisdiction. The ordinance has the following objectives:

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

Opportunities for Future Integration

When updating ordinances or writing new ordinances, the village will consider incorporating natural hazards and resilience themes.

Operational and Administration

Existing Integration

The village has established a Planning Board and Zoning Board of Appeals to support land use decisions based on public health, safety, and general welfare and to assure compliance with local regulations, ordinances and the Comprehensive Plan.

Board of Trustees/Planning Board: The Village of Camillus's Board of Trustees also serves as the Planning Board and is responsible for the granting of special permits, zone changes, and text amendments.

Board of Zoning Appeals: The Village of Camillus's Board of Zoning Appeals have the authority to grant use and area variances, i.e., to vary, alter or modify the application of any of the regulations in the Zoning Ordinance.

Tree Committee: The Village of Camillus has a Tree Committee which includes functions concerning managing natural hazard risk.

The Village of Camillus does not have a municipal planner or contract planning firm. NFIP Floodplain Management and Stormwater Management functions are performed by the Code Official. The village has staff or contract with firms that have experience with developing Benefit-Cost Analysis, can perform Substantial

Damage Estimates, and have experience in preparing grant applications for mitigation projects. No village 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 the NYS Building Officials Conference which could support natural hazard risk reduction and build hazard management capabilities. The Village DPW regularly inspects and cleans stormwater catch basins.

Opportunities for Future Integration

Staff could participate in more committees, agencies, or groups that support natural hazard risk reduction and build hazard management capabilities.

Funding

Existing Integration

The Village of Camillus does not have a line item for mitigation projects/activities in the municipal budget. The Capital Improvements Budget does not currently include budget for mitigation related projects. The village 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 Environmental Conservation (Climate Smart Communities Grants, Water Quality Improvements Program, Trees for Tribes), NYS Environmental Facilities Corporation (Wastewater Infrastructure Engineering Planning, Clean Water Revolving Loan Fund, Green Innovation Grant Program), New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (Clean Energy Communities Program), and Empire State Development.

Opportunities for Future Integration

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

Education and Outreach

Existing Integration

The Village of Camillus 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, and a link to the village's local ordinances.

Opportunities for Future Integration

The village could include information on natural hazards on the village website and create outreach programs.

Sheltering, Evacuation, and Temporary Housing

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

Temporary and Permanent Housing

The Village of Camillus has not identified potential sites for the placement of temporary housing for residents displaced by a disaster or potential sites suitable for relocating houses of the floodplain and/or building new homes once properties in the floodplain are acquired. For temporary housing locations, the county identified potential locations throughout the county, as shown in Section 4 (County Profile), Table 4-3 and Figure 4-18.

To accommodate longer term housing needs of permanently displaced residents, there is an existing supply of vacant housing units within the county which may be able to satisfy and absorb those housing needs. The county also has ample buildable land availability throughout its communities to satisfy construction of new housing units if needed, as mapped in Section 4, figure 4-20 in Volume I of this plan. Of note, given the nature of the hazards of concern to Onondaga County, the extent of housing need is also not likely to exceed currently available housing stock for all but the most extreme and widespread hazard events.

Evacuation and Sheltering Needs

The Village of Camillus has established the following emergency shelter:

- Camillus Fire Station: 5801 Newport Road. The Fire Station accommodates pets, is ADA compliant, has backup power, and has EMT medical services.

The village has not identified evacuation routes or evacuation procedures. Per the County Emergency Management Plan, in the event of a hazard occurrence, the Department of Emergency Management is tasked with coordinating evacuation procedures with the Sheriff's Department, the On-Scene Commander, the Transportation Coordinator, the ARC, hospitals, special facilities, the fire service and the Health Department. The Sheriff's Department is responsible for implementing traffic control procedures including coordination of vehicular traffic and protection of resources, facilities and services in the affected areas. As noted in Section 4, Figure 4-19 in Volume I of this plan, the primary roads and highways are the evacuation routes for Onondaga County; the county is fortunate to have a variety of well-connected arterial and collector roadways to provide a variety of routing options during times of large-scale evacuation.

