

**9.31 VILLAGE OF UNION SPRINGS**

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Village of Union Springs.

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

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
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**B.) PROFILE**

**Population**

According to the 2010 U.S. Census, the estimated Village of Union Springs population was 1,197. The Village of Union Springs is one of the 9 villages in Cayuga County.

**Location**

The Village of Union Springs is located in west-central Cayuga County, and lies within the town of Springport along the eastern shores of Cayuga Lake.

**Brief History**

Union Springs was established on lands previously occupied by the Cayuga tribe. The first non-natives in the area were Jesuit missionaries who established a Mission on land just north of the present-day village. The first permanent settlers made claims on the land around 1800, drawn to the area by the abundant natural resources including the possibilities of hydropower from local springs. Union Springs became independent of Springport by incorporation in 1848, and derived its name from the many mineral springs within its borders (Hecht, 1997).

**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. The Villages all have a Village Mayor, Clerk, and Village Board. 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**

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 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
Steamship Frontenac fire south of Union Springs			6/27/1907	8 deaths
Severe Flooding along Cayuga Lake			4/1916	
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
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)
Labor Day storm.	DR-1244	Yes - IA, PA	9/1998	
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: \$362,807 0.2% Annual Chance: \$1,740,599	Frequent	21	Medium
Severe Storm	100-Year MRP: \$0 500-Year MRP: \$12 Annualized Loss: \$86	Frequent	18	Medium
Severe Winter Storm	1% of GBS: \$587,769 5% of GBS: \$2,938,843	Frequent	48	High
Transportation	Not available	Rare	6	Low
Ground Failure	Karst Exposure \$96,036,680 Moderate Incidence \$0 Moderate Susceptibility \$0	Occasional	12	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 moderate planning, regulatory, administrative, technical, fiscal, community resiliency, and community political capability; with a moderately to very willing political capability to enact policies or programs to reduce hazard vulnerabilities in the community.

**E.1) Legal and Regulatory Capability**

<b>Regulatory Tools (Codes, Ordinances., Plans)</b>	<b>Do you have this? (Y or N)</b>	<b>Enforcement Authority</b>	<b>Code Citation (Section, Paragraph, Page Number, Date of adoption)</b>
1) Building Code			
2) Zoning Ordinance	Y	Local	1987 – new zoning in progress
3) Subdivision Ordinance	Y	Local	1987 – new ordinances in progress
4) NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Y	Local	2007
4a) Cumulative Substantial Damages			
4b) Freeboard			
5) Comprehensive Plan / Master Plan/ General Plan	Y	Local	2/20/2007
6) Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	Y	Zoning officer	
7) Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance	Y	Local	Part of new zoning
8) Growth Management			
9) Capital Improvements Plan			
10) Site Plan Review Requirements	Y	Local	1987
11) Open Space Plan	Under Development	Local or County	Part of new zoning
12) Stream Corridor Management Plan			
13) Watershed Management or Protection Plan	Y	Local or Watershed	Part of new zoning
14) Economic Development Plan			
15) Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan			
16) Emergency Response Plan	Y	Local or County	Water system
17) Post Disaster Recovery Plan			
18) Post Disaster Recovery Ordinance			
19) Real Estate Disclosure Requirement		State	State Requirement
20) Other [Special Purpose Ordinances (i.e., critical or sensitive areas)]			

**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	Outsourced to Cayuga County
2) Engineer(s) or Professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Y	MRB
3) Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Y	MRB
4) NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Y	Zoning officer
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)	Y	Thoma
10) Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Y	State agencies

**E.3) Fiscal Capability**

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

**E.4) Community Classifications**

<b>Program</b>	<b>Classification</b>	<b>Date Classified</b>
Community Rating System (CRS)	NP	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)		
Public Protection		
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 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. MITIGATION STRATEGY**

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

Village officials noted the repair of a culvert pipe in Spring Street, where an open ditch catches debris which causes flooding. The repair of this culvert pipe has been an-going project.

