

9.15 VILLAGE OF JORDAN

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Village of Jordan.

A.) HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINT OF CONTACT

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Fred DiRisio, Superintendent of Public Works 7 Mechanic Street, Jordan, NY 13080 (315) 689-6608 vojwpcp@yahoo.com	Name/Title Mailing Address Phone: E-mail:

B.) VILLAGE PROFILE

Population

1,314 (estimated 2000 U.S. Census)

Location

The Village of Jordan is located within the northwestern section of the Town of Elbridge, west of the City of Syracuse. The village was formerly located on the Erie Canal, which has been re-routed farther north. The New York State Thruway (Interstate 90) passes north of the village, but there is no interchange at all in the town. Skaneateles Creek flows through the village. The Jordan Aqueduct still stands where the Erie Canal crossed Skaneateles Creek. Jordan is by the junction of New York State Route 31 and New York State Route 317.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the village has a total area of 1.2 square miles (3.0 km²), all of it land.

Climate

Onondaga County generally experiences seasonable weather patterns characteristic of the northeastern U.S. Cyclonic systems and cold air masses affect the County's weather, making winters cold with snow. During the summer and parts of spring and autumn, temperatures rise during the daytime and fall rapidly after sunset. Summer temperatures typically range from about 76°F to 81°F (Fahrenheit). Winter high temperatures are usually in the middle to upper 30s°F, with minimum temperatures of 14°F expected. Overall, the average high temperature for the County is approximately 57°F and the average low temperature is approximately 37°F. Snow accumulates to an average depth of 121 inches each year.

Brief History

The Village of Jordan became a major transportation center after one of the earliest sections of the New Erie Canal was constructed through the Village in 1819. By 1825 there were three mills; a post office opened in 1831, and the first local newspaper, the Jordan Courier, was published. Commerce and industry expanded and flourished during the 1830's, as well as 5 taverns, 7 general stores, 2 drug stores, and 5 grocery stores. The Village thrived and was incorporated into the Town of Elbridge on May 2, 1835.

Jordan experienced a second period of economic expansion between 1870 and 1890 due to improvements made on the feeder canal and the advent of rail transportation. A double lock was constructed west of the Village, and a larger aqueduct over Skaneateles Creek was built. Once the Erie Canal was closed down in 1912, the Village's prosperity dwindled.

Governing Body Format

The Village of Jordan is governed by a mayor, deputy mayor and three trustees.

Growth/Development Trends

The Lock Tenders Landing subdivision is the only area identified for potential new development in the Village of Jordan at this time. This subdivision is located on the southeast end of the Village, off of Jordan Road and Elbridge Street (State Route 317). The first phase of this three phase subdivision commenced in the early 1990's and has four single-family residential lots yet unsold/undeveloped. Completion of Phases 2 and 3 is unknown as progress on this project stalled along with the general economic downturn. Phases 2 and 3 are slated for 12-15 residential homes each.

New Development/Potential Development in Municipality						
Property Name	Type Residential or Commercial	Number of Structures	Address	Block and Lot	Known Hazard Zone	Description/Status

C.) NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY SPECIFIC TO THE VILLAGE

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment
Snowstorm / Extreme Cold	Not applicable	February, 1961	\$80,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	July, 1970	\$250,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm	Not applicable	March, 1971	\$806,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm / Extreme cold	Not applicable	February, 1972	\$803,000 (countywide)
Flood (Tropical Storm Agnes)	DR-338	June, 1972	\$1,600,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	March, 1973	\$200,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm	Not applicable	December, 1973	\$83,000 (countywide)
Severe Storms and Flooding	DR-447	July, 1974	\$7,200,000 (countywide)
Severe Storms, Heavy Rain, Landslides, Flooding	DR-487	September, 1975	\$6,300,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	April, 1976	\$313,000 (countywide)
Blizzard	Not applicable	January, 1977	\$2,100,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	October, 1981	\$833,000 (countywide)
Tornado (F3)	Not applicable	May, 1983	\$2,500,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm	Not applicable	February, 1984	\$156,000 (countywide)
Tornado (F1)	Not applicable	July, 1986	\$250,000 (countywide)

