

## 9.15 TOWN OF LOCKE

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

### A.) HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINT OF CONTACT

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
<a href="#">Name: Pete Compton, Highway Superintendent</a> <a href="#">Address P.O. Box 63 Locke, New York 13092</a> <a href="#">Phone Number: 315-730-8400</a> <a href="#">Fax Number:</a> <a href="#">Email address: lockehwy@yahoo.com</a>	<a href="#">Name: Jack Corcoran, Town Supervisor</a> <a href="#">Address P.O. Box 238 Locke, New York 13092</a> <a href="#">Phone Number: 315-497-3734</a> <a href="#">Fax Number:</a> <a href="#">Email address: .scorcor1@live.com</a>

### B.) PROFILE

#### Population

According to the 2010 U.S. Census, the estimated Town of Locke population was 1,951. The Town of Locke is one of the 23 towns in Cayuga County.

#### Location

The Town of Locke is on the southern border of Cayuga County, bordered by the towns of Genoa to the west, Venice to the northwest, Moravia to the north, Sempronius to the northeast, and Summerhill to the east; and by Tompkins County to the south.

#### Brief History

Locke was part of the Central New York Military Tract that had been set aside in 1782 by the State of New York as payment to Revolutionary War veterans. The first settlers arrived in 1790 to what was then the Town of Milton. In 1802, the Locke was established by splitting from Milton (now known as the Town of Genoa) and becoming an independent town. Locke underwent a few other changes in its early days – in 1817 in split to form the Town of Groton (now in Tompkins County), and in 1831 another division formed the Town of Summerhill (Storke, 1879).

#### Governing Body Format

Home rule is strong in New York State and thus, each town and village has its own governing body. Towns are made up of a Town Board and Supervisor. Along with town and village roads, any public water and sewer systems are operated by the local municipality, though they may cooperate with County departments. Each municipality has charge over its own planning and zoning and uses Cayuga County personnel as a resource (Cayuga County, 2010).

#### Growth/Development Trends

No major residential/commercial development or major infrastructure development are projected at this time for the next five (5) years in the municipality.

## C.) NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

Cayuga County has a history of natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 5 of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events affecting Cayuga County and its municipalities. Below is presented a summary of historical events to indicate the range and impact of natural hazard events in Cayuga County. Specific damages have been indicated if available from reference or local sources.

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	County Designated?	Date	Approximate Damage Assessment
Flood in Moravia			6/1/1905	Severely damaged Moravia business district
Severe Flooding along Cayuga Lake			4/1916	
Floods in Moravia & Locke			7/1/1935	Floods in Moravia & Locke
Tropical Storm Agnes	DR-338	Y – IA, PA	6/1972	Auburn's Mill Street dam washed out, Owasco Lake dam weakened, Cayuga Lake rises 1.25 feet higher than 1916 level
Gasoline tanker crash			4/10/1975	Resulting fire destroys 11 buildings in Locke
Hurricane Eloise /Severe Storm, Heavy Rain, Landslide/Flooding	DR-487	Yes - IA, PA	9/1975	Caused severe damage in Moravia and Locke
Flooding in Moravia and Locke			10/1981	"worse than Agnes or Eloise"
Blizzard followed by lake and river flooding in April	EM-3107	Yes - PA	3/17/1993	Blizzard followed by lake and river flooding in April
County-wide flooding	DR-1095	Yes - IA, PA	1/19/1996	1 death (MVA)
Street flooding in Moravia and Locke	DR-1148	No	11/1996	
Tornado(s) in Niles and Moravia	DR-1222 DR-1233	No	Summer 1998	
Labor Day storm.	DR-1244	Yes - IA, PA	9/1998	
USDA declared Drought (t40329).			8/1999	Genoa issues Emergency water restrictions
Road flooding in King Ferry		No	6/2000	(Fed. Declared disaster elsewhere).
Flood			5/2002	Road flooding in Union Springs and Meridian.
Ice storm	DR-1467	Yes - IA, PA	4/2003	3 deaths in Cayuga County.
NE blackout.	EM-3186	Yes - PA	8/23/2003	
Snow emergency declared	EM-3195	Yes - PA	1/2004	
Rain/Flooding	DR-1589	Yes - PA	4/2005	Flooding triggered by snow melt and rain.