**F.2) Hazard Vulnerabilities Identified**

The jurisdiction provided the following information regarding hazard problems and problem areas within the community:

- A number of culverts throughout the community are too small to handle existing flow. These include:
  - Four cross culverts across State Route 90
  - Cross Culvert Homer Street
  - Cross culvert Grove Street

- One major cross culvert across Center Street, originally made of hand laid stone, is beginning to fail. The culvert is also too small.
- Develop a plan to deal with debris in stream.
- Culvert pipe in Spring Street where an open ditch catches debris which causes flooding. The repair of this culvert pipe is an-going project.

Jurisdictional officials also noted the following facilities located in the flood hazard area, which may be eligible for mitigation strategies such as elevation, renovation, or relocation:

- Castelli's Marina Inc
- Fox Lane Apartments
- Village of Union Springs
- Verizon CO (NY70596)
- Union Springs Sewage Plant

**NFIP Summary**

Municipality	# Policies (1)	# Claims (Losses) (1)	Total Loss Payments (2)	# Rep. Loss Prop. (1)	# Severe Rep. Loss Prop. (1)	# Policies in 100-year Boundary (3)	# Policies in 500-Boundary (3)	# Policies Outside the 500-year Flood Hazard (3)
Union Springs (V)	7	12	\$120,664	0	0	2	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 Village of Union Springs, 31 residents live within the 1% annual chance flood area (NFIP Special Flood Hazard Area). Of the municipality's total land area, 5.1% is located within the 1% annual chance flood area. \$3,563,448 (3.7%) of the municipality's general building stock replacement cost value (structure and contents) is located within the 1% annual chance flood area. There are 7 NFIP policies in the community. While there are 2 parcels 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, \$362,807 (0.4%) of the municipality's general building stock replacement cost value (structure and contents) will be damaged and 15 tons of debris could be generated. HAZUS-MH estimates the following damage and loss of use to critical facilities in the community as a result of a 1% annual chance flood event:

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Critical Facilities Located in the 1-Percent and 0.2-Percent Annual Chance Flood Boundaries and Estimated Potential Damage

Name	Municipality	Type	Exposure		Potential Loss from 1% Flood Event			Potential Loss from 0.2% Flood Event		
			1% Zone	0.2% Zone	Percent Structure Damage	Percent Content Damage	Days to 100-Percent <sup>(1)</sup>	Percent Structure Damage	Percent Content Damage	Days to 100-Percent <sup>(1)</sup>
Castelli's Marina Inc	Union Springs (V)	HAZMAT	X							
Fox Lane Apartments	Union Springs (V)	Senior	X		0.25	1.34	NA	5.35	29.02	NA
Village of Union Springs	Union Springs (V)	Highway Department	X		4.67	4.24	NA	14.5	13.18	NA
Verizon CO (NY70596)	Union Springs (V)	HAZMAT		X						
Union Springs	Union Springs (V)	WWTF		X						

Source: HAZUS-MH 2.1

Note: C = City; NA = Not available; T = Town; V = Village  
X = Facility located within the DFIRM boundary.

(1) HAZUS-MH 2.1 provides a general indication of the maximum restoration time for 100% operations. Clearly, a great deal of effort is needed to quickly restore essential facilities to full functionality; therefore this will be an indication of the maximum downtime (HAZUS-MH 2.1 User Manual).

(2) 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. The flood model does not estimate damages for HAZMAT facilities.

