

9.24 TOWN OF SCIPIO

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

A.) HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINT OF CONTACT

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name: Mark Chamberlain Highway Supervisor Address: PO Box 71, Scipio Center, NY 13147 Phone Number: 315-364-8719 Fax Number: 315-364-6802 Email address: scipiotown@gmail.com	Name: Keith Batman, Town Supervisor Address: PO Box 71, Scipio Center, NY 13147 Phone Number: 315-364-5740 Fax Number: 315-364-6802 Email address: scipiotown@gmail.com

B.) PROFILE

Population

According to the 2010 U.S. Census, the estimated Town of Scipio population was 1,713. The Town of Scipio is one of the 23 towns in Cayuga County.

Location

The Town of Scipio is located in south-central Cayuga County, sharing its eastern town line with the shores of Owasco Lake. It is bordered by the towns of Fleming to the north, Venice to the south, Ledyard to the southwest, and Springport to the northwest.

Brief History

Like many other towns in Cayuga County, Scipio was formed on land once reserved as part of the Central New York Military Tract, used to compensate veterans of the Revolutionary War. The first non-native settlements were made in the area around 1790. The town of Scipio was formed in 1794, named after the Roman General Scipio Africanus. The original town boundaries originally included the land areas of present-day towns of Sempronius, a part of Marcellus, Onondaga County, Ledyard, Venice, and part of Springport, all of which were separated between 1799 and 1823 (Town of Scipio, Date Unknown).

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 the County personnel as a resource (Cayuga County, 2010).

Growth/Development Trends

The jurisdiction noted that there is no major residential/commercial development or major infrastructure development that has been identified for the next five (5) years in the municipality.

SECTION 9.24: TOWN OF SCIPIO

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

Note: See Section I: Hazard Area Extent and Location for new development location information.



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 the County and its municipalities. Below is presented a summary of historical events to indicate the range and impact of natural hazard events in the 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
Steamship Frontenac fire south of Union Springs			6/27/1907	8 deaths
Severe Flooding along Cayuga Lake			4/1916	
Spanish Influenza			1918 — 1919	nearly 100 deaths in Cayuga County
Riots at Auburn Prison			1929	11 deaths, 3 firefighters injured
Hislops fire in Auburn			12/1931	Destroyed a block of downtown, 1 firefighter killed
Floods in Moravia & Locke			7/1/1935	Floods in Moravia & Locke
Gasoline leak & explosion in Auburn			3/30/1960	Killed 5 including 3 firefighters
Gasoline spill in Auburn			9/ 1960	17,000 gallon gasoline spill at Drake Oil
Gasoline spill			5/1966	8,500 gallon gasoline spill at Sinclair bulk terminal in Auburn
Dutch Elm Disease			1960's	Kills thousands of trees in City and Villages
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
High Winds/Wave Action/Flooding	DR-367	Yes - IA, PA	3/21/1973	
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
10,000 gallon gasoline spill at Agway in Auburn			9/11/1977	
Ice Jam in Port Byron			2/1979	Evacuated homes and closes schools

SECTION 9.24: TOWN OF SCIPIO

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	County Designated?	Date	Approximate Damage Assessment
Flooding in Moravia and Locke			10/1981	"worse than Agnes or Eloise"
Radiation incident at Austeel (dental scrap)			1980's	
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
Dunn & McCarthy fire in Auburn.			11/1993	
Ice jam flooding in Port Byron			1/ 1994	Evacuated homes and closes schools.
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.
Landslide along Seneca River near Cross Lake in Town of Cato.			2/2003	
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.
Severe Storms and Flooding	DR 1650	No	June 26 2006 — July 1, 2006	
Severe Storms and Flooding	DR 1670	No	November 16-17, 2006	
April Nor'easter	DR 1692	No	April 18, 2007	
Severe Storms and Flooding	DR 1710	No	June 19, 2007	
Severe Storms and Flooding	DR 1857	No	August 9, 2009	
Severe Storms and Flooding	DR 1993	No	April 26, 2011— May 8, 2011	
Severe Storms and Flooding	EM 3328	No	August 26, 2011	



