

9.29 TOWN OF SUMMERHILL

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

A.) HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINT OF CONTACT

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
<p><u>Name: Charles E Ripley, Town Supervisor</u> <u>Address: 1418 Salt Road Moravia, NY13118</u> <u>Phone Number: 315-497-3494</u> <u>Fax Number: 315-497-3495</u> <u>Email address: townofsummerhill@hughes.net</u></p>	<p><u>Name: Robert Amerman, Planning Board Chair</u> <u>Address:13606 State Route 90</u> <u>Phone Number: 315-467-3494</u> <u>Fax Number: 315-497-3495</u> <u>Email address: townofsummerhill@hughes.net</u></p>
<p><u>Name: John Kirk, Highway Supervisor</u> <u>Address:13606 State Route 90</u> <u>Phone Number:</u> <u>Fax Number: 315-497-3495</u> <u>Email address:</u></p>	

B.) PROFILE

Population

According to the 2010 U.S. Census, the estimated Town of Summerhill population was 1,217. The Town of Summerhill is one of the 23 towns in Cayuga County.

Location

Summerhill is located in the southwestern corner of Cayuga County, with Cortland County to the east and Tompkins County to the south. Within Cayuga County, the town is bordered by the towns of Sempronius to the north, Moravia to the northwest, and Locke to the west.

Brief History

Originally part of the territory of the Onondaga (tribe), Summerhill was later included in the Central New York Military Tract land reserved for veterans of the Revolutionary War. The first white settlement was made around 1797 on land that would first be established as the Town of Locke. A portion of Locke was split from the town in 1831 to form a new town named Plato, and a year later renamed the Town of Summerhill (Town of Summerhill, 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 following residential/commercial development or major infrastructure development are projected at this time for the next five (5) years in the municipality:

New Development/Potential Development in Municipality					
Municipality	Property Name	Type (Residential or Commercial)	Number of Structures	Address	Known Hazard Zone
Summerhill (T)	Estimated	Residential	5	Unknown	No

Note: Please refer to Section I 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	DR-367	Yes - IA, PA	3/21/1973	

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Type of Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	County Designated?	Date	Approximate Damage Assessment
Action/Flooding				
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
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	DR 1650	No	June 26 2006 —	



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Type of Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	County Designated?	Date	Approximate Damage Assessment
Flooding			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	
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: \$170,290 0.2% Annual Chance: \$197,502	Frequent	18	Medium
Severe Storm	100-Year MRP: \$0 500-Year MRP: \$1,379 Annualized Loss: \$75	Frequent	18	Medium
Severe Winter Storm	1% of GBS: \$394,197 5% of GBS: \$1,970,986	Frequent	48	High
Transportation	Not available	Rare	6	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 jurisdiction indicates that it has limited planning, regulatory, administrative, technical, fiscal, community resiliency and community political capability; and 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	Local	
2) Zoning Ordinance	N	Local	
3) Subdivision Ordinance	Y	Local	
4) NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	N		
4a) Cumulative Substantial Damages	N		
4b) Freeboard	N		
5) Growth Management	N		
6) Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	N		
7) Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance	N		
8) Comprehensive Plan / Master Plan/ General Plan	Y	Local	
9) Capital Improvements Plan	N		
10) Site Plan Review Requirements	Y	Local	
11) Open Space Plan	Y	Local or County	
12) Stream Corridor Management Plan	N		
13) Watershed Management or Protection Plan	N		
14) Economic Development Plan	N		
15) Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Y	Local or County	
16) Emergency Response Plan	N		
17) Post Disaster Recovery Plan	N		
18) Post Disaster Recovery Ordinance	N		
19) Real Estate Disclosure Requirement		State	State Requirement
20) Other [Special Purpose Ordinances (i.e., critical or sensitive areas)]	N		

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	Some	Planning Board
2) Engineer(s) or Professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	N	
3) Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Some	
4) NFIP Floodplain Administrator	N	
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)	Available but not used.
2) Capital Improvements Project Funding	N
3) Authority to Levy Taxes for specific purposes	Y
4) User fees for water, sewer, gas or electric service	N
5) Impact Fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	N
6) Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Y
7) Incur debt through special tax bonds	Y
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	N

E.4) Community Classifications

Program	Classification	Date Classified
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

The town has incorporated the following mitigation actions:

- Cut back of Sherman Gulf Rock where a ledge is shifting, cracking, and falling into the roadway of Fillmore Road. This condition was caused due to washout and freeze cracks.