Note: N/A = Not applicable

## D.) NATURAL HAZARD RISK/VULNERABILITY RISK RANKING

Hazard type	Estimate of Potential Dollar Losses to Structures Vulnerable to the Hazard <sup>a, c</sup>	Probability of Occurrence	Risk Ranking Score (Probability x Impact)	Hazard Ranking <sup>b</sup>
Flood	1% Annual Chance: \$611,042 0.2% Annual Chance: \$815,998	Frequent	33	High
Severe Storm	100-Year MRP: \$0 500-Year MRP: \$1,160 Annualized Loss: \$93	Frequent	18	Medium
Severe Winter Storm	1% of GBS: \$517,042 5% of GBS: \$2,585,208	Frequent	48	High
Transportation	Not available	Occasional	14	Low
Ground Failure	Karst Exposure \$0 Moderate Incidence \$0 Moderate Susceptibility \$0	Rare	6	Low

- a. Building damage ratio estimates based on FEMA 386-2 (August 2001)
- b. High = Total hazard priority risk ranking score of 30 and above  
Medium = Total hazard priority risk ranking of 15-29  
Low = Total hazard risk ranking below 15
- c. The valuation of general building stock and loss estimates was based on custom inventory for Cayuga County.
- d. Loss estimates for the severe storm and severe winter storm hazards are structural values only and do not include the value of contents.
- e. Loss estimates for the flood hazard represents both structure and contents.

**E.) CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT**

This section identifies the following capabilities of the local jurisdiction:

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

The town indicates that it has limited planning, regulatory, administrative, technical, fiscal, community resiliency, and community political capability; with a moderately willing political capability to enact policies or programs to reduce hazard vulnerabilities in the community.

## E.1) Legal and Regulatory Capability

Regulatory Tools (Codes, Ordinances., Plans)	Do you have this? (Y or N)	Enforcement Authority	Code Citation (Section, Paragraph, Page Number, Date of adoption)
1) Building Code	Y	Fred Delaney, Code Enforcement Officer	Local Law #1 1992: Providing for Administration and Enforcement of NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code.
2) Zoning Ordinance	N	Local	
3) Subdivision Ordinance	Y	Planning Board Secretary, Brenda McLean	Local Law #6 1995 Minor Subdivision Law Major Subdivision Law 2001
4) NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Y	Fred Delaney, Code Enforcement Officer, Floodplain Administrator	2007
4a) Cumulative Substantial Damages	N		
4b) Freeboard	N		
5) Growth Management	N		
6) Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	Y	Fred Delaney, Code Enforcement Officer, Floodplain Administrator	2007
7) Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance	N		
8) Comprehensive Plan / Master Plan/ General Plan	N		
9) Capital Improvements Plan	N		
10) Site Plan Review Requirements	N		
11) Open Space Plan	N		
12) Stream Corridor Management Plan	N		
13) Watershed Management or Protection Plan	N		
14) Economic Development Plan	N		
15) Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	N		

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Regulatory Tools (Codes, Ordinances., Plans)	Do you have this? (Y or N)	Enforcement Authority	Code Citation (Section, Paragraph, Page Number, Date of adoption)
16) Emergency Response Plan	N		
17) Post Disaster Recovery Plan	N		
18) Post Disaster Recovery Ordinance	N		
19) Real Estate Disclosure Requirement	Y	State	State Requirement
20) Other [Special Purpose Ordinances (i.e., critical or sensitive areas)]	Y	Natalie Hingston, Town Water Collector	Local Law #2 1992: Providing for the protection of local water supply of the Town of Locke.

