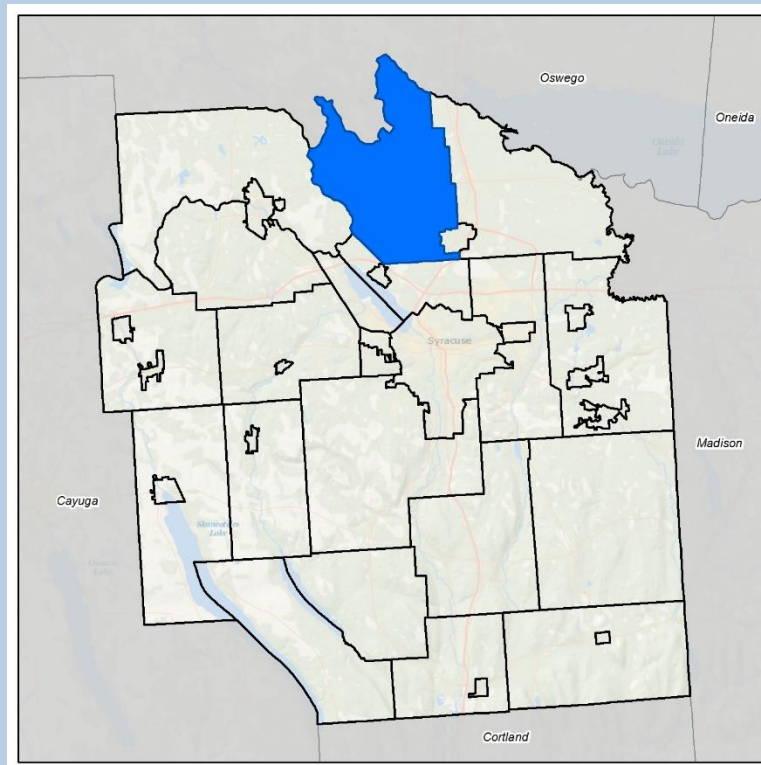




MUNICIPAL ANNEX | Town of Clay



Total Population
(2010 Census)

53,397



Total Number of
Buildings

22,004



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

167 (51%)

Number of Repetitive
Loss (RL) Properties

0



Total Agricultural Land
(acres)

7,663.7



Harmful Algal Bloom
Impacted Waterbody

Yes



Total Land
(square miles)

47.9

Percent of Buildings
in Regulatory
Floodplain

2%



Proposed
Project
Types

Structure and Infrastructure
Projects, Education and
Awareness Programs, Local
Plans and Regulations, and
Natural Systems Protection



Mitigation
Focus

Severe Storm
Severe Winter Storm



9.6 TOWN OF CLAY

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

9.6.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

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

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name: Mark Territo Title: Commissioner of Planning & Development Phone Number: 315-652-3800 X134 Address: 4401 NYS 31, Clay, NY 13041 Email: planning@townofclay.org	Name: Joseph A. Nicoletti Title: Highway Superintendent Phone Number: 315-652-3805 Address: Address: 4401 NYS 31, Clay, NY 13041 Email: jnicoletti@townofclay.org
Floodplain Administrator	
Name: Mark Territo Title: Commissioner of Planning & Development Phone Number: 315-652-3800 X134 Address: 4401 NYS 31, Clay, NY 13041 Email: planning@townofclay.org	

9.6.2 Municipal Profile

The Town of Clay lies along the northern border of Onondaga County in western New York State. The Town of Clay has a total area of 48.8 square miles. The Town of Clay is located in the middle of the northern border of Onondaga County, northwest of the City of Syracuse and north of Onondaga Lake. It is the largest town in the county and contains part of the Village of North Syracuse, New York. The Seneca River forms its western boundary, meeting with the Oswego and Oneida rivers at a point known as Three Rivers. The Oneida River forms most of the northern boundary. A suburb of Syracuse, Clay is close to Syracuse Hancock International Airport and US Routes 81 and 90. New York State Route 31 is an east-west highway through the town. New York State Route 481 intersects NY-31 west of Euclid. The Town of Clay is bordered to the north by the County of Oswego, to the south by the Town of Salina, to the east by the Town of Cicero, and to the west by the Town of Lysander.

The Seneca River forms its western boundary, meeting with the Oswego and Oneida rivers at a point known as Three Rivers. The Oneida River forms most of the northern boundary. The Village of North Syracuse is partially located at the southeastern border with the Town of Cicero. Refer to Section 9.24 (Village of North Syracuse) for their individual annex. There are several communities located within the town: Bayberry, Belgium (hamlet), Cherry Estates (hamlet), Clay (hamlet), Country Meadow, Elmcrest (hamlet), Euclid (hamlet), Fairway East, Gatewood, Kimbrook, Lawton Valley Hunt, Lynelle Meadows, Moyers Corners (hamlet), Pinegate North & South, Rodger Corner (hamlet), The Farmstead, Three Rivers (hamlet), Willow Stream, Woodard (hamlet), and Youngs (hamlet). The estimated 2016 population was 59,517, which is a 11.5 percent increase in population from 2010 (53,397 persons). The Village of North Syracuse is split between the Town of Cicero and the Town



of Clay. This will alter their population numbers because the 2012-16 ACS data reports town population numbers inclusive of village populations.

Data from the 2016 U.S. Census American Community Survey estimates that 5.7 percent of the town population is five years of age or younger, and 13.6 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

Before European settlement in the area, the Town of Clay was inhabited by Onondaga Nation, part of the Iroquois Confederacy. Many descendants of Onondaga Nation still live in the area today. The Town of Clay was within the Central New York Military Tract. The town was first settled by outsiders around 1791 and was previously known as West Cicero, New York. The Town of Clay was formed in April 827 from the Town of Cicero, one of the original townships of the military tract. The town was named in honor of the distinguished statesman, Henry Clay.

Growth/Development Trends

Table 9.6-1 summarizes major residential/commercial development as of September 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 9.6.1 of this annex which illustrates the hazard areas along with the location of potential new development.