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment
Blizzard and Extreme Cold	EM-3107	March, 1993	\$455,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm	Not applicable	April, 1993	\$100,000 (countywide)
Thunderstorm / Winds	Not applicable	August, 1993	\$600,000 (countywide)
Severe Storm and Flooding	DR-1095	January, 1996	\$7,600,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	November, 1996	\$100,000 (countywide)
Thunderstorm / Winds / Tornado	Not applicable	May, 1998	\$200,000 (countywide)
Thunderstorm / Winds	Not applicable	August, 1998	\$200,000 (countywide)
Severe Storm	DR-1244	September, 1998	\$90,000,000, 3 fatalities, 7 injuries (countywide)
Thunderstorm / Winds	Not applicable	July, 1999	\$750,000 (countywide)
Severe Storms	DR-1335	May/September, 2000	Not available
Snowstorms	Not applicable	December, 2002 / January, 2003	\$353,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	June, 2002	\$2,000,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm (President's Day Storm)	Not applicable	February, 2003	\$153,000 (countywide)
Ice Storm	DR-1467	April, 2003	\$2,900,000 (countywide)
Severe Storms and Flooding	DR-1564	August / September 2004	\$2,000,000 (countywide)
Severe Storm and Flooding	Not applicable	April, 2005	\$100,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	July, 2005	\$500,000 (countywide)
Severe Storms and Flooding	Not applicable	June/July, 2006	\$29,000 (countywide)
Lake Effect Snowstorm / Extreme Cold	Not applicable	February, 2007	\$3,000,000 (countywide)

Notes: N/A = Not applicable.

Number of FEMA Identified Repetitive Flood Loss Properties: 0

Number of FEMA Identified Severe Repetitive Flood Loss Properties: 0

Source: FEMA Region II, 2009

Note: Repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss data as of February 2009

D.) NATURAL HAZARD RISK/VULNERABILITY RISK RANKING

Rank #	Hazard type	Estimate of Potential Dollar Losses to Structures Vulnerable to the Hazard ^{a,c}	Probability of Occurrence	Risk Ranking Score (Probability x Impact)	Hazard Ranking ^b
3	Earthquake	\$2,518,199 ^{c,e,h}	Rare	16	Low
2	Flood	\$11,518,000 ^{c,e}	Frequent	42	High
4	Ground Failure	Not available ^f	Rare	6	Low
1	Severe Storm	\$0 ^{c,d,g}	Frequent	48	High
1	Severe Winter Storm	\$5,143,800 ^{c,d}	Frequent	48	High

- a. Building damage ratio estimates based on FEMA 386-2 (August 2001)
- b. High = Total hazard priority risk ranking score of 40 and above
Medium = Total hazard priority risk ranking of 20 - 39
Low = Total hazard risk ranking below 20
- c. The valuation of general building stock and loss estimates determined in Onondaga County were based on the default general building stock database provided in HAZUS-MH MR3 (RSMMeans 2006).
- d. Severe storm and severe winter storm hazard 500-year MRP loss estimate is structural value only; does not include the value of contents. For severe winter storm, the loss estimate is 5% of total general building stock value.
- e. Loss estimates for both structure and contents (500-year MRP for the flood hazard and 2,500-year MRP for the earthquake hazard).
- f. Approximately 0% of the Village's general building stock is located within the landslide hazard area.
- g. Potential losses for severe storm are underestimated by HAZUS.
- h. Earthquake loss estimates are reported and calculated by Census Tract; therefore results are for Elbridge (T) and Elbridge (V) and Jordan (V).

E.) CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

This section identifies the following capabilities of the local jurisdiction:

- Legal and regulatory capability
- Administrative and technical capability
- Fiscal capability
- Community classification.