## 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		
2) Engineer(s) or Professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure		
3) Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards		
4) NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Y	Fred Delaney, Code Enforcement Officer
5) Surveyor(s)		
6) Personnel skilled or trained in "GIS" applications		
7) Scientist familiar with natural hazards		
8) Emergency Manager		
9) Grant Writer(s)		
10) Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis		

## 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	Don't Know
4) User fees for water, sewer, gas or electric service	Don't Know
5) Impact Fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Don't Know
6) Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Don't Know
7) Incur debt through special tax bonds	Don't Know
8) Incur debt through private activity bonds	Don't Know
9) Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	Don't Know
10) State mitigation grant programs (e.g. NYSDEC, NYCDEP)	Don't Know
11) Other	

#### E.4) Community Classifications

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

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. MITIGATION STRATEGY

### F.1) Past Mitigation Actions/Status

The town has incorporated the following actions into its planning and land use mechanisms:

- After the 1996 floods, Cayuga County installed hazard mitigation measures at three sites in Locke. These included rip rap to protect Route 38 near mineral springs, a berm to keep Hemlock Creek in its channel just upstream of Route 38, and debris catching basins on Pine Hollow Creek along Route 90.

### F.2) Hazard Vulnerabilities Identified

The Town has identified the following vulnerability areas:

- Town Hall and Fire Department share a building that is very close the floodplain.
- The central portion of the Hamlet is vulnerable to flood damage.
- Private bridges along the Owasco Inlet, Hemlock Creek and Pine Hollow Creek are all prone to debris jams and subsequent flood damage.
- Mobile home park along Hemlock Creek could become isolated during flooding events.

The Cayuga County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) has identified the following vulnerabilities for the Town of Locke, and has proposed hazard mitigation initiatives corresponding to these vulnerabilities, as shown in Section F.3 of this annex:

- The Owasco Lake Inlet has been evaluated for flooding and erosion concerns. Stream bank erosion, channel deposition and woody debris have been identified as primary concerns along the stretch.

## NFIP Summary

Municipality	# Policies (1)	# Claims (Losses) (1)	Total Loss Payments (2)	# Rep. Loss Prop. (1)	# Severe Rep. Loss Prop. (1)	# Polices in 100-year Boundary (3)	# Polices in 500-Boundary (3)	# Policies Outside the 500-year Flood Hazard (3)
Locke (T)	20	5	\$10,707	0	0	15	0	5

Source:

- (1) Policies, claims, repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss statistics provided by FEMA Region 2, in June 2012 using the "Comm\_Name". These statistics are current as of June, 2012. Please note the total number of repetitive loss properties includes the severe repetitive loss properties.
- (2) Total building and content losses from the claims file provided by FEMA Region 2 (current as of June, 2012).
- (3) The policy locations used are based on the latitude and longitude provided by FEMA Region 2.

It is estimated that in the Town of Locke, 159 residents live within the 1% annual chance flood area (NFIP Special Flood Hazard Area). Of the municipality's total land area, 3.1% is located within the 1% annual chance flood area. \$7,142,700 (8.8%) of the municipality's general building stock replacement cost value (structure and contents) is located within the 1% annual chance flood area. There are 20 NFIP policies in the community and there are 15 policies located within the 1% annual chance flood area. FEMA has identified 0 Repetitive Loss (RL) including 0 Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) properties in the municipality.

HAZUS-MH estimates that for a 1% annual chance flood, \$611,042 (0.8%) of the municipality's general building stock replacement cost value (structure and contents) will be damaged and 114 tons of debris could be generated. HAZUS-MH estimates no damage or loss of use to critical facilities in the community as a result of a 1% annual chance flood event. In some cases, a facility may be located in the DFIRM flood hazard boundary; however HAZUS did not calculate potential loss. This may be because the depth of flooding does not amount to any damages to the structure according to the depth damage function used in HAZUS for that facility type.

