



## 9.8 Village of Earlville

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Village of Earlville. It includes resources and information to assist public and private sectors to reduce losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs. Rather, this annex concentrates on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. This annex includes a general overview of the municipality and who in the Village participated in the planning process; an assessment of the Village of Earlville’s risk and vulnerability; the different capabilities utilized in the Village; and an action plan that will be implemented to achieve a more resilient community.

### 9.8.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

The following individuals have been identified as the Village of Earlville’s hazard mitigation plan primary and alternate points of contact.

**Table 9.8-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team**

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Dale Wissenbach, DPW 8 N. Main St. Earlville, NY 13332 315-691-7000 <a href="mailto:earlilledpw@gmail.com">earlilledpw@gmail.com</a>	Kelly Beach, Village Clerk 8 N. Main St, Earlville, NY 13332 315-691-2121 <a href="mailto:villageofearlville@gmail.com">villageofearlville@gmail.com</a>
<b>NFIP Floodplain Administrator</b>	
Steve Fox, Chenango County Code Enforcement 5 Court St. Norwich, NY 13815 607-337-1796 <a href="mailto:stevenF@co.chenango.ny.us">stevenF@co.chenango.ny.us</a>	

### 9.8.2 Municipal Profile

According to the U.S. Census, the 2010 population for the Village was 872.

Earlville is in the northern Chenango River Valley, on NYS Rt.12B within both Chenango and Madison Counties. It is bordered on the west by the Chenango River, on the east by the Sanger River. Elevation is 1100 feet above sea level, on a plateau high enough above both rivers to have a minimum flood plain area, with no structure or living units in the flood plain.

Norwich is 17 miles south, Utica is 35 miles northeast, Syracuse is 45 miles northwest, Oneida is 22 miles north.

Earlville was settled in the late 1790’s, grew with the coming of the Chenango Canal and 3 railroads, and incorporated in 1887. Industries have included milk receiving stations, wagon works, cattle auction, perfume factory, bleacher factory and paper box factory. Most industries are now gone. Residents work out of town. Earlville is now a bedroom community.

Most manufacturing operations have left Earlville. In 2014 there is one paper box factory, one grocery store, one hardware store, three eating establishments, on saloon, one convenience store/gas station, four auto repair shops, one antique shop, The Earlville Opera House, one bank, and a post office. There is limited opportunity for local people.

The one remaining railroad has been non-functional since rail bed flooding occurred south of Sherburne, Norwich and Oxford some years ago and further washout in Earlville in 2013.



Earlville is governed by an elected Village Board consisting of the Mayor and 4 Trustees. The Village Clerk is appointed by the Board.

The Department of Public Works has traditionally 2 full time employees appointed by the Village Board. There is an occasional temporary or part-time help as needed. The DPW is responsible for maintaining village streets, parks and village property. DPW shares services with neighboring municipalities.

The Earlville Fire Department is well-equipped and provides fire protection in the village and surrounding fire protection districts as contracted. There are 22 active members, many work outside the village resulting in occasional manpower shortage and slow response time. Mutual aid with neighboring fire departments is in effect.

Sherburne-Earlville central School in Sherburne (5 miles) provides K-12.

Police coverage is provided by NY State Police and Madison and Chenango County Sheriff Departments.

The Village has a Building codes Officer (appointed) and Planning Board.

### 9.8.3 Growth/Development Trends

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to understanding a jurisdiction’s overall risk to its hazards of concern. Table 9.8-2 summarizes recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development. Figure 9.8-1 at the end of this annex illustrates the geographically-delineated hazard areas and the location of potential new development, where available.

**Table 9.8-2. Recent and Expected Future Development**

Type of Development	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
<b>Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP* (within regulatory floodplain/ Outside regulatory floodplain)</b>										
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Within SFHA</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Within SFHA</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Within SFHA</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Within SFHA</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Within SFHA</b>
Single Family	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Multi-Family	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures		Location (address and/or block and lot)		Known Hazard Zone(s)*		Description / Status of Development		
<b>Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2015 to Present</b>										
Dollar General	Commercial	1		72 S. Main St.		Wildfire Interface Area		Complete		
Madison Lane Storage	Commercial	3 Units		72 S. Main St.		Wildfire Interface Area		Complete		
<b>Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five (5) Years</b>										
None identified at this time										

SFHA Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

\* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.