E.1) Legal and Regulatory Capability

Regulatory Tools (Codes, Ordinances., Plans)	Local Authority (Y or N)	Prohibitions (State or Federal) (Y or N)	Higher Jurisdictional Authority (Y or N)	State Mandated (Y or N)	Code Citation (Section, Paragraph, Page Number, date of adoption)
1) Building Code		N	Y	N	Yes, IBC and NYS BC
2) Zoning Ordinance		N	N	N	Yes
3) Subdivision Ordinance		N	N	N	Yes
4) NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (if you are in the NFIP, you must have this.)		Y	Y	Y	Yes
5) Growth Management		N	N	N	No
6) Floodplain Management / Basin Plan		Y	Y	N	No
7) Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance		N	Y	Y	No
8) Comprehensive Plan / Master Plan/ General Plan		N	N	N	Village submits a 5-year plan to the County every year
9) Capital Improvements Plan		N	N	N	Yes
10) Site Plan Review Requirements		Y	Y	N	Yes
11) Open Space Plan					No
12) Economic Development Plan		N	N	N	No
13) Emergency Response Plan		N	Y	Y	Emergency Management Plan with Town of Elbridge
14) Post Disaster Recovery Plan					No
15) Post Disaster Recovery Ordinance		N	N	N	No
16) Real Estate Disclosure req.		N	N	N	No
17) Other [Special Purpose Ordinances (i.e., critical or sensitive areas)]					No

E.2) Administrative and Technical Capability

Staff/ Personnel Resources	Available (Y or N)	Department/ Agency/Position
1) Planner(s) or Engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices		Through contracts
2) Engineer(s) or Professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure		Code Official and through contracts
3) Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards		Through contracts
4) NFIP Floodplain Administrator (if you are in the NFIP, you must have one.)		Code Official (currently Jim Johnson who is leaving this position shortly)
5) Surveyor(s)		Through contracts
6) Personnel skilled or trained in "GIS" applications		No
7) Scientist familiar with natural hazards in the Village of Jordan.		Through contracts
8) Emergency Manager		Fire Chief (Douglas Milton)
9) Grant Writer(s)		Through contracts
10) Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis		Through contracts

E.3) Fiscal Capability

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to use (Yes/No/Don't know)
1) Community development Block Grants (CDBG)	Yes, used frequently
2) Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes
3) Authority to Levy Taxes for specific purposes	Yes
4) User fees for water, sewer, gas or electric service	Yes
5) Impact Fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
6) Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
7) Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
8) Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
9) Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
10) State mitigation grant programs (e.g. NYSDEC, NYCDEP)	Yes, including Onondaga County Community Development grants
11) Other	

E.4) Community Classifications

Program	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	NP	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	-	
Public Protection	-	
Storm Ready	NP	N/A
Firewise	NP	N/A

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

The classifications listed above relate to the community's effectiveness in providing services that may impact its vulnerability to the natural 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 one (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
- The ISO Mitigation online ISO's Public Protection website at <http://www.isomitigation.com/ppc/0000/ppc0001.html>
- The National Weather Service Storm Ready website at <http://www.weather.gov/stormready/howto.htm>
- The National Firewise Communities website at <http://firewise.org/>

F.) PROPOSED HAZARD MITIGATION INITIATIVES

Initiative #	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals / Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Time-line
VJ-1	Where appropriate, support retrofitting, 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.	Existing	Flood, Severe Storm	1-1, 1-2, 1-6; 2-5, 2-6; 3-2, 3-5, 3-7; 6-1	Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	High	FEMA Mitigation Grant Programs and local match	Long-term
VJ-2	Consider participation in incentive-based programs such as CRS.	New & Existing	Flood	1-1, 1-3, 1-7; Goal 2 – All Objectives	Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Long-term DOF
VJ-3	Continue to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan, as defined in Section 7.0	New & Existing	All Hazards	All Goals and Objectives	Municipality (through mitigation planning point of contacts)	Low	Local Budget, possibly FEMA Mitigation Grant Funding for 5-year update	Ongoing
VJ-4	Strive to maintain compliance with, and good-standing in the National Flood Insurance program.	New & Existing	Flood	2-4; 3-5, 3-6	Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	Low	Local Budget	Ongoing
VJ-5	Continue to develop, enhance, and implement existing emergency plans.	New & Existing	All Hazards	1-4; 5-5; Goal 6 – All Objectives	Municipal Emergency Manager with support from County OEM and SEMO	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Ongoing