SECTION 9.24: TOWN OF SCIPIO

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	County Designated?	Date	Approximate Damage Assessment
Hurricane Irene	DR 4020	No	August 26, 2011— September 5, 2011	
Severe Storms, Flooding, Tornadoes, and Straightline Winds	EM 3341	No	September 7-8, 2011	
Remnants of Tropical Storm Ilee	DR 4031	No	September 7-11, 2011	

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 ^{a, c}	Probability of Occurrence	Risk Ranking Score (Probability x Impact)	Hazard Ranking ^b
Flood	1% Annual Chance: \$92,682 0.2% Annual Chance: \$171,176	Frequent	18	Medium
Severe Storm	100-Year MRP: \$0 500-Year MRP: \$865 Annualized Loss: \$150	Frequent	18	Medium
Severe Winter Storm	1% of GBS: \$708,392 5% of GBS: \$3,541,962	Frequent	48	High
Transportation	Not available	Rare	6	Low
Ground Failure	Karst Exposure \$0 Moderate Incidence \$293,298 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, a high community resiliency and a moderate community political capability; with a very 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	Code Enforcement Officer	NY Codes, 1/3/88
2) Zoning Ordinance	Y	Town of Scipio	Zoning Laws, 1/1/90
3) Subdivision Ordinance	Y	Town of Scipio	Zoning Laws, 1/1/90
4) NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Y	Code Enforcement Officer	Federal Flood Plan, 2/12/89
4a) Cumulative Substantial Damages			
4b) Freeboard			
5) Growth Management			
6) Floodplain Management / Basin Plan			
7) Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance			
8) Comprehensive Plan / Master Plan/ General Plan	Y	Local	1/01
9) Capital Improvements Plan			
10) Site Plan Review Requirements			
11) Open Space Plan			
12) Stream Corridor Management Plan			
13) Watershed Management or Protection Plan			
14) Economic Development Plan			
15) Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan			
16) Emergency Response Plan			
17) Post Disaster Recovery Plan			
18) Post Disaster Recovery Ordinance			
19) Real Estate Disclosure Requirement		State	State Requirement
20) Other [Special Purpose Ordinances : Equipment Purchase Plan	Y	Local or County	2010

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	N	
2) Engineer(s) or Professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Y	Code Enforcement Officer
3) Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	N	
4) NFIP Floodplain Administrator		
5) Surveyor(s)	N	
6) Personnel skilled or trained in "GIS" applications	N	
7) Scientist familiar with natural hazards	N	
8) Emergency Manager	N	
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	Don't Know
6) Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
7) Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
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)		
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)		
Public Protection		
Storm Ready		
Firewise		

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:

- Monitoring of closed landfill; and
- Planning to rewrite town zoning, land use, and related codes in 2013.

F.2) Hazard Vulnerabilities Identified

The jurisdiction did not identify any hazard problems and problem areas within the community.

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

- Crane Brook, a tributary that flows to the Seneca River, has been identified as having erosion issues. After heavy rainfall events, the swell of the stream erodes the banks and causes

significant damage. As the banks deteriorate, cropland and other property is lost. The predominant land use adjacent to the watercourse is agriculture and residential. Streambank erosion is a primary concern, particularly during heavy rain events or during the spring melt.

- Great Gully Creek, a watercourse that flows to Cayuga Lake, has steeply sloped banks and runs through residential and agricultural areas. . After heavy rainfall events, the swell of the stream erodes the banks and causes significant damage. As the banks deteriorate, cropland is lost and property along the creek is endangered. Streambank erosion is a primary concern, particularly during heavy rain events or during the spring melt.
- Owasco Lake is a major Finger Lake located entirely within Cayuga County. It supplies drinking water to the City of Auburn and several towns within the county. Lake levels are controlled by the City of Auburn, however, in the event of a major storm, water levels could rise above normal stages and threaten lakeshore properties and homes. This could also head to contamination of the drinking water supply, as pollutants could overwhelm the water filtration plant's capabilities. Land use in the area includes residential areas and agriculture. Recreation areas, steep slopes and certain beaches on parts of the lake may require stabilization. The Cayuga County SWCD has worked on many such projects on the lake in the past, as well as dredging in areas that have received heavy siltation.
- Big Salmon Creek, Little Salmon Creek and their tributaries have been evaluated for flooding and erosion concerns. Streambank erosion 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)
Scipio (T)	5	1	\$6,596	0	0	0	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.
- (4) Town officials report that there are 3 policies in the 100-year boundary as of the date of publication.