### 9.8.4 Capability Assessment





The Village of Earlville performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Section 5 (Capability Assessment) describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. This section summarizes the following findings of the assessment:

- An assessment of planning, legal and regulatory capabilities.
- Development and permitting capabilities.
- An assessment of administrative and technical capabilities.
- An assessment of fiscal capabilities.
- An assessment of education and outreach capabilities.
- Classification under various community mitigation programs.
- The community’s adaptive capacity for the impacts of climate change.
- Information on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) compliance.

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into the day-to-day local government operations. As part of this planning effort, planning/policy documents were reviewed, and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress in plan integration. Areas with current mitigation integration are summarized in Capability Assessment (Section 9.8.4). The Village of Earlville identified specific integration activities that will be incorporated into municipal procedures are included in the updated mitigation strategy.

### Planning, Legal, and Regulatory Capability

The table below summarizes the regulatory tools that are available to the Village of Earlville and where hazard mitigation has been integrated.

**Table 9.8-3. Planning, Legal, and Regulatory Capability**

	Does your municipality have this? (Yes/No)	Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name, date, link)	Authority (local, Town, state, federal)	Department / Agency Responsible	State Mandated	Has this been integrated? Describe how in comments	Provide Mitigation Action # if applicable
<b>Codes, Ordinances, &amp; Requirements</b>							
Building Code	Yes	The Uniform Code (19 NYCRR Parts 1219 to 1229)	Local and State	Village of Earlville Code Enforcement	Yes	NA	NA
Comments: NYS Uniform and Energy Code 2020; Regulated at local and state levels. The Uniform Code (19 NYCRR Parts 1219 to 1229) now includes the 2015 editions of the code books published by the International Code Council (the “2015 I-Codes”), as amended by the publication entitled the 2017 Uniform Code Supplement (publication date: July 2017).. Article 18 of the Executive Law (§§ 370 through 383) establishes the State Fire Prevention and Building Code Council, directs the Code Council to promulgate and maintain the Uniform Code, and charges each city, town, and village in the State (with the exception of the City of New York) with the duty of administering and enforcing the Uniform Code within its municipal boundaries.							
Zoning Code	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> Article IX, Section 2, of the State Constitution and by the various state enabling statutes. In New York, the zoning enabling acts continue to require that zoning be undertaken “in accord with a well-considered plan” <sup>11</sup> or “in accordance with a comprehensive plan.” <sup>12</sup> Unless the town, city or village has adopted a comprehensive plan document using the more recently-enacted statutes (described later herein), local officials must refer to the extensive body of case law to determine how zoning can meet the more general “comprehensive plan” requirement.**May be impacted by State wetland regulations which protect wetlands greater than 12.4 acres and established buffer zones. Regulated at local level							



	Does your municipality have this? (Yes/No)	Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name, date, link)	Authority (local, Town, state, federal)	Department / Agency Responsible	State Mandated	Has this been integrated? Describe how in comments	Provide Mitigation Action # if applicable
Subdivision Regulations	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<p><b>Comment:</b> Subdivision is defined in the State enabling Statutes as: the division of any parcel of land into a number of lots, blocks, or sites as specified in a local ordinance, law or regulation, with or without streets or highways, for the purpose of sale, transfer of ownership, or development. There is not a requirement by NYS for subdivisions. Each municipality is permitted to further define subdivision for its own purposes in connection with its subdivision review procedure. The enabling statutes provide that a plat showing a division of land which is subject to a municipality's subdivision regulations, may not also be subject to review under its site plan review authority. (general city law s. 32 &amp; 33, Town Law s. 276 &amp; 277, Village Law s. 7-728 &amp; 7-730).</p>							
Stormwater Management Regulations	No	-	Local	-	Yes	-	-
<p><b>Comment:</b> Codes Rules and Regulations of the State of New York, Title 6. Department of Environmental Conservation, Chapter X. Division of Water Resources, Subchapter A. General Article 3. State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, Part 750. State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System(SPDES) Permits. New York Environmental Conservation Law, Article 17, Titles 7, 8 and Article 70. New development and redevelopment projects that result in a land disturbance of one acre or greater, including projects less than one acre if they are part of a larger common plan of development or sale or if controlling such activities in a particular watershed is require a permit by the Department</p>							
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan or Regulation	No	-	-	-	No	-	2021-Chenango County-2021
<p><b>Comment:</b></p>							
Real Estate Disclosure	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent	Yes	NA	NA
<p><b>Comment:</b> In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of \$500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.</p>							
Growth Management Regulation	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<p><b>Comment:</b> In New York State, virtually all land use regulation, which is the primary tool for Smart Growth, takes place at the municipal level (i.e., in a city, village or town government). Land use planning is also primarily a municipal function. While State law provides for certain planning functions at the county or regional level, these mechanisms are largely advisory, whereas municipal planning is directly related to land use regulation.</p>							
Site Plan Review	Yes	Local Law #1 2005	Local	Village Code Enforcement	No		
<p><b>Comment:</b> The authority to require site plan review is derived from the State enabling Statutes (General City Law s. 27-a, Town Law s. 247a, Village Law s. 7-725a)The local legislative body has the power to delegate site plan review to the planning board, zoning board, etc.</p>							
Environmental Protection	Yes	Title 6 NYCRR Part 617	State	?	Yes	NA	NA
<p><b>Comment:</b> New State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR) Title 6 NYCRR Part 617 Regulations are in effect as of January 1st, 2019</p>							
Flood Damage Prevention Law	Yes	Adopted 1987, Amended 9/7/2010	Local, State, Federal	Administered by the Village of Earlville Code Official	Yes - BFE+2 feet for all construction in the SFHA (residential and non-residential)	Yes	NA
<p><b>Comment:</b> A community must adopt a Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Law No. 1 of the year 2010. A local law for Flood Damage Prevention as authorized by the New York State Constitution, enacted by the Village Board of the Village of Earlville. The Board of Trustees of the Village of Earlville finds that the potential</li> </ul>							