Table 9.6-1. Growth and Development

Property or Development Name	Type (e.g. Res., Comm.)	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or Parcel ID)	Known Hazard Zone(s)	Description/Status of Development
Recent Development from 2013 to present					
New Housing	Residential, many townhouses and apartments	400 units	Townwide	None	Nearing Completion. Half are fully developed.
Commercial	Commercial	200,000-300,000 square feet	Townwide	None	Nearing Completion. A third is fully developed.
Known or Anticipated Development in the Next Five (5) Years					
None					

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

9.6.3 Hazard Event History Specific to the Town of Clay

Onondaga County has a history of natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 5.0 of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the County and its municipalities. The Town of Clay'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 9.1-2 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 9.6-2. Hazard Event History

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	Onondaga County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses
April – May 2011	Severe Storms, Flooding, Tornadoes, and Straight-Line Winds (FEMA-DR-1993)	Yes	<p>A slow moving warm front pushed northward across central New York late in the afternoon on April 25th. Severe weather developed, and in addition to reports of severe wind damage and hail, plenty of wind shear in the vicinity of the warm front allowed for a few super-cell thunderstorms and tornadoes to develop. In addition, areas of heavy rain caused significant flash flooding in several locations of central New York.</p> <p>On May 26, a deep upper level low pressure system shifted east from the mid-Mississippi Valley region through the afternoon and evening, allowing numerous showers and thunderstorms to develop. Many reports of large hail and damaging winds occurred in central New York.</p>	Although the county was impacted, the town did not report losses.
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.	Street flooding occurred throughout the town but no losses occurred.
July 1, 2017	Flash Flood	No	<p>A tropical moisture laden air mass produced numerous showers and thunderstorms which traveled repeatedly over the same areas of the Finger Lakes Region and Upper Mohawk Valley. Widespread flash and urban flooding developed in portions of Cayuga, Onondaga, Madison and Oneida counties. Hardest hit areas were the villages and towns of Moravia, Chittenango, Oneida, and Utica to name a few. Total rainfall amounts along a narrow corridor from Moravia to Utica generally ranged from 2.5 to 5 inches, most of which fell in less than 1 to 2 hours. Total damages from this event range from \$10-\$15 million dollars countywide.</p>	Street flooding occurred in the town. There were a few reports of basement flooding. No major losses were reported.

Notes:

EM Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A Not applicable

9.6.4 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 Clay. 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 Clay. The Town of Clay 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. Drought was changed from a high hazard ranking to a medium hazard ranking as there are few agricultural areas and water sources are secure. Invasive species was changed from a low to a medium hazard as the town has had many trees impacted by invasive insects and has significant concerns with the spread of disease associated with invasive tick and mosquito populations.

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

- The town changed the risk ranking for drought from high to medium as drought does not affect the Town of Clay as much as it does more rural jurisdictions.
- The town changed the risk ranking of invasive species from low to medium. The town noted that Emerald Ash Borer is becoming a larger issue in the town with the Highway Department taking classes on how to best mitigate the problem.

Table 9.6-3. Town of Clay Hazard Ranking Input

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

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

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

Medium = Total hazard priority risk ranking of 3.9 – 4.9

Low = Total hazard risk ranking below 3.8

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

Critical Facilities Flood Risk

New York 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 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 9.6-4. 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	
WEP CHRISTOPERS CROSSING PUMP STA	Waste Water Pump Station		X	-	-	-
WEP GASKIN ROAD PUMP STA	Waste Water Pump Station	X	X	5.6%	37.2%	T. Clay-12
WEP WETZEL ROAD SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT	Waste Water Treatment Plant		X	-	-	-

Source: FEMA 2016, SOPA 2018

Identified Issues

The municipality has identified the following vulnerabilities within their community:

- *Flood prone areas on Horseshoe Island. Single road entry. Any new permits must meet or exceed flood construction.*
- *Foster Road is considered flood prone when the Seneca River rises. Roughly 20 houses that are in the floodplain and floodway.*
- *The Town of Clay Municipal Building lacks the means of backup power.*

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

- Clay and Liverpool NY and other areas near lakes and rivers/swampy land where there is high residential buildup near lakes, rivers, swamps.
- The adoption of sustainable development plans.
- Enhanced mechanisms for emergency notifications for road closures for severe weather.
- The county's ability to respond to an ice storm.

9.6.5 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 Clay.

Table 9.6-5. Planning and Regulatory Tools

Tool / Program (code, ordinance, plan)	Do you have this? (Yes/No) If Yes, date of adoption or update	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Dept. /Agency Responsible	Code Citation and Comments (Code Chapter, name of plan, explanation of authority, etc.)
Planning Capability				
Comprehensive Plan	No	-	-	-
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	Local	Finance	Capital Improvements Plan
Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	Yes	Federal	Planning	Chapter 112 of the Town Code
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	Local	Planning	Chapter 230 of the Town Code, Zoning
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
Stream Corridor Management Plan	No	-	-	-
Watershed Management or Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
Economic Development Plan	Yes	County	County Planning	Economic Development Plan
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	County & Town	County Planning	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
Emergency Operation Plan	No	-	-	-
Evacuation Plan	No	-	-	-
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
Strategic Recovery Planning Report	No	-	-	-
Other Plans:	No	-	-	-
Regulatory Capability				
Building Code	Yes	State & Local	Codes	NYS Building Code
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	Local	Codes	Chapter 230 of the town code
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	Local	Codes	Chapter 200 of the town code
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Federal, State, Local	Codes	Chapter 112 of the town code
NFIP: Cumulative Substantial Damages	No	-	-	-
NFIP: Freeboard	Yes	State, Local	Codes	State mandated BFE+2 for all construction, both residential and non-residential
Growth Management Ordinances	No	-	-	-



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.)
Site Plan Review Requirements	Yes	Local	Planning	Chapter 230-26 of the town code
Stormwater Management Ordinance	Yes	Local	Planning	Chapter 186 and Chapter 230-20D
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)	Yes	Local	Planning	Chapter 186 of the town code
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 Clay.

Table 9.6-6. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Is this in place? (Yes or No)	Department/ Agency/Position
Administrative Capability		
Planning Board	Yes	Planning Board
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	Yes	County
Maintenance programs to reduce risk	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Highway
Technical/Staffing Capability		
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Planning & Engineer
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Yes	Planning & Engineer
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Code Enforcement
NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA)	Yes	Planning/Code Enforcement
Surveyor(s)	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) applications	Yes	Planning
Scientist familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Warning systems/services	Yes	Local Fire Departments



Resources	Is this in place? (Yes or No)	Department/ Agency/Position
Emergency Manager	Yes	Highway
Grant writer(s)	Yes	Supervisor's Office
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Planning/Assessor
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Code Enforcement

Fiscal Capability

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

Table 9.6-7. 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, but not currently using it
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	Yes
Other federal or state Funding Programs	No
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other	No

Community Classifications

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

Table 9.6-8. Community Classifications

Program	Do you have this? (Yes/No)	Classification (if applicable)	Date Classified (if applicable)
Community Rating System (CRS)	Yes	4	2015
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	Yes	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
NYSDEC Climate Smart Community	No	-	-
Storm Ready Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
Natural disaster/safety programs in/for schools	Yes	-	-
Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	Yes	Watershed groups	-



Program	Do you have this? (Yes/No)	Classification (if applicable)	Date Classified (if applicable)
Public education program/outreach (through website, social media)	Yes	CNY Stormwater Coalition	-
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	-	-
Other	Clean Energy Community	-	-

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 Clay's capability to work in a hazard-mitigation capacity and/or effectively implement hazard mitigation strategies to reduce hazard vulnerabilities.