It is estimated that in the Town of Scipio, 7 residents live within the 1% annual chance flood area (NFIP Special Flood Hazard Area). Of the municipality's total land area, 7% is located within the 1% annual chance flood area. \$288,644 (0.2%) of the municipality's general building stock replacement cost value (structure and contents) is located within the 1% annual chance flood area. There are 5 NFIP policies in the community. While there are 0 policies located within the 1% annual chance flood area, there are only policies issues to property owners in 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, \$92,682 (0.1%) of the municipality's general building stock replacement cost value (structure and contents) will be damaged and 68 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
SC-1	Monitoring of closed landfill	N/A	All	1-1	Town	Low	Low	Town	Ongoing	Medium	PP
SC-2	Rewrite town zoning, land use, and related codes in 2013.	New and Existing	All	1-1 1-6 1-9	Town	High	Medium	Town	Short Term	High	PP
SC-3	The Cayuga SWCD proposes to complete bank stabilization as needed along the Crane Brook watercourse. 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. Enhancement of the floodplain will also lead to a reduction of damage during a major storm event. Significant losses to valuable agricultural land, forestland and property would be mitigated.	Existing	Flood	4-1 4-2 4-3 4-4	Cayuga SWCD; NYSDEC; USACE;	High	High	HMA grants, State, County, local funding	Short Term DOF	Medium	NR
SC-4	The Cayuga SWCD proposes to complete bank stabilization along a few reaches of the Great Gully Creek watercourse. 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. Significant losses to valuable agricultural land, forestland and property would be mitigated. The reduction of soil loss would	Existing	Flood	4-1 4-2 4-3 4-4	Cayuga SWCD; NYSDEC; USACE;	High	High	HMA grants, State, County, local funding	On-going DOF	Medium	NR

SECTION 9.24: TOWN OF SCIPIO

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
	also be beneficial for the water quality of Cayuga Lake as a result of the reduction of nutrient rich soil particles entering the Lake.										
SC-5	The Cayuga SWCD proposes to complete bank stabilization along the Owasco Lake lakeshore and throughout the immediate unnamed smaller tributaries that flow into the lake. as needed. 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.	Existing	Flood	4-1 4-2 4-3 4-4	Cayuga SWCD; NYSDEC; USACE;	High	High	HMA grants, State, County, local funding	On-going DOF	Medium	NR
SC-6	The Cayuga SWCD proposes to complete bank stabilization and clearing/snagging of debris jams from the channels of the Big Salmon Creek, Little Salmon Creek and their tributaries. 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 potential projects proposed. Significant losses to valuable agricultural land, forestland and property would be mitigated. The reduction of soil loss would	Existing	Flood	4-1 4-2 4-3 4-4	Cayuga SWCD; NYSDEC; USACE;	High	High	HMA grants, State, County, local funding	On-going DOF	Medium	NR



SECTION 9.24: TOWN OF SCIPIO

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
	also be beneficial for the water quality of Cayuga Lake as a result of the reduction of nutrient rich soil particles entering the Lake.										
SC-7	<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"> • Provide and maintain links to the HMP website, and regularly post notices on the County/municipal homepage(s) referencing the 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 email notification systems and newsletters to better educate the public on flood insurance, the availability of mitigation grant funding, and personal natural hazard risk 	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



SECTION 9.24: TOWN OF SCIPIO

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
	<p>reduction measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with neighborhood associations, civic and business groups to disseminate information on flood insurance and the availability of mitigation grant funding. 										
SC-8	Incorporate ordinances and/or zoning restrictions to control and mitigate future development in hazard areas, specifically as identified in Section I.	N/A	All Hazards	1-6 4-3	Municipality with support from County, NYSOEM and FEMA	Medium	Medium	Municipal Budget	Short	Medium	PR
SC-9	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
SC-10	<p>Develop programs/procedures to capture and archive loss data from events. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record location and length of roadway closures; Develop a database of residential and commercial property damage, including permit history for such repairs; High water marks, perhaps painting phone poles with high water marks and or regulatory Base Flood Elevations (BFEs). 	N/A	All Hazards	1-3 1-4	Municipality with support from County, NYSOEM and FEMA	Medium	Medium	Municipal Budget	Short	Medium	PR
SC-11	Obtain and install backup power sources at critical facilities.	N/A	All Hazards	3-3 3-5	Municipality with support from County,	Medium	Medium	Municipal Budget	Short	Medium	ES