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
US-1	Replace four cross culverts across State Route 90 which are too small to handle existing flow.	Existing	Flood	1-1 3-4	State, Municipality	High	Medium	State, Municipal, grant	Medium	Medium	SP
US-2	Replace or repair the major cross culvert across Center Street which has begun to fail. Too small and hand laid stone.	Existing	Flood	1-1 3-4	County, Municipal	Medium	Medium	County, Municipal, grant	Short	High	SP
US-3	Replace or repair the cross Culvert Homer Street.	Existing	Flood	1-1 3-4	Municipal	Medium	Medium	Municipal, grant	Medium	Medium	SP
US-4	Replace or repair the cross culvert Grove Street.	Existing	Flood	1-1 3-4	Municipal	Medium	Medium	Municipal, grant	Medium	Medium	SP
US-5	Develop a plan to deal with debris in stream.	Existing	Flood	1-5 1-6	County, Municipal	Medium	Low	County, Municipal, grant	Short	High	PP
US-6	Replace or repair the culvert pipe in Spring Street. On-going project. Open ditch catches debris which causes flooding.	Existing	Flood	1-1 3-4	Municipal	Medium	Medium	Municipal, grant	OG/ Short	Medium	SP
US-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"> <li>• Provide and maintain links to the HMP website, and regularly post notices on the County/municipal homepage(s) referencing the HMP webpages.</li> <li>• Prepare and distribute informational letters to</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
	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <li>Work with neighborhood associations, civic and business groups to disseminate information on flood insurance and the availability of mitigation grant funding.</li> </ul>										
US-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
US-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
US-10	<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</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



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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
	commercial property damage, including permit history for such repairs; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High water marks, perhaps painting phone poles with high water marks and or regulatory Base Flood Elevations (BFEs).</li> </ul>										
US-11	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
US-12	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.	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
US-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
US-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
US-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
US-16	Work with regional agencies	N/A	All Hazards	3-6	Municipality	Medium	Medium	Municipal	Short-	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
	(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, etc.).			3-7	with support from County, NYSOEM and FEMA			Budget, FEMA HMA and HLS grant programs	Long Term DOF		
US-17	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; Planning Partners, County Planning, NYSOEM, FEMA	High	Low – High (for 5 year update)	Municipal Budget, FEMA planning grants	On-going	High	PR
US-18	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. Phase 1: Identify appropriate candidates based on cost-effectiveness, for example: <b>Castelli's Marina Inc; Fox Lane Apartments; Village of Union Springs; Verizon CO (NY70596); Union Springs Sewage Plant</b> 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	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
US-19	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	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



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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
	identification and mapping, and flood insurance outreach to the community. Further, continue to meet and/or exceed the minimum NFIP criteria through the following NFIP-related continued compliance actions.										
US-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
US-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
US-22	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
US-23	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. 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)
US-1	2	H	M	Y	Y	N	M
US-2	2	M	M	Y	Y	N	H
US-3	2	M	M	Y	Y	N	M
US-4	2	M	M	Y	Y	N	M
US-5	2	M	L	Y	Y	N	H
US-6	2	M	M	Y	Y	N	M
US-7	5	M	M	Y	Y	N	H
US-8	2	M	M	Y	Y	Y	M
US-9	2	M	M	Y	Y	Y	M
US-10	2	M	M	Y	Y	Y	M
US-11	2	M	M	Y	Y	Y	M
US-12	3	M	M	Y	Y	N	M
US-13	1	L	L	Y	N	Y	H
US-14	4	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
US-15	1	M	M	Y	N	Y	M
US-16	2	M	M	Y	Y	N	M
US-17	2	H	L	Y	Y	N	H
US-18	2	H	H	Y	Y	N	M
US-19	4	H	L	Y	N	Y	H
US-20	2	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
US-21	2	M	M	Y	N	Y	M
US-22	2	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
US-23	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.