Table 9.6-9. 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)

Mark Territo, Commissioner of Planning & Development

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary

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

Table 9.6-10. NFIP Summary

Municipality	# Policies	# Claims (Losses)	Total Loss Payments	# RL Properties	# SRL Properties	# Policies in the 1% Flood Boundary
Town of Clay	167	57	\$273,628	0	0	85

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 Town of Clay conducts engineering studies & watershed assessments to support the reduction of flood potential. The town identifies and addresses obstructions to surface water drainage.

Compliance History

The Town of Clay is in good-standing in the NFIP. The date of the most recent compliance audit [e.g. Community Assistance Visit (CAV)] was June 2nd, 2016. The town continues to determine if additional CAV visits are needed and schedules as necessary.

Regulatory

Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance: The Town of Clay's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (Chapter 112 of the municipal code) meets FEMA and State minimum standards. The Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance specifies requirements for development within areas of special flood hazard, including base flood elevation survey and building elevation requirements for new construction and substantial improvements. The town monitors building and renovation in the floodplain and prohibits building in floodways. 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.

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 plans that integrate hazard mitigation. These planning resources collectively help the town to guide land use and development to protect critical resources and ensure the town continues providing services to the community. These services include potential hazard mitigation improvements through flood protection, habitat conservation, and smart growth principles among many others.

Stormwater Plan: The Town of Clay is an MS4 Regulated Community and has a formal Stormwater Management Plan. The Town of Clay's Stormwater Management Plan specifies projects/actions/initiatives to reduce the volume of stormwater or otherwise mitigate stormwater flooding. The town participates in and encourages multi-jurisdictional MS4 activities and maintains existing stormwater facilities.

Onondaga County Hazard Mitigation Plan: The Town of Clay actively supports the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of the Onondaga County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Local Waterfront Revitalization Plan: The 2013 Town of Clay Local Waterfront Revitalization (LWRP), through its various policies, establishes the means to both protect and enhance local waterfront resources within the framework of town regulations, projects, and other implementation techniques. The town's LWRP applies



to waterfront corridors along the Seneca River (the eastern boundary of the town) and along the Oneida River (the northern boundary of the town), as well as the node surrounding Three Rivers Point where the Seneca and Oneida Rivers converge to become the Oswego River. This area also includes segments of the NYS Barge Canal. Within this portion of the town, the LWRP identifies existing waterfront conditions, proposed projects and land uses, and LWRP policies that are incorporated into the town regulations. These policies aim to preserve open space, make efficient use of infrastructure, make beneficial use of a waterfront location, minimize adverse effects of development; minimize loss of life, structures, and natural resources from flooding and erosion; protect and improve water quality and supply; and protect and restore the quality and function of the ecosystem. The LWRP refines each of these overarching policy goals into specific policies that further specify permit requirements, site development standards, and sensitive areas. Many of these policies enhance hazard mitigation potential for the town, specifically as it relates to flood hazards, algal bloom hazards, and invasive species hazards.

Town of Clay Northern Land Use Study: The 2013 Town of Clay Northern Land Use Study is intended to guide town planners and officials in planning future land use development, to project future patterns of growth and to preserve the open land character in Northern Clay. The plan applies to all portions of the town north of Route 31, overlapping significantly with the town LWRP area. The plan examines land features restricting development (wetlands, floodplains, and soil suitability), as well as infrastructure that promotes development (access to public water, sewerage, and highways). Relevant goals of the plan include the protection of environmentally sensitive areas, riverfront areas through the support of the Local Waterfront Revitalization Program, reduction of harmful environmental impacts to water quality and quantity, and the limit of sewer expansion north of Route 31. Specific recommendations that may act as flood mitigation strategies include the maintenance of large-lot zoning in rural areas (RA-100), creation of a Planned Development District and a riverfront district overlay, and the restriction of development in sensitive sites through the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, DEC Wetlands Permit, local development review procedures, and inter-municipal agreements with the Town of Cicero.

Three Rivers Point Brownfield Opportunity Area Step 2 Nomination: The 2015 Three Rivers Point Brownfield Opportunity Area Step 2 Nomination enables the Town of Clay to conduct an in-depth assessment and evaluation of existing conditions and assets in the study area (which consists of four adjacent brownfield properties at the confluence of the Oneida, Oswego, and Seneca Rivers). This study determined best opportunities and reuse potential for strategic sites and to identify steps for revitalization at the Three Rivers Point site. The overall vision for this site is to create a waterfront destination that keeps with the historic past of the three-river junction. Specific goals for the site includes the redevelopment of area to be accessible by both land and water and to incorporate water enhanced and dependent uses. This site was recommended for Step 3 of the BOA program, which will further develop the implementation strategy. This strategy will be developed in consideration of the cleanup requirements of the site as well as the sensitive environmental features of the site, which includes areas within the AE Flood Zone, soils unsuitable for septic systems, and potential wetland areas. Components of the strategy will include a feasibility analysis, waterfront concept design, economic development kit, and an environmental site remediation plan.

The Town of Clay does not have a Master/Comprehensive Plan, Re-Development Plan, Growth Plan, Economic Development Plan, Open Space Plan, Watershed or Stream Corridor Management Plan, resilience plan/strategy, or Climate Adaptation Plan/strategy.

The town has a Local Waterfront Revitalization Plan and a Continuity of Operations/Continuity of Government (COOP/COG) plan(s). The town's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and Post-Disaster Recovery Plan/Strategic Recovery Plan refer to the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Post-Disaster Recovery Plan/Strategic Recovery Plan also includes specific mitigation projects and activities. The town continues to develop, enhance, and implement the existing emergency plans.



Opportunities for Future Integration

Updates to existing plans 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 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, Subdivision of Land Ordinance. The town also adheres to the New York State Fire Prevention and Building Code. The municipal Code and ordinances are available on the town website: <https://www.townofclay.org/planning/permit-inspections-zoning>.

The municipal zoning, subdivision regulations, and site plan review process consider natural hazard risk and require developers to take additional actions to mitigate natural hazard risk. The Planning Board and ZBA are provided with site plans, GIS, flood maps, and SEQR forms to guide their decisions with respect to natural hazard risk management. The town reviews existing local ordinances, building codes, safety inspection procedures, & applicable rules to help ensure that they employ the most recent and generally accepted standards for the protection of buildings. The town encourages the development and enforcement of wind-resistant building siting and construction codes with focus placed on vulnerable residencies (i.e. mobile homes). The town ensures that structures are maintained and comply with any and all applicable fire and safety codes.