SECTION 9.24: TOWN OF SCIPIO

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
					NYSOEM and FEMA						
SC-12	<p>Participate in local, 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the performance of enhanced risk and vulnerability assessments for hazards of concern. • Support state, county and local planning efforts including mitigation (including updates to the State HMP), comprehensive emergency management, debris management, and land use. <p>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")</p>	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



SECTION 9.24: TOWN OF SCIOPI

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
	methodologies). It is recognized that these programs will need to be initiated and supported at the County and/or State level, and will require training, tools and funding provided at the county, state and/or federal level.										
SC-13	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
SC-14	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
SC-15	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
SC-16	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
SC-17	Continue to support the implementation, monitoring,	New and Existing	All Hazards	3-1 3-5	Municipality with support	High	Low – High (for 5 year update)	Municipal Budget,	On-going	High	PR



SECTION 9.24: TOWN OF SCIPIO

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
	maintenance, and updating of this Plan, as defined in Section 7.0				from Planning Partners, County Planning, NYSOEM, FEMA			FEMA planning grants			
SC-18	<p>Purchase, relocate, or elevate structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss property as priority.</p> <p>Phase 1: Identify appropriate candidates based on cost-effectiveness.</p> <p>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</p>	Existing	Flood, Severe Storm	1-2 4-2	Municipality (via Municipal Engineer/NFIP Floodplain Administrator) with support from County Planning, NYSOEM, FEMA	High	High	FEMA Mitigation Grants	Long Term DOF	Medium	PP
SC-19	<p>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.</p> <p>Further, continue to meet and/or exceed the minimum NFIP standards and criteria through the following NFIP-</p>	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



SECTION 9.24: TOWN OF SCIPIO

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	related continued compliance actions identified as Initiatives below.										
SC-20	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
SC-21	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
SC-22	Enhance the County/community resilience to severe storms (incl. severe winter storms) by joining the NOAA "Storm Ready" program and supporting communities in joining the program.	N/A	Severe Storm	1-4 1-6 2-2	Municipality with support from County, NYSOEM and FEMA	Medium	Low	Municipal Budget	Short Term DOF	Medium	PE
SC-23	Adopt regulations for undergrounding utilities in new developments.	N/A	Severe Storm	1-6 3-1	Municipal Council	Medium	Low	Municipal Budget	Short	H	PR
SC-24	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
SC-25	Provide public education and outreach on proper installation and/or use of backup power	N/A	Severe Storm	2-1 2-2	Municipal Clerk	Medium	Low	Municipal Budget	Short	H	PR
SC-26	Implement, review, and enforce municipal policies and programs to prevent trees from threatening lives and impacting power availability/interruption.	N/A	Severe Storm	1-6 4-3	Municipal Code Enforcement	Medium	Low	Municipal Budget	Short	H	PR

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. PP=Prevention and Property Protection: 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 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 and acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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)
SC-1	1	L	L	Y	N	Y	M
SC-2	3	H	M	Y	N	Y	H
SC-3	4	H	H	Y	Y	N	M
SC-4	4	H	H	Y	Y	N	M
SC-5	4	H	H	Y	Y	N	M
SC-6	4	H	H	Y	Y	N	M
SC-7	5	M	M	Y	Y	N	H
SC-8	2	M	M	Y	Y	Y	M
SC-9	2	M	M	Y	Y	Y	M
SC-10	2	M	M	Y	Y	Y	M
SC-11	2	M	M	Y	Y	Y	M
SC-12	3	M	M	Y	Y	N	M
SC-13	1	L	L	Y	N	Y	H
SC-14	4	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
SC-15	1	M	M	Y	N	Y	M
SC-16	2	M	M	Y	Y	N	M
SC-17	2	H	L	Y	Y	N	H
SC-18	2	H	H	Y	Y	N	M
SC-19	4	H	L	Y	N	Y	H
SC-20	2	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
SC-21	2	M	M	Y	N	Y	M
SC-22	3	M	L	Y	N	Y	M
SC-23	2	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
SC-24	2	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
SC-25	2	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
SC-26	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

