9.9 TOWN OF ELBRIDGE

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Town of Elbridge.

A.) HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINT OF CONTACT

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Robert Hermann, Codes Enforcement P.O. Box 568 / 5 Route 31 Jordan, NY 13080 (315) 689-6667 codesoffice@townofelbridge.com	Ken Bush, Jr. PO Box 568 / 5 Rte 31 Jordan, NY 13080 supervisor@townofelbridge.com

B.) TOWN PROFILE

Population

6,091 (estimated 2000 U.S. Census)

Location

The Town of Elbridge is located in the middle of the western border of Onondaga County, west of the City of Syracuse. To its north are the Towns of Van Buren and Lysander, to its east is the Town of Camillus, and to its south is the Town of Skaneateles. The western town line is the border of Cayuga County. The Town has two incorporated Villages: Elbridge and Jordan. The Erie Canal/Seneca River system defines part of the north border of the town. The New York State Thruway (Interstate 90) crosses the north part of the town. New York State Route 317 is a north-south highway in Elbridge. New York State Route 5, in the south, and New York State Route 31, in the north, are east-west highways in the town. New York State Route 321 crosses the southeast part of Elbridge.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the town has a total area of 38.3 square miles (99.2 km²), with 37.6 square miles (97.3 km²) of it land and 0.7 square miles (1.8 km²) of it (1.85-percent) water.

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

In 1793, Josiah Buck and William Stevens settled in what is now the Town of Elbridge. The Town was named after Elbridge Gerry, a Vice President of the United States, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. On March 29, 1829, land was taken from the neighboring Town of Camillus to establish the Town of Elbridge. Water access to the Seneca River, Skaneateles Creek, Cross Lake and the Erie Canal led the Town to prosper. In recent years, the Town has dwindled with a loss of industry, and is now home to many commuting workers to nearby Syracuse and Auburn, New York.

Governing Body Format

Elected Town Board consisting of Supervisor with four councilors and attorney. Each Board member is responsible for all Town Departments, elected or non-elected. They oversee corresponding Boards, such as Zoning Board of Appeals, Planning Board, and Environmental Board. They are responsible for any subcommittees and any other Town operations.

Growth/Development Trends

LT 2 water filtration facility, State Trooper Barracks expansion in Village of Elbridge, expansion of 90,000 sq.ft. Tessy Plastics facility, various water districts, various drainage work.

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 TOWN

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)
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	DR-1095	January, 1996	$7,600,000 (countywide)

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment
Flooding			
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)

Number of FEMA Identified Repetitive Flood Loss Properties: 2
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,n]	Rare	16	Low
2	Flood	$7,637,000 [c,e]	Frequent	36	Medium
4	Ground Failure	Not available [f]	Rare	6	Low
1	Severe Storm	$0 [c,d,g]	Frequent	48	High
1	Severe Winter Storm	$11,729,900 [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 (RSMeans 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 47% of the Town'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	Y	N	Y	N	Local Law #3 June 6, 2007
2) Zoning Ordinance	Y	N	N	N	Elbridge Municipal Code (EMC) Chapter 30 #1 2005
3) Subdivision Ordinance	Y	N	N	N	Elbridge Subdivision Reg. of 1983 (EMC)
4) NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (if you are in the NFIP, you **must** have this.)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Local Law #1 1982
5) Growth Management	Y	N	N	N	Town Planning Board #3 2008
6) Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	Y	Y	Y	N	Local Law #1 1982
7) Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance	Y	N	Y	Y	Local Law #1 1982
8) Comprehensive Plan / Master Plan/ General Plan	N	N	N	N	Adopted 1/2/92
9) Capital Improvements Plan	N	N	N	N	
10) Site Plan Review Requirements	Y	Y	Y	N	Planning Board Review 2000 Local Law #3 Elbridge Municipal Code
11) Open Space Plan	N				
12) Economic Development Plan	N	N	N	N	
13) Emergency Response Plan	Y	N	Y	Y	Adoption of NIMS 2007 (Resolution)
14) Post Disaster Recovery Plan	Y				Adoption of NIMS 2007 (Resolution)
15) Post Disaster Recovery Ordinance	N	N	N	N	
16) Real Estate Disclosure req.	Y	N	N	N	Per Assessor's Office
17) Other [Special Purpose Ordinances (i.e., critical or sensitive areas)]	Y				Methods of Construction in Floodplain Areas – New Local Law #