Zoning Ordinance: The Town of Clay's Zoning Ordinance (Chapter 230 of the municipal code) provides for regulating, controlling, and restricting the use and development of land and buildings within the Town of Clay in order to promote and protect, to the fullest extent reasonable, the environment of the town and its public health, safety and general welfare in accordance with purposes outlined in applicable sections of the New York State Town Law.

Subdivision Ordinance: The Town of Clay's Subdivision of Land Ordinance (Chapter 200 of the municipal code) establishes procedures for the approval of plats for land subdivision within the town.

Storm Sewer Ordinance: The Town of Clay's Storm Sewer Ordinance (Chapter 186 of the municipal code) was adopted to provide for the health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens of the Town of Clay 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 proposed chapter 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 chapter 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

Additional GIS mapping would allow the Planning Board with natural hazard risk management.

Operational and Administration

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.

The Town of Clay has a municipal planner/contract planning firm that includes floodplain/stormwater management. The town does not have additional boards or committees that include functions with respect to managing natural hazard risk. NFIP Floodplain Management and Stormwater Management functions are performed by the Planning Commissioner. The town 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. Town staff have job descriptions that involve natural hazard risk and receive training or continuing professional education which supports natural hazard risk reduction. Staff participate in associations, organizations, groups or other committees that support natural hazard risk reduction and build hazard management capabilities. The town develops and updates GIS data. The town has other hazard management programs in place.

Mutual Aid Agreements: The Town of Clay creates, enhances, and maintains mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities.

Structure/facility inventories/hazard datasets: The Town of Clay participates 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:

- Support the performance of enhanced risk and vulnerability assessments for hazards including flooding, earthquake, wind, and land failure.
- Support state, county and local planning efforts including mitigation (including updates to the State HMP), comprehensive emergency management, debris management, and land use.

Improved structural and facility inventories could incorporate flood, wind and seismic-specific parameters (e.g. first floor elevations, roof types, structure types) based on FEMA-154 "Rapid Visual Screening of Buildings for Potential Seismic Hazards" methodologies, or "Rapid Observation of Vulnerability and Estimation of Risk - ROVER. It is recognized that these programs will likely need to be initiated and supported at the Regional and/or State level, and will likely require training, tools and funding provided at the regional, state and/or federal level.

Stormwater System Maintenance: The town maintains the stormwater system and has a process for cleaning and maintaining storm drains and catch basins.

Fire Hydrant Mapping: The town maintains mapping of existing and planned fire hydrants throughout the town.



USGS Stream Flow Gauges: The town continues to operate the USGS stream flow gauges for the Seneca River in Baldwinsville and the Oneida River at Caughdenoy and collects flow data for other sub-watersheds to determine their potential flood risk

Impervious Surfaces: The town regularly considers programs/measures to reduce impervious surfaces.

Opportunities for Future Integration

Staff could continue to receive training regarding natural hazard mitigation. The town plans to expand the existing Stormwater system maintenance program. The town plans to identify additional areas that need fire hydrants.

Funding

Existing Integration

The Town of Clay has a line item for mitigation projects/activities in the municipal budget and has a Capital Improvements Budget with a line item for projects as well. The town has not pursued/been awarded grant funds for mitigation-related projects but has noted that it has other mechanisms to fiscally support hazard mitigation projects.

Funding through the New York State Environmental Protection Fund, enabled in Title 11 of the New York State Environmental Protection Act has been used for the development of the LWRP document and the implementation of waterfront improvement projects in the town. The New York State Brownfield Opportunity Areas Program provide funding to develop the Three Rivers Point Brownfield Opportunity Area Step 2 Nomination Study.

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 apply for grants to support hazard mitigation projects.

Education and Outreach

Existing Integration

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

The town conducts and facilitates 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:

- Provide and maintain links to the Onondaga County HMP website, and regularly post notices on the municipal homepage referencing the Onondaga County HMP webpages.



- Work with neighborhood associations, civic and business groups to disseminate information on flood insurance and the availability of mitigation grant funding.
- Opportunities for Future Integration
- The town has identified the following opportunities for future integration:
- Increased social media outreach.
- Preparing and distributing informational letters to flood vulnerable property owners and neighborhood associations, explaining the availability of mitigation grant funding to mitigate their properties, and instructing them on how they can learn more and implement mitigation.
- Use the town email notification systems and newsletters to better educate the public on flood insurance, the availability of mitigation grant funding, and personal natural hazard risk reduction measures. as a possible improvement in education and outreach for natural hazards.

Sheltering, Evacuation, and Temporary Housing

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

Temporary and Permanent Housing

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

Evacuation and Sheltering Needs

The Town of Clay has established the following emergency shelters:

- Morgan Road: The facility has a capacity of 635 and has backup power.
- L'Pool High: The facility has a capacity of 920 and has backup power.
- Chestnut Middle: The facility has a capacity of 150 but does not have backup power.
- Chestnut Hill Elementary: The facility has a capacity of 180 but does not have backup power.
- L'Pool Middle: The facility has a capacity of 261 but does not have backup power.

The town has established the following evacuation procedures

- Follow Fire Department and Onondaga County Department of Emergency Management direction for evacuation.

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.

9.6.6 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 9.6-11. 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.
TCL-0	Conduct and facilitate community and public education and outreach for residents and businesses to include, but not be limited to, the following to promote and effect natural hazard risk reduction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide and maintain links to the Onondaga County HMP website, and regularly post notices on the municipal homepage referencing the Onondaga County HMP webpages. Prepare and distribute informational letters to flood vulnerable property owners and neighborhood associations, explaining the availability of mitigation grant funding to mitigate their properties, and instructing them on how they can learn more and implement mitigation. Use the village email notification systems and newsletters to better educate the public on flood insurance, the availability of mitigation grant funding, and personal natural hazard risk reduction measures. Work with neighborhood associations, civic and business groups to disseminate information on flood insurance and the availability of mitigation grant funding. Municipal outreach activities to be supported by the County, as identified at County initiative OC-0.						
	See above.				Ongoing capability	Cost	1. Discontinue 2. 3. Ongoing capability
						Level of Protection	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	
TCL-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.				In Progress	Cost	1. Include in 2019 HMP 2. 3.
						Level of Protection	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	
TCL-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				In Progress	Cost	1. Include 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.
	implementation of that action based on available funding.							
TCL-2	Begin the process to apply to participate in the Community Rating System (CRS) to further manage flood risk and reduce flood insurance premiums for NFIP policyholders. This shall start with the submission to FEMA-DHS of a Letter of Intent to join CRS, followed by the completion and submission of an application to the program once the community's current compliance with the NFIP is established.				In Progress	Cost		1. Include in 2019 HMP.
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.
TCL-3	Continue to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan, as defined in Section 7.0				Ongoing capability	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
TCL-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 TCL-0, 1a, 1b, 2, 8 through 11, 14-20, and 22-34.				Ongoing capability	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
TCL-5	Continue to develop, enhance, and implement existing emergency plans.				Ongoing capability	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.



Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2019 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
TCL-6	Create/enhance/ maintain mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities.			Ongoing capability		Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
TCL-7	Support County-wide initiatives identified in Section 9.1 of the County Annex.			Ongoing capability		Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
TCL-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.			No progress.		Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. No longer a priority
TCL-9	Review existing local ordinances, building codes, safety inspection procedures, & applicable rules to help ensure that they employ the most recent and generally accepted standards for the protection of buildings.			Ongoing capability		Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
TCL-10	Participate in and encourage multi-jurisdictional MS4 activities			Ongoing capability		Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
TCL-11	Maintain existing stormwater facilities			Ongoing capability		Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.



Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2019 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		
						Cost		3. Ongoing capability
TCL-12	Encourage development & enforcement of wind-resistant building siting and construction codes. Focus to be placed on vulnerable residencies (i.e. mobile homes)				Ongoing capability	Level of Protection		1. Discontinue
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		2.
								3. Ongoing capability
TCL-13	Maintain and enhance programs to keep trees from threatening lives, property, and public infrastructure during storm events.				No progress	Cost		1. Include in 2019 HMP
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.
TCL-14	Continue to conduct engineering studies & watershed assessments to support the reduction of flood potential.				Ongoing capability	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
TCL-15	Continue to monitor building and renovation in floodplain, and prohibit building in floodways.				Ongoing capability	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
TCL-16	Implement Phase 2 of Stormwater regulation compliance, and focus efforts that also help to reduce flood risk.				In progress	Cost		1. Include in 2019 HMP
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.
TCL-17						Cost		1. Discontinue



Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2019 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
						Level of Protection		
	Consider programs/measures to reduce impervious surfaces.				Ongoing capability	Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		2. 3. Ongoing capability
TCL-18	Expand existing system/process for cleaning & maintaining storm drains and catch basins.				Ongoing capability	Cost Level of Protection Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		1. Discontinue 2. 3. Ongoing capability
TCL-19	Continue to identify and address obstructions to surface water drainage.				Ongoing capability	Cost Level of Protection Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		1. Discontinue 2. 3. Ongoing capability
TCL-20	Continue to operate the USGS stream flow gauges for the Seneca River in Baldwinsville and the Oneida River at Caughdenoy. Collect flow data for other sub-watersheds to determine their potential flood risk.				Ongoing capability	Cost Level of Protection Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		1. Discontinue 2. 3. Ongoing capability
TCL-21	Maintain mapping of existing and planned fire hydrants throughout the town and identify areas that need fire hydrants.				Ongoing capability	Cost Level of Protection Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		1. Discontinue 2. 3. Ongoing capability
TCL-22	Ensure that structures are maintained and comply with any and all applicable fire and safety codes.				Ongoing capability	Cost Level of Protection Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		1. Discontinue 2. 3. Ongoing capability
TCL-23						Cost		1. Discontinue



Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2019 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	Continue regular training for first response personnel.				Ongoing capability	Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
TCL-24	Develop/Update GIS data				Ongoing capability	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
TCL-25	Warbler Way: Drainage – clean and stabilize banks to eliminate water back-up and erosion of banks at Warbler Way.				Complete	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Complete
TCL-26	5470 Bear Road: Clean outflow to swamp. Clean swale behind houses to ease flooding at yards and basements.				Complete	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
TCL-27	Gatewood Park: Install 560' of drain pipe to handle swale overflow and keep water from flooding properties during heavy runoff.				Complete	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Complete
TCL-28	4891 Orangeport Road: Clean stream to ease flooding at yards and septic systems.				Complete	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Complete
TCL-29					Complete	Cost		1. Discontinue



Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2019 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	Princess Path/Luna Course: Clean drainage swale to keep water from backing up into yards and basements.					Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Complete
TCL-30	Maltage Road: Clean ditches; stabilize gabion stone; keep banks from eroding into road.				In progress	Cost		1. Include in 2019 HMP
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.
TCL-31	Cherry Heights: Clean swale to direct outflow into the Hamlin Marsh.				In progress	Cost		1. Include in 2019 HMP
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.
TCL-32	Determine if a Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC) is needed, and schedule if needed.				Ongoing capability	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
TCL-33	<p>Participate in RL/SRL property owner outreach and education activities, provided by FEMA, as initiated and coordinated by the County initiative OC-35, described herein.</p> <p>Within the first year of Plan adoption, request FEMA to conduct a mitigation workshop targeting those communities with significant numbers of flood vulnerable properties and Repetitive Loss/Severe Repetitive Loss (RL/SRL) properties (e.g. Towns of Cicero, DeWitt, Elbridge, Lafayette, Lysander, Manlius; Village of Skaneateles; City of Syracuse). This program should address the specific interests and concerns of these flood vulnerable communities in the County which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaining a better understanding of the available mitigation grant programs, including the procedural requirements of a RL/SRL community under this program; Understanding how flood vulnerable and RL/SRL communities can enhance their efforts to encourage and support property owners to mitigate their properties, Understanding how flood vulnerable and RL/SRL communities can best leverage existing data, information and studies (e.g. NFIP data) to target specific properties for mitigation, and Learning what resources are available to conduct/complete Repetitive Loss Area Analyses, and gather critical data (e.g. structure elevations) to screen and move properties through the applicable mitigation grant programs. <p>The County shall promote this workshop through established groups and forums including the OC SWCD and the ongoing County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee. Further, the County shall continue to conduct meetings as needed with these flood vulnerable communities, with the support of NYSOEM and FEMA, to assist communities as they work to address their flood vulnerable and RL/RSL properties.</p>							



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		
	See above.				No Progress	Level of Protection		1. Include in 2019 HMP "As necessary" – No repetitive loss properties at this time. 2. 3.
TCL-34	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the performance of enhanced risk and vulnerability assessments for hazards including flooding, earthquake, wind, and land failure. Support state, county and local planning efforts including mitigation (including updates to the State HMP), comprehensive emergency management, debris management, and land use. Improved structural and facility inventories could incorporate flood, wind and seismic-specific parameters (e.g. first floor elevations, roof types, structure types) based on FEMA-154 "Rapid Visual Screening of Buildings for Potential Seismic Hazards" methodologies, or "Rapid Observation of Vulnerability and Estimation of Risk - ROVER. It is recognized that these programs will likely need to be initiated and supported at the Regional and/or State level, and will likely require training, tools and funding provided at the regional, state and/or federal level.							
	See above.				Ongoing capability	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability



Completed Mitigation Initiatives Not Identified in the Previous Mitigation Strategy

The Town of Clay 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:

- 404 Hazard Mitigation House Elevation. Town/Federal. 2002 1335-DR-NY FEMA Elevated home to alleviate future flood damage on Horseshoe Island Road.

Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives for the Plan Update

The Town of Clay 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 9.6-13 summarizes the comprehensive-range of specific mitigation initiatives the Town of Clay 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 9.6-14 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation initiatives for the Plan update.



Table 9.6-12. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem	Description of Solution?	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
T. Clay-1	Generator for Town Hall	1, 3, 6	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	The town Hall lacks a backup power source. The town intends to use the Town Hall as a sheltering location as it has large capacity.	A natural gas generator will be installed at the Town Hall. Follow up actions will include additional efforts to establish the Town Hall as a sheltering location.	Yes	No	1 year	Town Supervisor	\$190,000	No power loss at critical facility	HMGP and other grant programs	High	SIP	PP
T. Clay-2	Emergency Notification System	1, 2, 6	All	The town lacks an emergency notification system to rapidly alert residents to important safety information during hazard events	The town will purchase and promote an emergency notification system.	No	No	1 year	Town Supervisor	\$15,000-\$30,000	Town able to rapidly alert residents to important safety information during hazard events.	HMGP and other grant programs	High	EAP	PI, ES
T. Clay-3	Horseshoe Island – Escape Route Bridge	1	Flood	There is only one bridge leading to and from Horseshoe Island, which is surrounded by water. The existing bridge is on the south end of the island. A second bridge on the north side of the	Research a feasible way to create a second access point with the installation of a bridge on the north end of the island. Discussions about options and feasibility would likely include NYSDOT,	No	None	5-10 years	Highway Superintendent	>\$5 million	Potential lives saved in the event of a flood. Lessen government cost to evacuate residents.	NYS DOT	Medium	SIP	PP



Table 9.6-12. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem	Description of Solution?	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
				island crossing to either the Village of Phoenix or the Town of Schroepfel would facilitate more expedient evacuation in the event of an emergency.	Onondaga County DOT, public works or transportation officials in the Village of Phoenix and the Town of Schroepfel, and island residents.										
T. Clay-4 (former TCL-1a)	Retrofitting of structures in hazard prone areas	1, 2, 3, 6	All hazards.	Structures in hazard prone areas are vulnerable to repetitive loss.	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	No	None	Within 5 years	NFIP Floodplain Administrator with support from NYSDEC, SOEM, FEMA	Staff time to assist property owners. Between \$30,000-\$75,000 for mitigation of individual properties.	Buildings protected from hazards	FEMA Mitigation Grant Programs and local match	High	SIP	PP



Table 9.6-12. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem	Description of Solution?	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
					retrofitting is determined to be a viable option, consider implementation of that action based on available funding.										
T. Clay-5 (former TCL-1b)	Purchase and relocation of structures in hazard prone areas.	1, 2, 3, 6	All hazards.	Structures in hazard prone areas are vulnerable to repetitive loss.	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	No	None	Within 5 years	NFIP Floodplain Administrator with support from NYSDEC, SOEM, FEMA	Staff time to assist property owners. Roughly \$200,000 for buyouts.	At risk properties removed from high hazard zones.	FEMA Mitigation Grant Programs and local match	High	SIP	PP



Table 9.6-12. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem	Description of Solution?	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
					determined to be a viable option, consider implementation of that action based on available funding.										
T. Clay-6 (former TCL-2)	Join the CRS program	1, 2	Flood	Portions of the town are vulnerable to flood damages.	Begin the process to apply to participate in the Community Rating System (CRS) to further manage flood risk and reduce flood insurance premiums for NFIP policyholders. This shall start with the submission to FEMA-DHS of a Letter of Intent to join CRS, followed by the completion and submission of an application to the	Yes	None	Within 5 years	NFIP Floodplain Administrator with support from NYSDEC, SOEM, FEMA	Staff time	Better floodplain management practices, reduction in flood insurance premiums.	Municipal Budget	High	LPR, EAP	All



Table 9.6-12. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem	Description of Solution?	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
					program once the community's current compliance with the NFIP is established.										
T. Clay-7 (former TCL-13)	Tree Trimming	1, 3, 5, 6	Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	Falling trees and branches present a significant hazard	Maintain and enhance programs to keep trees from threatening lives, property, and public infrastructure during storm events.	No	May require coordination with DEC and other agencies	6 months	Municipality (Highway/DPW)	\$10,000	Reduction in closed roadways and power outages	Local budget	High	LPR	PR
T. Clay-8 (former TCL-16)	Implement Phase 2 of Stormwater regulation compliance	1, 2	Flood	Stormwater flooding is an issue throughout the town.	Implement Phase 2 of Stormwater regulation compliance, and focus efforts that also help to reduce flood risk.	No	No	Within 5 years	Municipality/MS4 Coalition	\$150,000	Reduction in stormwater flooding	Local budget	High	LPR	PR
T. Clay-9 (former TCL-30)	Consider programs/measures to reduce impervious surfaces.	1, 2, 4	Flood.	Impervious surfaces increase runoff and flood risk.	The town will determine possible programs to reduce the amount of impervious surface coverage in current and	No	None	Within 5 years	Floodplain administrator	Staff time	Reduction in stormwater flooding and runoff.	Local budget	High	LPR	PR



Table 9.6-12. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem	Description of Solution?	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
T. Clay-10 (former TCL-31)	Maltage Road: Clean ditches; stabilize gabion stone; keep banks from eroding into road.	1, 2, 4	Flood	Maltage Road ditches are clogged, banks are eroding.	Maltage Road: Clean ditches; stabilize gabion stone; keep banks from eroding into road.	No	None	Within 3 years	Municipality	\$25,000	Reduction in flooding, erosion	HMGP, PDM, municipal budget	High	SIP	SP
T. Clay-11 (former TCL-33)	Cherry Heights: Clean swale to direct outflow into the Hamlin Marsh.	1, 2, 3, 5	Flood, Severe Storm	Swale is clogged and current outflow leads to flooding issues	Cherry Heights: Clean swale to direct outflow into the Hamlin Marsh.	No	Impacting Hamlin marsh	Within 3 years	Municipality	\$25,000	Reduction in flooding, erosion	HMGP, PDM, municipal budget	High	SIP, NSP	SP, NR
T. Clay-12	Protect the WEP Gaskin Road Pump Station to the 500-year flood.	1	Flood	The Pump Station is located in the 100-year floodplain	Refer to Section 9.1 for the county annex for the project.	Yes	None	Ongoing until complete	OC WEP	\$1+ million	Reduction in flood exposure	FEMA HMGP and PDM, WQIP, county budget	High	SIP	PP



Notes:

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

*Does this mitigation initiative reduce the effects of hazards on new and/or existing buildings and/or infrastructure? Not applicable (N/A) is inserted if this does not apply.