The American Red Cross (ARC) has primary contractual responsibility to provide sheltering, including short term housing, for Onondaga County individuals and families during an emergency occurring in Onondaga County. Services of the ARC include emergency sheltering needs, mass care, feeding, information and referral, and special population assistance. A confidential shelters list is maintained by the Department of Emergency Management and the ARC which identifies capacity for 15,000+ residents across Onondaga County. The ARC is responsible for maintaining shelter and temporary housing agreements with selected facilities.

9.4.6 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 9.4-11. 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.
VC-1	A trench drain on Genesee Street @ Union Street	Flooding	Storm water damage to homes on Union Street	DPW	No Progress	Cost	-	1. Include in 2019 HMP 2. - 3. Install a trench drain on Genesee Street at the intersection of Union Street
						Level of Protection	-	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	-	
VC-2	new generation @ the firehouse	Sheltering	Inadequate generator at designated shelter	CFD	No Progress	Cost	-	1. Include in 2019 HMP 2. - 3. Purchase and install new generator for the Village Fire Department
						Level of Protection	-	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	-	

Completed Mitigation Initiatives Not Identified in the Previous Mitigation Strategy

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

Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives for the Plan Update

The Village of 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 9.4-12 summarizes the comprehensive-range of specific mitigation initiatives the Village 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 9.4-13 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation initiatives for the Plan update.

Table 9.4-12. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals Met	Critical Facility (Yes / No)	EHP Issues?	Estimated Timeline	Lead and Support Agencies	Estimated Cost	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
V. Camillus-1	Village Hall Floodproofing	The Village of Camillus Village Hall is located at 37 Main Street in Camillus. The Village Hall houses the following departments: clerk/treasurer, highway department, code enforcement officer, attorney, and engineer. The Village Hall is located in the floodplain and susceptible to flooding from Ninemile Creek. Damage to this building would prevent the departments from assisting residents and local businesses in the event of a disaster. The loss of vehicles and/or equipment could be significant. The Village Highway	Due to the location of the Village Hall and the lack of available land to relocate the building and offices, the village will use floodproofing to protect the building and land from flood damages. Additionally, the utilities will be elevated to provide further protection.	Flood, Severe Storm	1, 3, 6	Yes	No	Within 3 Years	Village Board, Village Engineer	$50,000	Floodwaters won't reach Village Hall; protect structure and contents; allow for continuity of operations	Village Budget, FEMA FMA or HMGP Grant	High	SIP	PP

Project Number	Project Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals Met	Critical Facility (Yes / No)	EHP Issues?	Estimated Timeline	Lead and Support Agencies	Estimated Cost	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
		Department provides essential services to the village and need to be able to function during severe weather events.													
V. Camillus-2	Prune or Removal of At-Risk Trees	At risk trees on village property and street right-of-ways. Falling trees or limbs may cause loss of power, damage to assets, dangerous conditions for personnel, injury or death to persons or obstruction of emergency response.	Identify the high priority trees in the village and remove or prune those trees. This will reduce or eliminate the significant damage fallen trees can have on residents and infrastructure in the village. For the trees removed, the village will replace with new trees.	Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	1, 3	No	No	Within 1 year	Village Highway	$20,000+	Reduce or eliminate risk of fallen trees and damages associated with trees	Village Budget, FEMA HMGP, NYSDEC Environmental Protection Fund	High	NSP	PP, NR
V. Camillus-3 (previous action)	Trench drains on Genesee Street	Storm water damage to homes on Union Street	Install a trench drain on Genesee Street at the intersection of Union Street.	Severe Storm, Flood	1, 4	No	No	Within 2 years	Village Highway and Engineer	$40,000	Reduce or eliminate damage from stormwater flooding; protect homes in this area	FEMA FMA or HMGP, Village Budget	Medium	SIP	PP
V. Camillus-4	Generator at Village Fire House	The current generator at the fire house is inadequate and	Upgrade existing generator at the fire house to	All	1, 6	Yes, but not located in	No	Within 1 year	Village Fire Department	$100,000	Provide continuity of operations; provide	FEMA FMA or HMGP, Village	Medium	SIP	PP