Please refer to the Hazard Profiles for additional vulnerability information relevant to this jurisdiction.

## F.3) PROPOSED HAZARD MITIGATION INITIATIVES

Note some of the identified mitigation initiatives in Table F 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.

Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals and Objectives Met	Lead and Support Agencies	Estimated Benefits	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Priority	Mitigation Category
LK-1	Determine if the Town Hall needs flood proofing and install.	Existing	Flood	1-1 1-5	Municipality	Medium	Low	Municipal budget, grants	Short	High	PP
LK-2	Create a debris management plan which includes private bridges.	New and Existing	Flood	1-5 1-6	Municipality with support from County	Medium	Low	Municipal Budget	Short	High	NR
LK-3	Install early warning system.	N/A	Flood	2-2 3-3 3-5	Municipality with support from County	High	Medium	Municipal budget, grants	Long term DOF	Medium	PE
LK-4	Installation of backup generator at Town Hall/ Fire Department	Existing	All	1-1 3-3	Municipal Emergency Services	High	Medium	Municipal budget, grants	Short Term DOF	High	ES
LK-5	Support creation and implementation of zoning code.	New and Existing	All	1-6 1-7	Municipality	High	Low	Municipal budget	Short	Medium	PP
LK-6	Support installation of internet in the Town.	N/A	All	2-1 2-2 2-3 2-4 2-5	Municipality	High	High	Federal, State, County Grants, Municipal Budget	Short Term DOF	Medium	PE
LK-7	The Cayuga SWCD proposes to complete bank stabilization, gravel bar removal and/or reshaping and clearing/snagging of debris jams from the channel of the Owasco Lake Inlet. Protecting the banks from erosion and removing excess gravel and debris from the watercourse will allow the main flow of the water to remain in the channel. Areas where improvements can be made to enhance the streams' ability to reach its' floodplain will also be investigated and	Existing	Flood	4-1 4-2 4-3 4-4	Cayuga SWCD; NYSDEC; USACE;	High	High	HMA Grants, State, County, local funding	Long Term DOF	Medium	NR

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Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals and Objectives Met	Lead and Support Agencies	Estimated Benefits	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Priority	Mitigation Category
	potential projects proposed. Significant losses to valuable agricultural land, forestland and property would be mitigated. The reduction of soil loss would also be beneficial for the water quality of Owasco Lake as a result of the reduction of nutrient rich soil particles entering the Lake.										
LK-8	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Provide and maintain links to the HMP website, and regularly post notices on Cayuga County/municipal homepage(s) referencing the HMP webpages.</li> <li>□ Prepare and distribute informational letters to flood vulnerable property owners and neighborhood associations, explaining the availability of mitigation grant funding to mitigate their properties, and instructing them on how they can learn more and implement mitigation.</li> <li>□ Use email notification systems and newsletters to better educate the public on flood insurance, the availability of mitigation grant funding, and personal natural hazard risk reduction measures.</li> </ul>	N/A	All Hazards	2-1 2-2 2-3 2-4 2-5	Municipality with support from Planning Partners, County Planning, NYSOEM, FEMA	Medium	Medium	Municipal Budget, HMA programs with local or county match	Short Term	High	PE