Acronyms and Abbreviations:

CAV	Community Assistance Visit
CRS	Community Rating System
DPW	Department of Public Works
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FPA	Floodplain Administrator
HMA	Hazard Mitigation Assistance
N/A	Not applicable
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
OEM	Office of Emergency Management

Potential FEMA HMA Funding Sources:

FMA	Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
PDM	Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program

Timeline:

The time required for completion of the project upon implementation

Cost:

The estimated cost for implementation.

Benefits:

A description of the estimated benefits, either quantitative and/or qualitative.

Mitigation Category:

- Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) – These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.
- Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP) - These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct manmade structures to reduce the impact of hazards.
- Natural Systems Protection (NSP) – These are actions that minimize damage and losses, and also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.
- Education and Awareness Programs (EAP) – These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

CRS Category:

- Preventative Measures (PR) - Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.
- Property Protection (PP) - These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.
- Public Information (PI) - Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.
- Natural Resource Protection (NR) - Actions that minimize hazard loss and also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.
- Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) - Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.
- Emergency Services (ES) - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Critical Facility:

Yes ☒ Critical Facility located in 1% floodplain



Table 9.6-13. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Technical	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social	Administrative	Multi-Hazard	Timeline	Agency Champion	Other Community	Total	High / Medium / Low
T. Clay-1	Generator for Town Hall	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
T. Clay-2	Emergency Notification System	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	High
T. Clay-3	Horseshoe Island – Escape Route Bridge	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	8	Medium
T. Clay-4 (former TCL-1a)	Retrofitting of structures in hazard prone areas	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	9	High
T. Clay-5 (former TCL-1b)	Purchase and relocation of structures in hazard prone areas.	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	9	High
T. Clay-6 (former TCL-2)	Join the CRS program	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	13	High
T. Clay-7 (former TCL-13)	Tree Trimming	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
T. Clay-8 (former TCL-16)	Implement Phase 2 of Stormwater regulation compliance	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
T. Clay-9 (former TCL-30)	Consider programs/measures to reduce impervious surfaces.	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	12	High
T. Clay-10 (former TCL-31)	Maltage Road: Clean ditches; stabilize gabion stone; keep banks from eroding into road.	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
T. Clay-11 (former TCL-33)	Cherry Heights: Clean swale to direct outflow into the Hamlin Marsh.	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High
T. Clay-12	Protect the WEP Gaskin Road Pump Station to the 500-year flood.	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. Low (0-4), Medium (5-8), High (9-14).



9.6.7 Future Needs To Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability

None at this time.

9.6.8 Staff and Local Stakeholder Involvement in Annex Development

The Town of Clay 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: Highway Department and the Commissioner of Planning & Development. The Commissioner of Planning & Development 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.

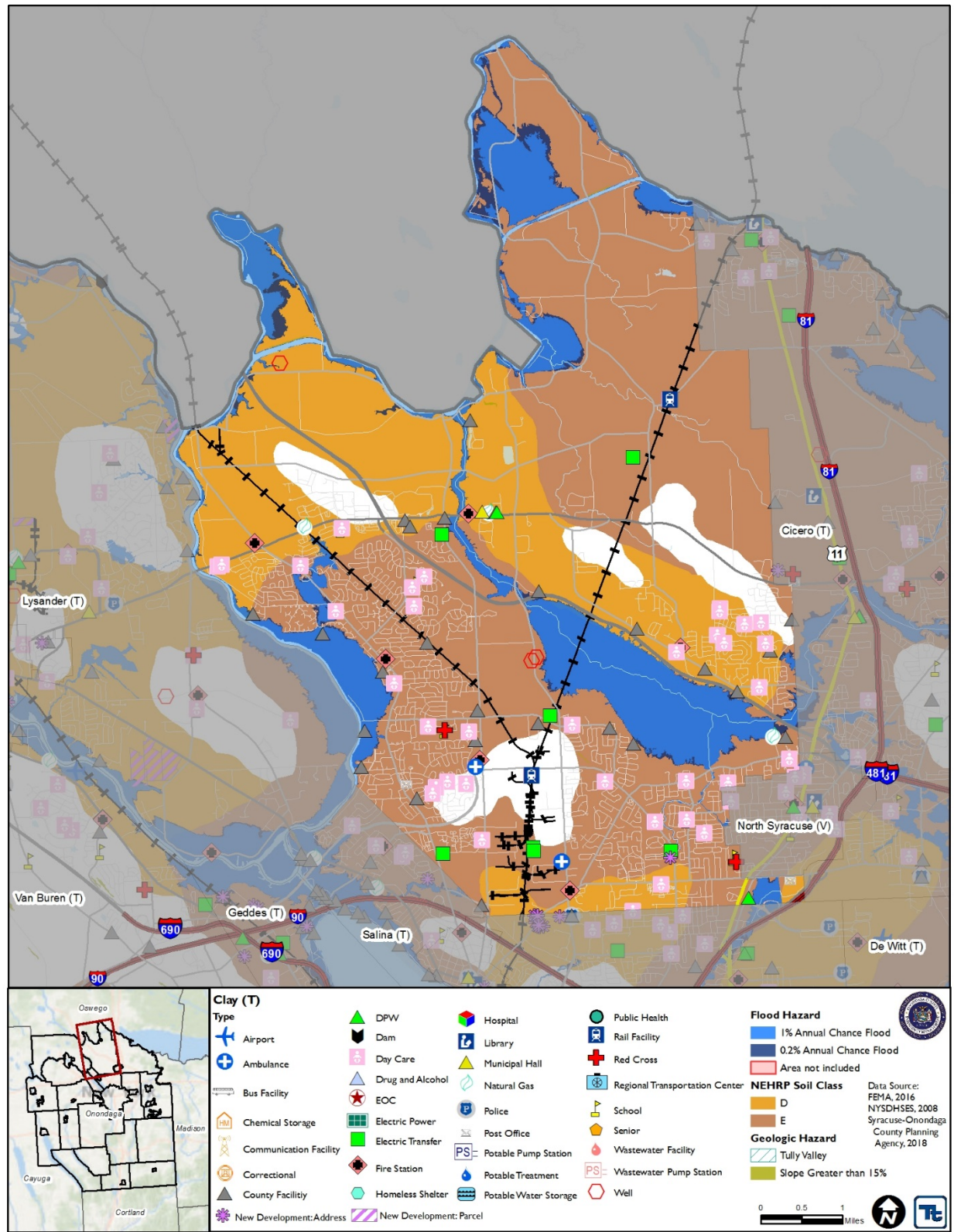
Additional documentation on the municipality's planning process through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Section 3 (Planning Process) and Appendix C (Meetings).