Project Number	Project Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals Met	Critical Facility (Yes / No)	EHP Issues?	Estimated Timeline	Lead and Support Agencies	Estimated Cost	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
(previous action)		is need of replacement.	ensure continuity of operations and supply sufficient power to run the fire house and provide a place of refuge for residents during a disaster.			floodplain					shelter for residents	Budget, FEMA Assistance to Firefighters Grants			
V. Camillus-5	Residential and Commercial Properties in the Floodplain	Numerous residential and commercial properties in the village are located in the floodplain. The structures are located on South St., Green St., MacLaughlin St., Meadow Lane, Main St., and First St.	Work with the property owners to identify the best solution to mitigate the structure. Once identified, the village will apply for grant funding on behalf of the property owners to mitigate their property.	Flood	1, 2, 3	No	No	Within 5 years	Village Floodplain Administrator and Property Owners	$5 million	Reduce or eliminate flood damage; protect life and safety of residents	FEMA HMGP or FMA, Local Cost Share (property owner)	Medium	SIP	PP
V. Camillus-6	Protect WEP First Street Pump Station to the 500-year flood level	The Well is located in the 100-year floodplain	Refer to Section 9.1 for the county annex for the project	Flood	1, 2, 6	Yes	No	Ongoing until complete	OC WEP	$1+ million	Reduction in flood exposure	FEMA HMGP and PDM, WQIP, county budget	High	SIP	PP
V. Camillus-7	Remove trees from Nine Mile Creek	Nine Mile Creek has downed trees, resulting in potential flooding from log jams	The village will remove downed trees from Nine Mile Creek and continue to monitor for	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	1, 3, 4	No	Permitting for work in Creek	1 year	DPW	$20,000+	Reduce likelihood of logjam and debris caused flooding in Nine Mile Creek	Village budget, HMGP	High	NSP	NR

Project Number	Project Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals Met	Critical Facility (Yes / No)	EHP Issues?	Estimated Timeline	Lead and Support Agencies	Estimated Cost	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
			additional falling trees.												
V. Camillus-8	Rebuild DPW building to 500-year flood elevation	One of the DPW buildings is planned to be replaced.	During reconstruction of the building, the village will rebuild the structure to the 500-year elevation	Flood	1, 3, 6	Yes, but not located in floodplain	None	Within 3 years	DPW	TBD during design.	New building protected to the 500-year flood level	Village budget, HMGP	High	SIP	PP

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 9.4-13. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Technical	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social	Administrative	Multi-Hazard	Timeline	Agency Champion	Other Community	Total	High / Medium / Low
V. Camillus-1	Village Hall Floodproofing	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	11	High
V. Camillus-2	Prune or Removal of At-Risk Trees	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
V. Camillus-3 (previous action)	Trench drains on Genesee Street	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	8	Medium
V. Camillus-4 (previous action)	Generator at Village Fire House	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	8	Medium
V. Camillus-5	Residential and Commercial Properties in the Floodplain	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	7	Medium
V. Camillus-6	Protect WEP First Street Pump Station to the 500-year flood level	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	9	High
V. Camillus-7	Remove trees from Nine Mile Creek	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High
V. Camillus-8	Rebuild DPW building to 500-year flood elevation	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	9	High

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

9.4.7 Future Needs To Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability

None at this time.