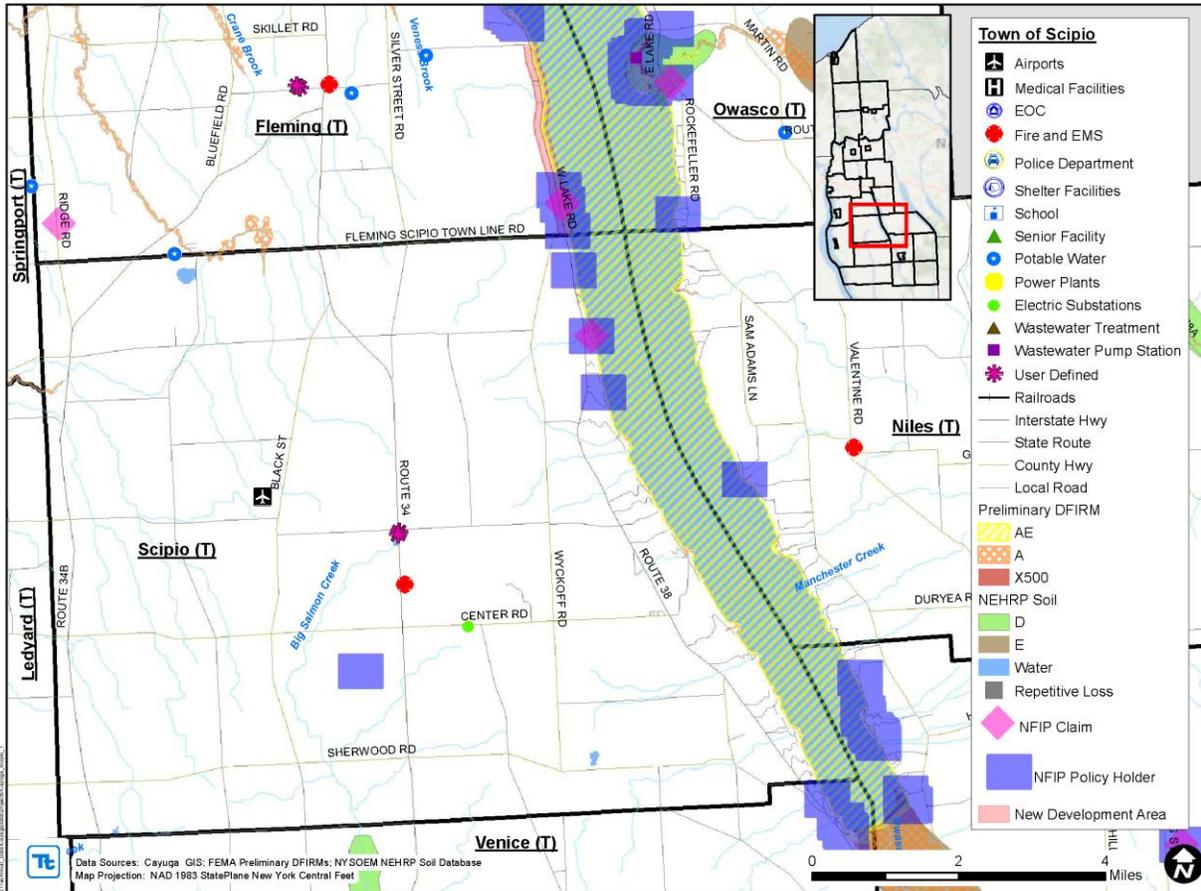
Prioritization of initiatives was based on parameters other than stated above: Not applicable.

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 Scipio joined the NFIP on December 23, 1983, and is currently an active member of the NFIP. Current Flood Insurance Rate Maps have been in effect for the community since August 2, 2007. The Town of Scipio is proactive in floodplain management with ordinances meeting minimum requirements.

2. Administrative and Technical Staff

The Town of Scipio has identified personnel to manage and uphold the Town of Scipio's compliance with the NFIP, including Mike O'Connor, Code Enforcement Official and NFIP Administrator.

3. Financial

As of June, 2012, there are 5 policies enforced within the Town of Scipio. Of the 5 insurance policies, 0 are within the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA), and 5 are located outside the SFHA. As of June, 2012, there have been zero repetitive loss properties and zero severe repetitive loss properties within the Town of Scipio.

4. Educational

None at this time.

5. Actions to Strengthen the Program

None at this time.