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Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals and Objectives Met	Lead and Support Agencies	Estimated Benefits	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Priority	Mitigation Category
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work with neighborhood associations, civic and business groups to disseminate information on flood insurance and the availability of mitigation grant funding.</li> </ul>										
LK-9	Incorporate ordinances and/or zoning restrictions to control and mitigate future development in hazard areas, specifically as identified in Sections I and L.	N/A	All Hazards	1-6 4-3	Municipality with support from County, NYSOEM and FEMA	Medium	Medium	Municipal Budget	Short	Medium	PR
LK-10	Improve communication systems.	N/A	All Hazards	3-3 3-7	Municipality with support from County, NYSOEM and FEMA	Medium	Medium	Municipal Budget	Short	Medium	ES PR
LK-11	<p>Develop programs/procedures to capture and archive loss data from events. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Record location and length of roadway closures;</li> <li>Develop a database of residential and commercial property damage, including permit history for such repairs;</li> <li>High water marks, perhaps painting phone poles with high water marks and or regulatory Base Flood Elevations (BFEs).</li> </ul>	N/A	All Hazards	1-3 1-4	Municipality with support from County, NYSOEM and FEMA	Medium	Medium	Municipal Budget	Short	Medium	PR
LK-12	Obtain and install backup power sources at critical facilities.	N/A	All Hazards	3-3 3-5	Municipality with support from County, NYSOEM and FEMA	Medium	Medium	Municipal Budget	Short	Medium	ES
LK-13	Participate in local, county and/or state level projects and programs to develop improved structure and facility inventories and hazard	N/A	All Hazards	1-1 1-3 1-4	Hazard Mitigation Plan Coordinator	Medium-High	Medium-High	FEMA Mitigation Grant Programs with local match	Long Term DOF	Medium	PR



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Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals and Objectives Met	Lead and Support Agencies	Estimated Benefits	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Priority	Mitigation Category
	datasets to support enhanced risk assessment efforts.										
LK-14	Support ongoing updates of Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans	New and Existing	All Hazards	1-6	Municipality with support from County Emergency Management	Low	Low	Municipal Budget	On-going	High	PR
LK-15	Create/Enhance/Maintain Mutual Aid agreements with neighboring communities for continuity of operations	N/A	All Hazards	3-2 3-5 3-6 3-7	Municipality with support from County, NYSOEM, FEMA and surrounding communities	Medium	Low	Municipal Budget	Short Term	High	PR, ES
LK-16	Identify and develop agreements with entities that can provide support with FEMA/SOEM paperwork after disasters; qualified damage assessment personnel – Improve post-disaster capabilities – damage assessment; FEMA/SOEM paperwork compilation, submissions, record-keeping	N/A	All Hazards	3-7	Municipality with support from County, NYSOEM and FEMA	Medium	Medium	Municipal Budget	Short Term	Medium	PR, ES
LK-17	Work with regional agencies (i.e. County and NYSOEM) to help develop damage assessment capabilities at the local level through such things as training programs, certification of qualified individuals (e.g. code officials, floodplain managers, engineers).	N/A	All Hazards	3-6 3-7	Municipality with support from County, NYSOEM and FEMA	Medium	Medium	Municipal Budget, FEMA HMA and HLS grant programs	Short-Long Term DOF	Medium	PR
LK-18	Continue to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan, as defined in Section 7.0	New and Existing	All Hazards	3-1 3-5	Municipality with support from Planning Partners, County Planning, NYSOEM, FEMA	High	Low – High (for 5 year update)	Municipal Budget, FEMA planning grants	On-going	High	PR
LK-19	Purchase, relocate, or elevate structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect	Existing	Flood, Severe Storm	1-2 4-2	Municipality (via Municipal Engineer/NFIP)	High	High	FEMA Mitigation Grants	Long Term DOF	Medium	PP



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Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals and Objectives Met	Lead and Support Agencies	Estimated Benefits	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Priority	Mitigation Category
	structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss property as priority.  Phase 1: Identify appropriate candidates based on cost-effectiveness.  Phase 2: Where determined to be a viable option, work with property owners toward implementation of the determined action based on available funding from FEMA and local match availability				Floodplain Administrator) with support from County Planning, NYSOEM, FEMA						
LK-20	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, continue to meet and/or exceed the minimum NFIP standards and criteria through the following NFIP-related continued compliance actions identified as Initiatives below.	N/A	Flood, Severe Storm	1-4 1-6 1-7 4-3	Municipality (via Municipal Engineer/NFIP Floodplain Administrator) with support from NYSOEM, FEMA	High	Low-Medium	Municipal Budget	Ongoing	High	PR, PE
LK-21	Obtain and archive elevation certificates	N/A	Flood, Severe Storm	1-4 1-6	NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Medium	Low	Municipal Budget	On-going	High	PR
LK-22	Promote the participation of Floodplain Administrators within the planning process and other activities.	N/A	Flood	1-4 1-7	Municipality with support from County, NYSOEM and FEMA	Medium	Medium	Municipal Budget	Short	Medium	PR
LK-23	Implement permit fee waivers for installation of backup power for private property.	N/A	Severe Storm	2-4 2-5	Municipal Council	Medium	Low	Municipal Budget	Short	H	PR
LK-24	Provide public education and	N/A	Severe Storm	2-1	Municipal Clerk	Medium	Low	Municipal	Short	H	PR



Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals and Objectives Met	Lead and Support Agencies	Estimated Benefits	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Priority	Mitigation Category
	outreach on proper installation and/or use of backup power			2-2				Budget			

Notes:

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

**Acronyms and Abbreviations:**

ARC	American Red Cross
DPW	Department of Public Works
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HMA	Hazard Mitigation Assistance
HMP	Hazard Mitigation Proposal
N/A	Not applicable
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NYSOEM	New York State Office of Emergency Management
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
SWCD	Cayuga County Soil and Water Conservation District
USACE	U.S Army Corp of Engineers
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

**Costs:**

Where actual project costs have been reasonably estimated:

Low = < \$10,000

Medium = \$10,000 to \$100,000

High = > \$100,000

Where actual project costs cannot reasonably be established at this time:

Low = Possible to fund under existing budget. Project is part of, or can be part of an existing on-going program.

Medium = Could budget for under existing work-plan, but would require a reapportionment of the budget or a budget amendment, or the cost of the project would have to be spread over multiple years.

High = Would require an increase in revenue via an alternative source (i.e., bonds, grants, fee increases) to implement. Existing funding levels are not adequate to cover the costs of the proposed project.

**Benefits:**

Where possible, an estimate of project benefits (per FEMA’s benefit calculation methodology) has been evaluated against the project costs, and is presented as:

Low = < \$10,000

Medium = \$10,000 to \$100,000

High = > \$100,000

Where numerical project benefits cannot reasonably be established at this time:

Low = Long term benefits of the project are difficult to quantify in the short term.

Medium = Project will have a long-term impact on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property, or project will provide an immediate reduction in the risk exposure to property.

High = Project will have an immediate impact on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property.



**Potential FEMA HMA Funding Sources:**

PDM = Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program

FMA = Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program

RFC = Repetitive Flood Claims Grant Program

SRL = Severe Repetitive Loss Grant Program

HMGP = Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

**Timeline:**

Short = 1 to 5 years. Long Term= 5 years or greater. OG = On-going program.

DOF = Depending on funding.

**Notes (for Mitigation Type):**

1. PR=Prevention: Government, administrative or regulatory actions or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built Examples of these are acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.
2. PP= Property Protection: These actions also 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 planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.
3. PE=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. NR=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. SP=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.
6. ES=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.

## G.) 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)
LK-1	2	M	L	Y	Y	N	H
LK-2	2	M	L	Y	Y	Y	H
LK-3	3	H	M	Y	Y	N	M
LK-4	2	H	M	Y	Y	N	H
LK-5	2	H	L	Y	Y	Y	M
LK-6	4	H	H	Y	Y	N	M
LK-7	4	H	H	Y	Y	N	M
LK-8	5	M	M	Y	Y	N	H
LK-9	2	M	M	Y	Y	Y	M
LK-10	2	M	M	Y	Y	Y	M
LK-11	2	M	M	Y	Y	Y	M
LK-12	2	M	M	Y	Y	Y	M
LK-13	3	M	M	Y	Y	N	M
LK-14	1	L	L	Y	N	Y	H
LK-15	4	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
LK-16	1	M	M	Y	N	Y	M
LK-17	2	M	M	Y	Y	N	M
LK-18	2	H	L	Y	Y	N	H
LK-19	2	H	H	Y	Y	N	M
LK-20	4	H	L	Y	N	Y	H
LK-21	2	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
LK-22	2	M	M	Y	N	Y	M
LK-23	2	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
LK-24	2	M	L	Y	N	Y	H