9.4.8 Staff and Local Stakeholder Involvement in Annex Development

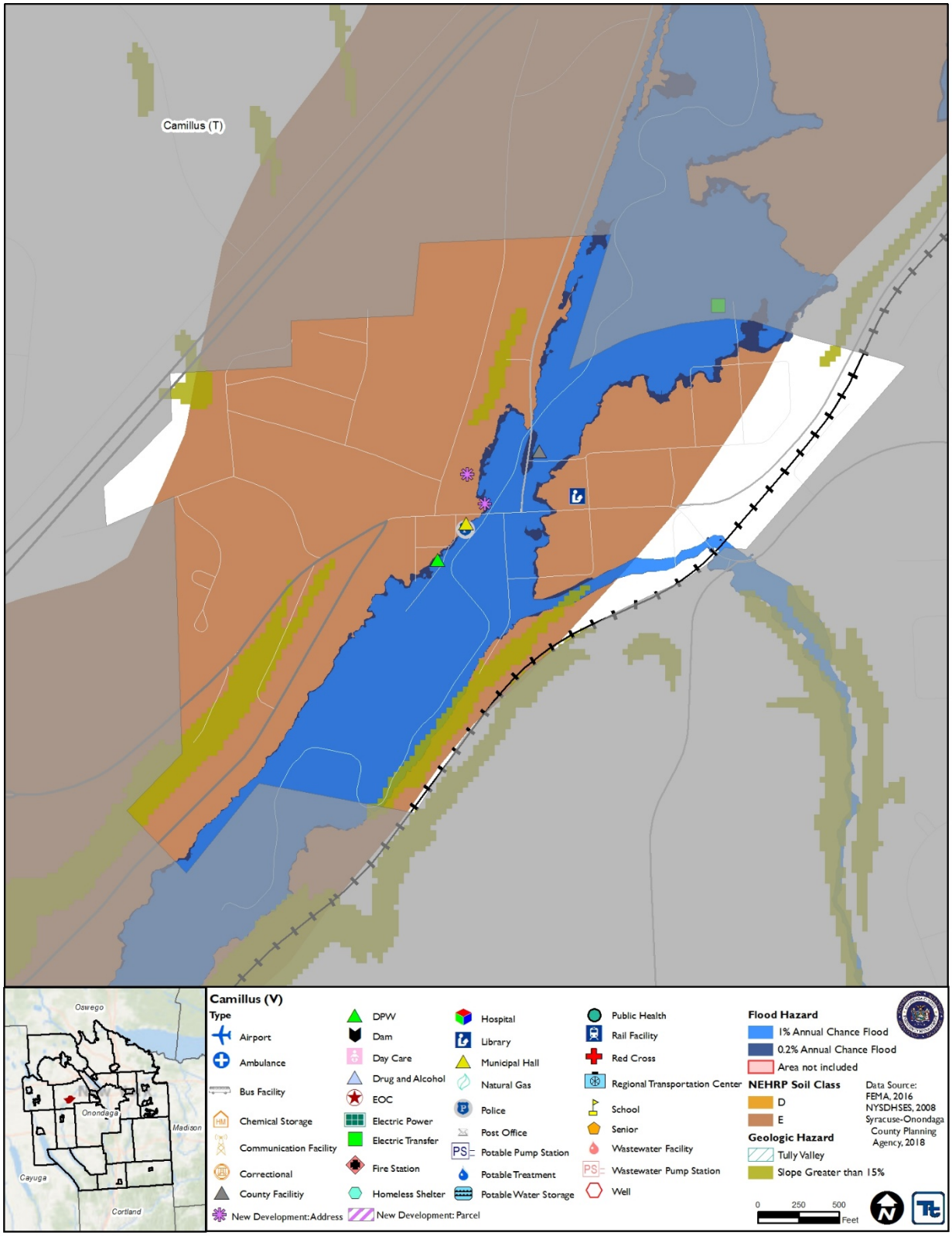
The Village of Camillus followed the planning process described in Section 3 (Planning Process) in Volume I of this plan update. This annex was developed over the course of several months with input from many village departments, including: Codes Official and Police Chief. The Codes Official represented 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).

9.4.9 Hazard Area Extent and Location

Hazard area extent and location maps have been generated for the Village 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 Village of Camillus has significant exposure. A map of the Village 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 9.4-1. Village of Camillus Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	Village Hall Floodproofing		
Project Number:	V. Camillus-1		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood		
Description of the Problem:	The Village of Camillus Village Hall is located at 37 Main Street in Camillus. The Village Hall houses the following departments: clerk/treasurer, highway department, code enforcement officer, attorney, and engineer. The Village Hall is located in the floodplain and susceptible to flooding from Ninemile Creek. Damage to this building would prevent the departments from assisting residents and local businesses in the event of a disaster. The loss of vehicles and/or equipment could be significant. The Village Highway Department provides essential services to the village and need to be able to function during severe weather events.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	Due to the location of the Village Hall and the lack of available land to relocate the building and offices, the village will use floodproofing to protect the building and land from flood damages. Additionally, the utilities will be elevated to provide further protection.		
Is this project related to a Critical Facility?	Yes ☒	No ☐	
Is this project related to a Critical Facility located within the 100-year floodplain?	Yes ☒	No ☐	
(If yes, this project must intend to protect the 500-year flood event or the actual worse case damage scenario, whichever is greater)			
Level of Protection:	500-year event	**Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):**	Floodwaters won't reach Village Hall; protect structure and contents; allow for continuity of operations
Useful Life:	50 years	**Goals Met:**	1, 3, 6
Estimated Cost:	$50,000	**Mitigation Action Type:**	Structure and Infrastructure Project
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	High	**Desired Timeframe for Implementation:**	Within 3 years
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	1 year	**Potential Funding Sources:**	Village budget, HMGP, FEMA FMA
Responsible Organization:	Village Board, Village Engineer	**Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:**	
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	**Action**	**Estimated Cost**	**Evaluation**
	No Action	$0	Current problem continues
	Elevate Village Hall	$500,000+	While elevating the structure would protect the offices from flood damage, the highway department vehicles and supplies will still be exposed to flood damage as there would be no way to get the equipment in and out of an elevated building easily
	Relocate facility	$1,000,000+	The village is fully developed and there is currently no land available