Initiative #	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals / Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Time-line
VJ-6	Create/enhance/ maintain mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities.	New & Existing	All Hazards	3-3; 5-2, 5-3, 5-5, 5-6; 6-5, 6-6	Local Emergency Management, DPW and Roads	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Ongoing
VJ-7	Support County-wide initiatives identified in Section 9.1 of the County Annex.	New & Existing	All Hazards	All Goals	Local departments (as applicable for specific initiative)	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Ongoing
	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.	n/a	Flooding, Severe Storms		Village with County, OCSWCD (Mark Burger)	Low-Medium	Local Budget	Shortterm
	Warner Way/McLaughlin Drive Drainage Improvements – Condition: Backup of drainage structures due to inadequate facilities. Action: Dredge/clear 800 feet of open channel and replace approximately 400 feet of 18" pipe with 24".	Existing	Flooding, Severe Storms		Village DPW	\$18,000 (High)	Local Budget with HMA grant funding	Longterm DOF
	Drainage Improvements, North Main at Rt. 31– Condition: Surchage of water in open ditch caused by debris collection. Action: Install ~360 feet of 18" pipe to outlet at creek.	Existing	Flooding, Severe Storms		Village DPW	\$8,800 (High)	Local Budget with HMA grant funding	Longterm DOF
	Stream Bank Stabilization, #18 Valley Drive – Condition: Erosion of stream bank along property. Action: Install large rip-rap along 50' section of creek; install medium / large rip-rap along 100' section of bank.	Existing	Flooding, Severe Storms		Village DPW	\$10,500 (High)	Local Budget with HMA grant funding	Longterm DOF
	Stream Bank Stabilization, #16 Valley Drive – Condition: Erosion of	Existing	Flooding, Severe Storms		Village DPW	\$4,500 (High)	Local Budget with	Longterm DOF

Initiative #	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals / Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Time-line
	stream bank along property. Action: Install medium / large rip-rap along 100' section of bank.						HMA grant funding	
	Skaneateles Creek Regaining Wall Improvements – Condition: Failing abutment walls between Mechanic Street bridge and Elbridge Street bridge. Improvements have been made over the past decade to repair certain sections of this creek containment mainly due to flooding/high water conditions. Action: Remove three large trees, place medium/large rip-rap along base of abutment to prevent further scour by high-velocity water.	Existing	Flooding, Severe Storms		Village DPW	\$42,500 (High)	Local Budget with HMA grant funding	Longterm DOF
	Maintain mutual aide and shared services agreements with Town of Elbridge, County, and others							
	Maintain stream monitoring and maintenance contract with NYSDEC and USACE (Skaneateles Creek), and continue to address stream obstructions as they are identified							
	Continue to support the completion of NFIP Elevation Certificates by assisting surveyors with the identification of local benchmarks							
	Continue to address and harden (e.g. install rip-rap) areas of erosion on the Creek retaining wall							

DHS Department of Homeland Security
DOF Depending on Funding
DPW Department of Public Works
FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency
HMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance

Long 5 years or greater.
Short 1 to 5 years
TBD To be determined



*Does this mitigation initiative reduce the effects of hazards on new and/or existing buildings and/or infrastructure?

G.) ANALYSIS OF MITIGATION ACTIONS

This table summarizes the participant's mitigation actions by hazard of concern and the six mitigation types to illustrate that the Village has selected a comprehensive range of actions/projects.