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	Y	Town Planning Board
2) Engineer(s) or Professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Y	Private – Barton & Loguidice Engineering
3) Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Y	Private – Barton & Loguidice Engineering
4) NFIP Floodplain Administrator (if you are in the NFIP, you **must** have one.)	Y	Town Codes Officer
5) Surveyor(s)	N	
6) Personnel skilled or trained in "GIS" applications	N	
7) Scientist familiar with natural hazards in the Town of Elbridge.	N	
8) Emergency Manager	Y	George Betts – Town Councilman
9) Grant Writer(s)	N	
10) Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	N	

E.3) Fiscal Capability

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to use (Yes/No/Don't know)
1) Community development Block Grants (CDBG)	Don't Know
2) Capital Improvements Project Funding	Don't Know
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	Yes
6) Incur debt through general obligation bonds	No
7) Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
8) Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
9) Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	Don't Know
10) State mitigation grant programs (e.g. NYSDEC, NYCDEP)	
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 it's 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
TEL-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
TEL-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
TEL-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
TEL-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
TEL-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
TEL-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
TEL-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
TEL-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.	n/a	Flood, Severe Storms	1-3, 1-7; 2-3; 4-1,4-4; 5-1, 5-2, 5-3	County, OCSWCD (Mark Burger)	Medium	Local Budget	Shorterm
TEL-9	Water protection aka LT-Z FEMA directed facility for municipal water By Constructing ultraviolet treatment plant, that will treat incoming potable water supply.							

DHS	Department of Homeland Security	Long	5 years or greater.
DOF	Depending on Funding	Short	1 to 5 years
DPW	Department of Public Works	TBD	To be determined
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency		
HMA	Hazard Mitigation Assistance		

*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 Town 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	TEL-3, TEL-7	TEL-3, TEL-7	TEL-3, TEL-7	TEL-3, TEL-7	TEL-3, TEL-5, TEL-6, TEL-7	TEL-3, TEL-7
Flooding (riverine, flash, coastal and urban flooding)	TEL-2, TEL-3, TEL-4, TEL-7	TEL-1, TEL-2, TEL-3, TEL-4, TEL-7	TEL-1, TEL-2, TEL-3, TEL-4, TEL-7	TEL-3, TEL-7	TEL-2, TEL-3, TEL-5, TEL-6, TEL-7	TEL-3, TEL-7
Ground Failure	TEL-3, TEL-7	TEL-3, TEL-7	TEL-3, TEL-7	TEL-3, TEL-7	TEL-3, TEL-5, TEL-6, TEL-7	TEL-3, TEL-7
Severe Storms (windstorms, thunderstorms, hail, lightning and tornados)	TEL-2, TEL-3, TEL-4, TEL-7	TEL-1, TEL-2, TEL-3, TEL-4, TEL-7	TEL-1, TEL-2, TEL-3, TEL-4, TEL-7	TEL-3, TEL-7	TEL-2, TEL-3, TEL-5, TEL-6, TEL-7	TEL-3, TEL-7
Severe Winter Storm (heavy snow, blizzards, ice storms)	TEL-3, TEL-7	TEL-3, TEL-7	TEL-3, TEL-7	TEL-3, TEL-7	TEL-3, TEL-5, TEL-6, TEL-7	TEL-3, TEL-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)
TEL-1		H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
TEL-2		M	L	Y	N	Y	H
TEL-3		M	M	Y	N (Yes for 5 year update)	Y	H
TEL-4		H	L	Y	N	Y	H
TEL-5		M	L	Y	N	Y	H
TEL-6		M	L	Y	N	Y	H
TEL-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