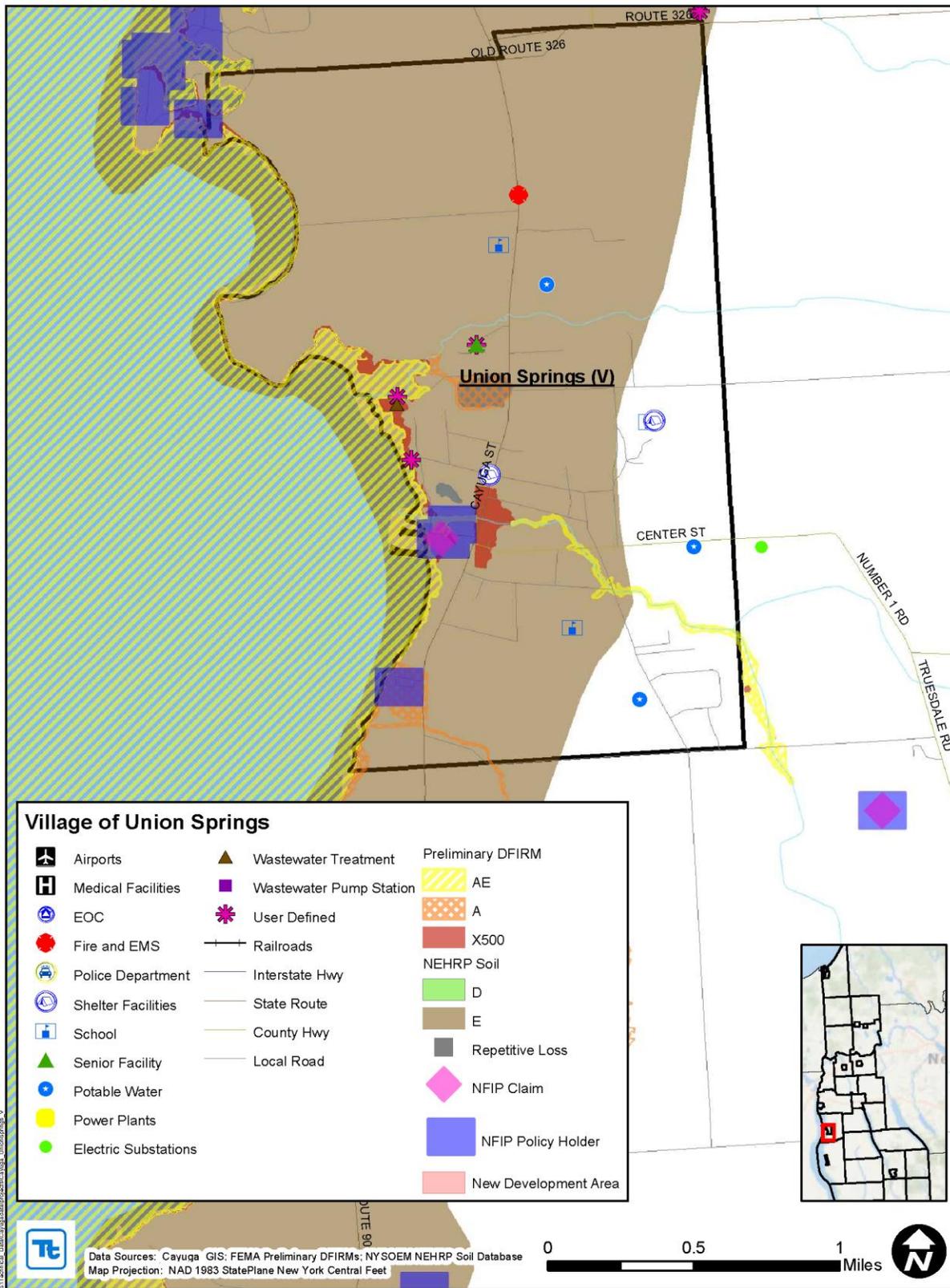
### **H.) FUTURE NEEDS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND RISK/VULNERABILITY**

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.

**SECTION 9.31: VILLAGE OF UNION SPRINGS**



**J.) ADDITIONAL COMMENTS**

No additional comments at this time.

**K.) NFIP ADMINISTRATOR INPUT**

**1. Planning and Regulatory**

The Village of Union Springs joined the NFIP on December 1, 1981, 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 Village of Union Springs is proactive in floodplain management with ordinances meeting minimum requirements.

**2. Administrative and Technical Staff**

The Village of Union Springs has identified personnel to manage and uphold the Village of Union Springs's compliance with the NFIP. Staff include: Steve Downing, Code Enforcement Official and NFIP Administrator.

**3. Financial**

As of June, 2012, there are seven policies enforced within the Village of Union Springs. Of the seven insurance policies, two are within the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA), and five are located outside the SFHA. As of June, 2012, there have been zero repetitive loss properties and zero severe repetitive loss properties within the Village of Union Springs.

**4. Educational**

None at this time.

**5. Actions to Strengthen the Program**

None at this time.