Hazard of Concern	Mitigation Type					
	1. Prevention	2. Property Protection	3. Public Education and Awareness	4. Natural Resource Protection	5. Emergency Services	6. Structural Projects
Earthquake	VJ-3, VJ-7	VJ-3, VJ-7	VJ-3, VJ-7	VJ-3, VJ-7	VJ-3, VJ-5, VJ-6, VJ-7	VJ-3, VJ-7
Flooding (riverine, flash, coastal and urban flooding)	VJ-2, VJ-3, VJ-4, VJ-7	VJ-1, VJ-2, VJ-3, VJ-4, VJ-7	VJ-1, VJ-2, VJ-3, VJ-4, VJ-7	VJ-3, VJ-7	VJ-2, VJ-3, VJ-5, VJ-6, VJ-7	VJ-3, VJ-7
Ground Failure	VJ-3, VJ-7	VJ-3, VJ-7	VJ-3, VJ-7	VJ-3, VJ-7	VJ-3, VJ-5, VJ-6, VJ-7	VJ-3, VJ-7
Severe Storms (windstorms, thunderstorms, hail, lightning and tornados)	VJ-2, VJ-3, VJ-4, VJ-7	VJ-1, VJ-2, VJ-3, VJ-4, VJ-7	VJ-1, VJ-2, VJ-3, VJ-4, VJ-7	VJ-3, VJ-7	VJ-2, VJ-3, VJ-5, VJ-6, VJ-7	VJ-3, VJ-7
Severe Winter Storm (heavy snow, blizzards, ice storms)	VJ-3, VJ-7	VJ-3, VJ-7	VJ-3, VJ-7	VJ-3, VJ-7	VJ-3, VJ-5, VJ-6, VJ-7	VJ-3, VJ-7

Notes:

- 1. Prevention:** Government, administrative or regulatory actions or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. These actions also include public activities to reduce hazard losses. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.
- 2. Property Protection:** 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.
- 3. Public Education and Awareness:** 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 school-age and adult education programs.
- 4. Natural Resource Protection:** 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.
- 5. Emergency Services:** 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.
- 6. Structural Projects:** 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.

H.) PRIORITIZATION OF MITIGATION INITIATIVES

Initiative #	# of Objectives met	Benefits	Costs	Do Benefits equal or exceed Costs? (Yes or No)	Is project Grant eligible? (Yes or No)	Can Project be funded under existing programs/budgets? (Yes or No)	Priority (High, Med., Low)
VJ-1		H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
VJ-2		M	L	Y	N	Y	H
VJ-3		M	M	Y	N (Yes for 5 year update)	Y	H
VJ-4		H	L	Y	N	Y	H
VJ-5		M	L	Y	N	Y	H
VJ-6		M	L	Y	N	Y	H
VJ-7		M-H	L-M	Y	Dependant on specific initiative	Dependant on specific initiative	M-H (dependant)

Notes: H = High. L = Low. M = Medium. N = No. N/A = Not applicable. Y = Yes.

Explanation of Priorities

- **High Priority** - A project that meets multiple objectives (i.e., multiple hazards), benefits exceeds cost, has funding secured or is an on-going project and project meets eligibility requirements for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) or Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program (PDM) programs. High priority projects can be completed in the short term (1 to 5 years).
- **Medium Priority** - A project that meets goals and objectives, benefits exceeds costs, funding has not been secured but project is grant eligible under, HMGP, PDM or other grant programs. Project can be completed in the short term, once funding is completed. Medium priority projects will become high priority projects once funding is secured.
- **Low Priority** - Any project that will mitigate the risk of a hazard, benefits do not exceed the costs or are difficult to quantify, funding has not been secured and project is not eligible for HMGP or PDM grant funding, and time line for completion is considered long term (1 to 10 years). Low priority projects may be eligible other sources of grant funding from other programs. A low priority project could become a high priority project once funding is secured as long as it could be completed in the short term.

Prioritization of initiatives was based on above definitions: Yes

Prioritization of initiatives was based on parameters other than stated above: Not applicable.

I.) FUTURE NEEDS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND RISK/VULNERABILITY

None at this time.



J.) HAZARD AREA EXTENT AND LOCATION

A hazard area extent and location map has been generated and is provided below for the Village of Jordan to illustrate the probable areas impacted within the Village. The map below is based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this Plan, and is considered to be adequate for planning purposes. Maps have only been generated for those hazards that can be clearly identified using mapping techniques and technologies, and for which the Village of Jordan has significant exposure. The County maps are provided in the hazard profiles within Section 5.4, Volume I of this Plan.

K.) ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

No additional comments at this time.