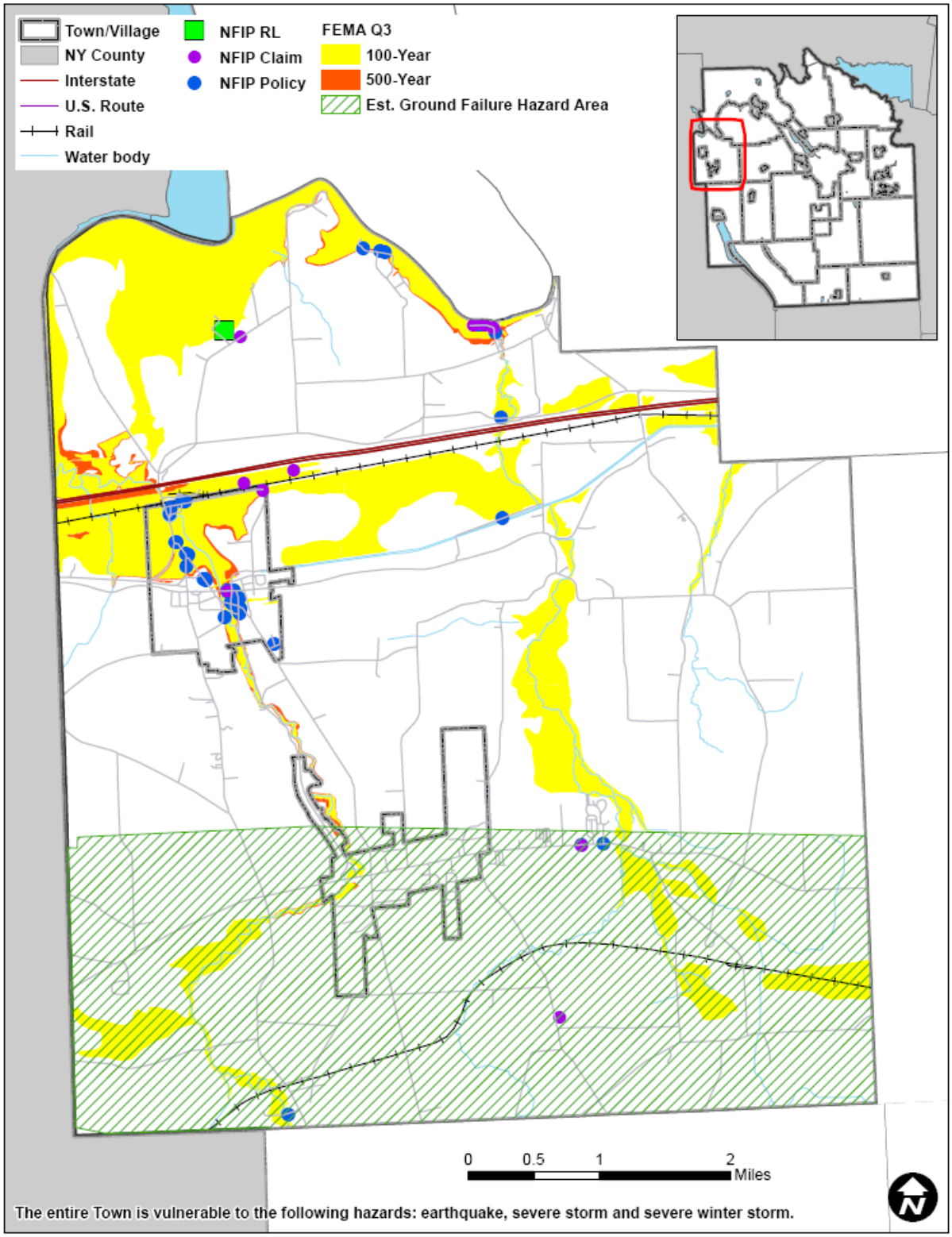
Prioritization of initiatives was based on parameters other than stated above: Not applicable.

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 Town of Elbridge to illustrate the probable areas impacted within the Town. 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 Town of Elbridge has significant exposure. The county maps are provided in the hazard profiles within Section 5.4, Volume I of this Plan.



Sources: FEMA Q3; FEMA Region II, 2008; HAZUS-MH MR3; NYSDPC, 2008
Notes: Est. = Estimated; NFIP = National Flood Insurance Program; RL = Repetitive Loss
The entire municipality is vulnerable to the following hazards: earthquake, severe storm, and severe winter storm.

K.) ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

No additional comments at this time.