			outside of the floodplain to relocate the Village Hall
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
Date of Status Report:			
Report of Progress:			
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:			

Action Worksheet		
Project Name:	Village Hall Floodproofing	
Project Number:	V. Camillus-1	
Criteria	**Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)**	**Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate**
Life Safety	1	
Property Protection	1	Protect village hall and village departments from flood damage
Cost-Effectiveness	1	Reduce or eliminate the need to pay for repairs or replacements
Technical	1	
Political	1	Village officials supports this project
Legal	1	
Fiscal	0	Need grant funding
Environmental	1	
Social	1	
Administrative	1	
Multi-Hazard	1	Flood, Severe Storm
Timeline	0	
Agency Champion	1	Town Board
Other Community Objectives	0	
Total	11	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	High	

Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	Prune or Removal of At-Risk Trees		
Project Number:	V. Camillus-2		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Severe Storms and Severe Winter Storms		
Description of the Problem:	At risk trees on village property and street right-of-ways. Falling trees or limbs may cause loss of power, damage to assets, dangerous conditions for personnel, injury or death to persons or obstruction of emergency response.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	Identify the high priority trees in the village and remove or prune those trees. This will reduce or eliminate the significant damage fallen trees can have on residents and infrastructure in the village. For the trees removed, the village will replace with new trees.		
Is this project related to a Critical Facility?	Yes ☐	No ☒	
Is this project related to a Critical Facility located within the 100-year floodplain?	Yes ☐	No ☒	
(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:	50-year wind event	**Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):**	Reduce or eliminate risk of fallen trees and damages associated with trees
Useful Life:	20 years	**Goals Met:**	1, 3
Estimated Cost:	$20,000+	**Mitigation Action Type:**	Structure and Infrastructure Project
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	High	**Desired Timeframe for Implementation:**	Within 6 months
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	Within 1 year	**Potential Funding Sources:**	Village Budget, FEMA HMGP, NYSDEC Environmental Protection Fund
Responsible Organization:	Village Highway Department	**Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:**	Hazard Mitigation

Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	**Action**	**Estimated Cost**	**Evaluation**
	No Action	$0	Current problem continues
	Let the trees fall naturally	$0	The village does not have control as to when the trees will fall; significant concern to health and safety of residents in the village and puts residents at risk of injury or death.
	Continue with tree trimming program on a regular basis	$40,000	While this is currently taking place, the village has fallen behind due to the high number of trees in the village.

Progress Report (for plan maintenance)	
Date of Status Report:	
Report of Progress:	

Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:	

Action Worksheet		
Project Name:	Prune or Removal of At-Risk Trees	
Project Number:	V. Camillus-2	
Criteria	**Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)**	**Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate**
Life Safety	1	Protect residents from fallen trees
Property Protection	1	Protect structures from fallen trees
Cost-Effectiveness	1	
Technical	1	The village has the technical means to complete this project
Political	1	
Legal	1	
Fiscal	0	Need to find funding to complete project
Environmental	1	Increase health of trees
Social	1	
Administrative	1	
Multi-Hazard	1	Severe Storms, Severe Winter Storms
Timeline	1	
Agency Champion	1	
Other Community Objectives	0	
Total	12	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	High	