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

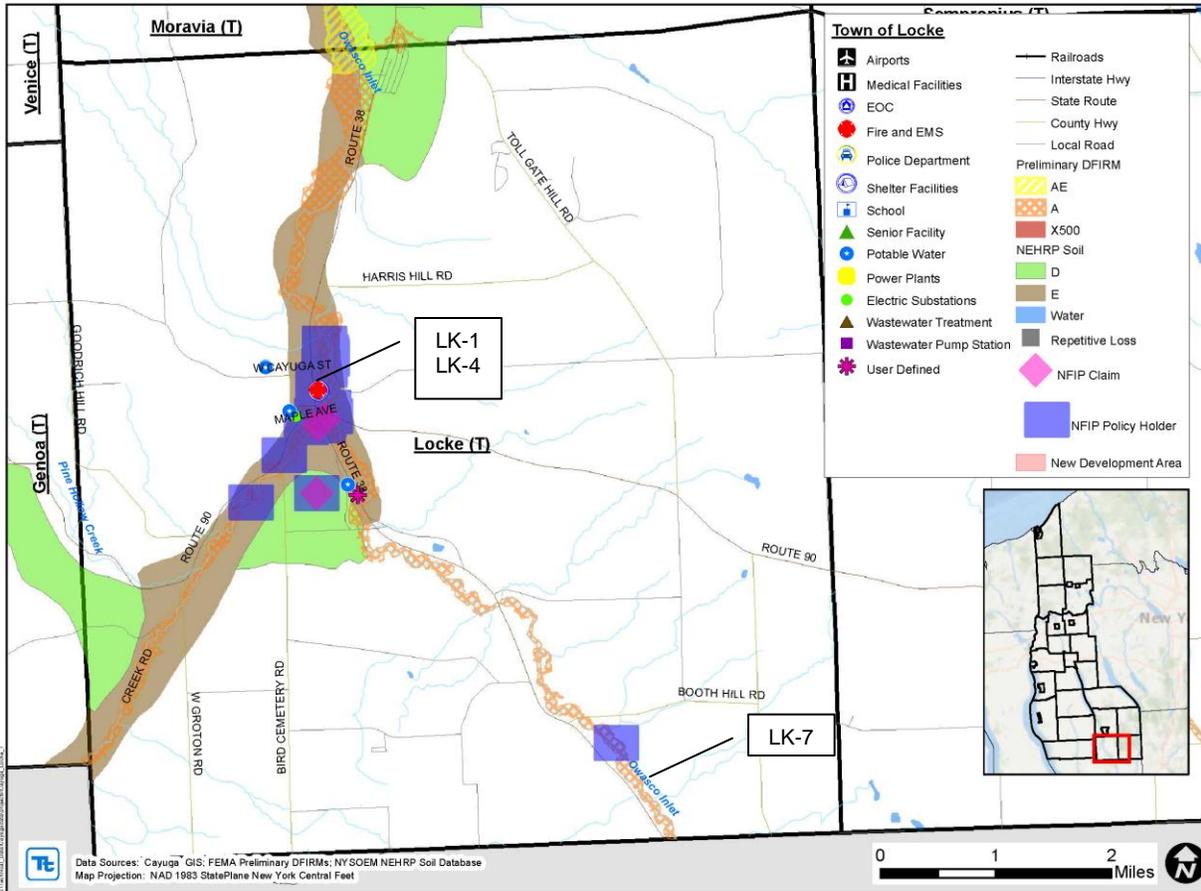
Prioritization of initiatives was based on parameters other than stated above: Not applicable.

**H.) FUTURE NEEDS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND RISK/VULNERABILITY**

No information at this time.