F.2) Hazard Vulnerabilities Identified

The Town of Summerhill has identified an area of Fillmore road to be a vulnerable area. Every spring the cracks widen on the adjacent rock structures and cause rocks to fall into the road. This poses a threat to the safety of vehicles passing by. There is also tree washout at Sherman Gulf Rock.

Also, the South end of Lake Como has a severe beaver problem. A good rain or rapid snow melt off Lake Como will cause the Rt90 hill to the west of Lake Como to be impassable. Also due to beavers, both public and state owned property has severe flooding.



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

- Fall Creek, a watercourse that flows to Cayuga Lake, has steeply sloped banks and runs through rural and agricultural areas. After heavy rainfall events, the swell of the stream erodes the banks and causes significant damage. As the banks deteriorate, land 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.

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)
Summerhill (T)	5	3	\$61,345	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.

It is estimated that in the Town of Summerhill, 28 residents live within the 1% annual chance flood area (NFIP Special Flood Hazard Area). Of the municipality's total land area, 3.3% is located within the 1% annual chance flood area. \$1,410,300 (2.3%) 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, \$170,290 (0.3%) of the municipality's general building stock replacement cost value (structure and contents) will be damaged and 74 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
SU-1	The Cayuga SWCD proposes to complete bank stabilization along a few reaches of the Fall Creek watercourse, and to enhance the floodplain. 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.	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
SU-2	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: <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 	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>to mitigate their properties, and instructing them on how they can learn more and implement mitigation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Work with neighborhood associations, civic and business groups to disseminate information on flood insurance and the availability of mitigation grant funding. 										
SU-3	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
SU-4	<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
SU-5	Obtain and install backup	N/A	All Hazards	3-3	Municipality	Medium	Medium	Municipal	Short	Medium	ES



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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
	power sources at critical facilities, including one at Town Hall.			3-5	with support from County, NYSOEM and FEMA			Budget			
SU-6	<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" methodologies). It is recognized that these programs will need to be</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



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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
	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.										
SU-7	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
SU-8	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
SU-9	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
SU-10	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
SU-11	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,	High	Low – High (for 5 year update)	Municipal Budget, FEMA planning grants	On-going	High	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
					FEMA						
SU-12	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
SU-13	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
SU-14	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
SU-15	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
SU-16	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

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)
SU-1	4	H	H	Y	N	N	M
SU-2	5	M	M	Y	Y	N	H
SU-3	2	M	M	Y	Y	Y	M
SU-4	2	M	M	Y	Y	Y	M
SU-5	2	M	M	Y	Y	Y	M
SU-6	3	M	M	Y	Y	N	M
SU-7	1	L	L	Y	N	Y	H
SU-8	4	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
SU-9	1	M	M	Y	N	Y	M
SU-10	2	M	M	Y	Y	N	M
SU-11	2	H	L	Y	Y	N	H
SU-12	4	H	L	Y	N	Y	H
SU-13	2	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
SU-14	2	M	M	Y	N	Y	M
SU-15	2	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
SU-16	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