9.6.9 Hazard Area Extent and Location

Hazard area extent and location maps have been generated for the Town of Clay 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 Clay has significant exposure. These maps are illustrated below.



Figure 9.6-1. Town of Clay Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





Town of Clay Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	Generator for Town Hall		
Project Number:	T. Clay-1		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm		
Description of the Problem:	The Town Hall lacks a backup power source. The town intends to use the Town Hall as a sheltering location as it has large capacity.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	A natural gas generator will be installed at the Town Hall. Follow up actions will include additional efforts to establish the Town Hall as a sheltering location.		
Is this project related to a Critical Facility?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Is this project related to a Critical Facility located within the 100-year floodplain?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
(If yes, this project must intend to protect the 500-year flood event or the actual worse case damage scenario, whichever is greater)			
Level of Protection:	N/A: Prevent power loss	Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):	No power loss at critical facility
Useful Life:	30 years	Goals Met:	1, 3, 6
Estimated Cost:	\$190,000	Mitigation Action Type:	Structure and Infrastructure Project
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	High	Desired Timeframe for Implementation:	1 year
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	1 month	Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP and other grant programs
Responsible Organization:	Town of Clay Supervisor	Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:	Hazard Mitigation
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	Action	Estimated Cost	Evaluation
	No Action	\$0	Problem continues.
	Solar panels	\$15,000-\$20,000	Weather dependent
	Wind turbine	\$50,000-\$80,000	Weather dependent
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
Date of Status Report:			
Report of Progress:			
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:			



Action Worksheet		
Project Name:	Generator for Town Hall	
Project Number:	T. Clay-1	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	Town Hall will serve as a sheltering location.
Property Protection	1	-
Cost-Effectiveness	1	-
Technical	1	-
Political	1	-
Legal	1	The town has the legal authority to complete the project
Fiscal	0	Town will require supplemented grant funding
Environmental	1	-
Social	1	-
Administrative	1	-
Multi-Hazard	1	Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm.
Timeline	1	-
Agency Champion	1	Supervisor
Other Community Objectives	1	Town Hall will be able to be used as a sheltering location
Total	13	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	High	



Town of Clay Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	Emergency Notification System		
Project Number:	T. Clay-2		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	All Hazards		
Description of the Problem:	The town lacks an emergency notification system to rapidly alert residents to important safety information during hazard events		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	The town will determine the best notification system to use and install it. Residents will be notified of the new system through an outreach campaign and encouraged to sign up as necessary. The town may supplement system with placement of electronic signs during hazard events.		
Is this project related to a Critical Facility?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Is this project related to a Critical Facility located within the 100-year floodplain?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
(If yes, this project must intend to protect the 500-year flood event or the actual worse case damage scenario, whichever is greater)			
Level of Protection:	Residents kept aware of dangerous conditions.	Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):	Residents notified of dangerous conditions
Useful Life:	Unlimited (with updates to system as necessary)	Goals Met:	1, 2, 6
Estimated Cost:	\$15,000-\$30,000	Mitigation Action Type:	Education and Awareness Project
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	High	Desired Timeframe for Implementation:	1 year
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	1 Month	Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal budget, HMGP
Responsible Organization:	Town Supervisor	Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:	Hazard Mitigation
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	Action	Estimated Cost	Evaluation
	No Action	\$0	Problem continues.
	Increase use of municipal website	\$0	Requires internet access. Public notified only if they check website.
	Increase use of social media	\$0	Not everyone uses social media. Public notified only if they log onto social media.
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
Date of Status Report:			
Report of Progress:			
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:			



Action Worksheet		
Project Name:	Emergency Notification System	
Project Number:	T. Clay-2	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	Residents will be notified of life threatening situations and be instructed to stay out of harm's way.
Property Protection	1	-
Cost-Effectiveness	1	-
Technical	1	-
Political	1	-
Legal	1	The town has the legal authority to complete the project
Fiscal	1	-
Environmental	1	-
Social	1	-
Administrative	1	-
Multi-Hazard	1	All Hazards
Timeline	1	-
Agency Champion	1	-
Other Community Objectives	1	Notification system could be used for other community news.
Total	14	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	High	



Town of Clay Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	Horseshoe Island – Escape Route Bridge		
Project Number:	T. Clay-3		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flooding		
Description of the Problem:	There is only one bridge leading to and from Horseshoe Island, which is surrounded by water. The existing bridge is on the south end of the island. A second bridge on the north side of the island crossing to either the Village of Phoenix or the Town of Schroepfel would facilitate more expedient evacuation in the event of an emergency.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	Research a feasible way to create a second access point with the installation of a bridge on the north end of the island. Discussions about options and feasibility would likely include NYSDOT, Onondaga County DOT, public works or transportation officials in the Village of Phoenix and the Town of Schroepfel, and island residents.		
Is this project related to a Critical Facility?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Is this project related to a Critical Facility located within the 100-year floodplain?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
(If yes, this project must intend to protect the 500-year flood event or the actual worse case damage scenario, whichever is greater)			
Level of Protection:	100-year	Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):	Potential lives saved in the event of a flood. Lessen government cost to evacuate residents.
Useful Life:	50+ years	Goals Met:	1
Estimated Cost:	\$5+ million	Mitigation Action Type:	Structure and Infrastructure Project
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	Low/Moderate	Desired Timeframe for Implementation:	5-10 years
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	2-3 years	Potential Funding Sources:	NYS DOT
Responsible Organization:	Town of Clay Highway Superintendent	Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:	Local and County Emergency Evacuation Plans
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	Action	Estimated Cost	Evaluation
	No Action	\$0	Loss of life to island residents
	Use boats to evacuate residents	\$200,000	Inadequate timely response
	Airlift residents	\$200,000	Inadequate timely response
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
Date of Status Report:			
Report of Progress:			
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:			



Action Worksheet		
Project Name:	Horseshoe Island – Escape Route Bridge	
Project Number:	T. Clay-3	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	Potential lives saved in the event of a flood.
Property Protection	0	-
Cost-Effectiveness	1	Lessen government cost to evacuate residents.
Technical	0	Project may or may not be feasible.
Political	1	-
Legal	0	Bridge will likely require permitting
Fiscal	0	Project will require funding assistance
Environmental	0	-
Social	1	-
Administrative	1	-
Multi-Hazard	0	Flood
Timeline	0	5-10 years
Agency Champion	1	Highway Superintendent
Other Community Objectives	1	
Total	8	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	High	