**I.) HAZARD AREA EXTENT AND LOCATION**

A hazard area extent and location map has been generated for the jurisdiction to illustrate the probable areas impacted within the municipality and is provided on the next page. This map 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 jurisdiction has significant exposure. The Planning Area maps are provided in the hazard profiles within Section 5.4, Volume I of this Plan.



J.) ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

No additional comments at this time.

**K.) NFIP ADMINISTRATOR INPUT****1. Planning and Regulatory**

The Town of Locke joined the NFIP on 05/31/74, and is currently an active member of the NFIP. Flood Insurance Rate Maps have been in effect for the community since 8/2/2007. The Town of Locke is proactive in floodplain management with ordinances meeting minimum requirements, including the 2007 local law for flood damage prevention.

The Town of Locke has not completed Community Assistance Visits (CAV). As of June, 2013, there is no need for a CAV. The Town of Locke has no outstanding compliance issues.

**2. Administrative and Technical Staff**

The Town of Locke has identified personnel to manage and uphold the Town of Locke's compliance with the NFIP. Dedicated staff include: Fred Delaney, Code Enforcement Official. This staff member completes numerous tasks in order for the Town of Locke to be in compliance of NFIP standards.

**3. Financial**

As of 7/8/13 there are 20 policies enforced within the Town of Locke. Of the 20 insurance policies, 15 are within the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA), and 5 are located outside the SFHA. As of 7/8/13 there have been zero repetitive loss properties and zero severe repetitive loss properties within the Town of Locke.

**4. Educational**

The Town of Locke does not conduct educational and/or outreach activities related to the NFIP.

**5. Actions to Strengthen the Program**

The Town of Locke has not taken steps to strengthen the NFIP program and its administration.

## L.) STATUS OF EXISTING PLANNING MECHANISMS

Status of Incorporation of Mitigation Planning into Existing and Future Planning Mechanisms		
Planning Mechanisms	Has Been Utilized	Will Be Utilized
<b>Operating Budget</b> When constructing upcoming budgets, hazard mitigation actions will be funded as budget allows. Construction projects will be evaluated to see if they meet the hazard mitigation goals and objectives.		Y
<b>Capital Improvement Budget</b> When constructing upcoming budgets, hazard mitigation actions will be funded as budget allows. Construction projects will be evaluated to see if they meet the hazard mitigation goals and objectives.		Y
<b>Human Resource Manual</b> Employee job descriptions may contain hazard mitigation actions.		Y
<b>Building and Zoning Ordinances</b> Prior to land use, zoning changes, or development permitting, the municipality will review the hazard mitigation plan and other hazard analyses to ensure consistent and compatible land use.		Y
<b>Comprehensive Land Use Plan</b> When applicable, the municipality will incorporate hazard mitigation actions in the development and extent of the regulations.		Y
<b>Grant Applications</b> Data and maps will be used as supporting documentation in grant applications.		Y
<b>Municipal Ordinances</b> When updating municipal ordinances, hazard mitigation will be a priority.		Y
<b>Fire Plan</b> The Hazard Mitigation Plan will be used as a resource for the development of future Fire Plans.		Y
<b>Capital Improvement Planning</b> The municipality will establish a protocol to review current and future projects for hazard vulnerability. The municipality will incorporate hazard-resistant construction standards into the design and location of projects.		Y
<b>Day-to-Day Operations</b> The municipality will incorporate hazard mitigation actions in daily operations and all projects.		Y
<b>Local School Service Projects</b> The municipality will work closely with the local school district and assist with community service projects for the service organizations. Several of the municipality's hazard mitigation actions can be implemented as a joint project with the school district.		Y
<b>Municipal Budget</b> Adopted annually, the municipality will look at mitigation actions when allocating funding.		Y
<b>Economic Development</b> The local economic development group will take into account information regarding identified hazard areas when assisting new businesses in finding a location.		Y