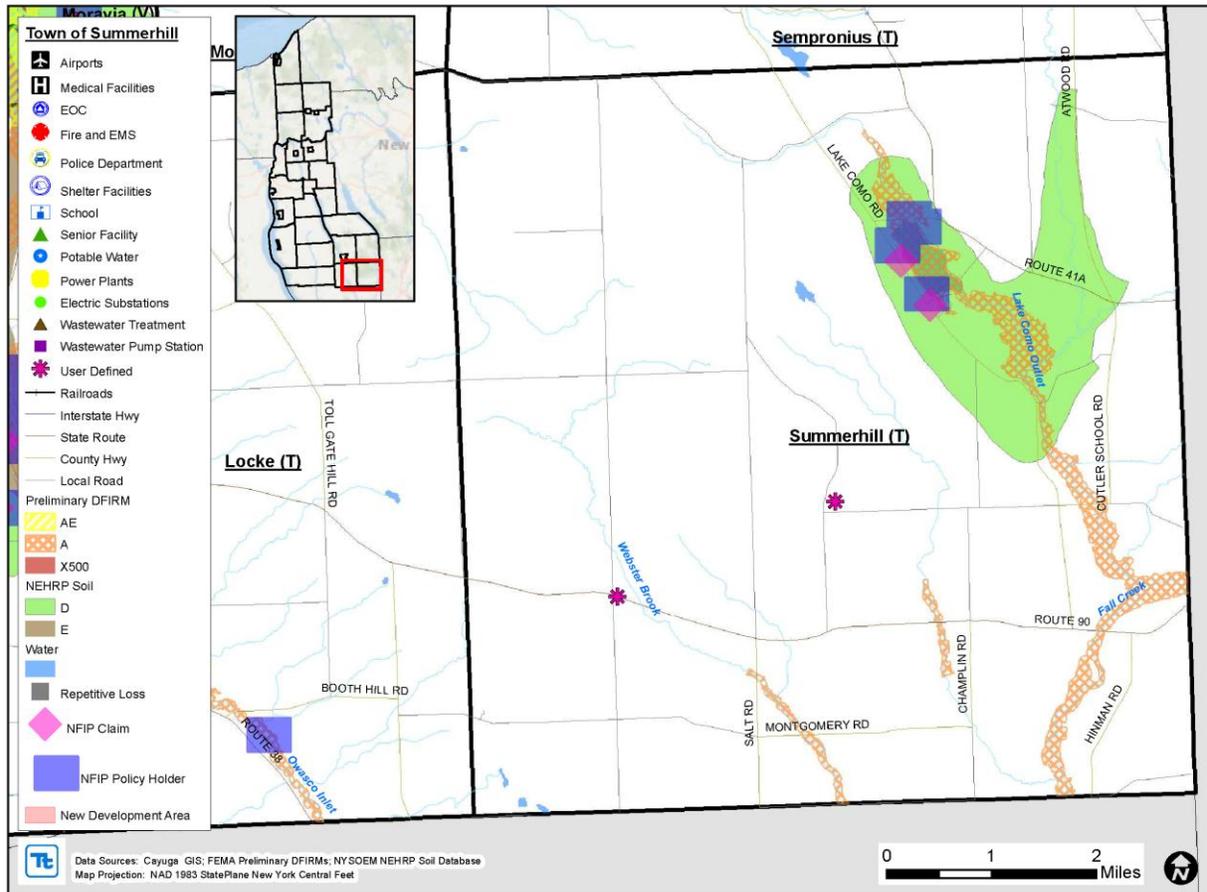
Prioritization of initiatives was based on parameters other than stated above: Not applicable.

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 Summerhill joined the NFIP on November 4, 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 Summerhill is proactive in floodplain management with ordinances meeting minimum requirements.

2. Administrative and Technical Staff

The Town of Summerhill has identified personnel to manage and uphold the Town of Summerhill's compliance with the NFIP. Staff include: Michael Bidwell, Code Enforcement Official and NFIP Administrator.

3. Financial

As of June, 2012, there are 5 policies enforced within the Town of Summerhill. All of the 5 insurance policies 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 Summerhill.

4. Educational

None at this time.

5. Actions to Strengthen the Program

None at this time.