	Does your municipality have this? (Yes/No)	Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name, date, link)	Authority (local, Town, state, federal)	Department / Agency Responsible	State Mandated	Has this been integrated? Describe how in comments	Provide Mitigation Action # if applicable
<p>and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Village of Earlville and that such damages may include: destruction or loss of private and public housing, damage to public facilities, both publicly and privately owned, and injury to and loss of human life.</p> <p>It is the purpose of this local law to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities;</li> <li>(2) require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;</li> <li>(3) control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;</li> <li>(4) control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages;</li> <li>(5) regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands, and;</li> <li>(6) qualify and maintain for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The areas of special flood hazard for the Village of Earlville, Community Number 360397, are identified and defined on the following documents prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency namely, Flood Insurance Rate Map Panel Numbers: 36017C0081E, 36017C0082E whose effective date is, November 26, 2010.</li> <li>• The Village of Earlville Codes Enforcement Officer is hereby appointed Local Administrator to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying floodplain development permits in accordance with its provisions.</li> <li>• A floodplain development permit is hereby established for all construction and other development to be undertaken in areas of special flood hazard in this community for the purpose of protecting its citizens from increased flood hazards and insuring that new development is constructed in a manner that minimizes its exposure to flooding. It shall be unlawful to undertake any development in an area of special flood hazard, as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2, without a valid floodplain development permit.</li> <li>• The following standards apply to all new subdivision proposals and other proposed development in areas of special flood hazard; (1) Proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage; (2) Public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems shall be located and constructed so as to minimize flood damage; and, (3) Adequate drainage shall be provided to reduce exposure to flood damage. No new construction, substantial improvements or other development in the floodway (including fill) shall be permitted unless a technical evaluation determines no increase in flood levels.</li> <li>• New and substantially improved residential and non-residential structures located in areas of special flood hazard, shall have the lowest floor (including basement) <b>elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation.</b></li> </ul>							
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Regulation	No	-	Federal	-	Yes	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> This requires urbanized areas (local governments) to develop a stormwater management program that will reduce the amount of pollutants carried by stormwater during storm events to waterbodies to the "maximum extent practicable". The goal of the program is to improve water quality and recreational use of waterways. A Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems Permit, GP-0-15-003 is required.							
Emergency Management	No	-	Local	-	Yes	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> The development of the New York State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is required under NYS Executive Law, Article 2B.							
Climate Adaptation	No	-	Local	-	Yes	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> The environmental conservation law was amended by adding ARTICLE 75 - CLIMATE CHANGE under Assembly Bill A. 8429 and Senate Bill S. 6599, dated June 18, 2019.							
Disaster Recovery Ordinance	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<b>Comment:</b>							
Disaster Reconstruction Ordinance	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<b>Comment:</b>							
Other Applicable Codes, Ordinances, & Requirements	No	-	-	-	-	-	-



	Does your municipality have this? (Yes/No)	Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name, date, link)	Authority (local, Town, state, federal)	Department / Agency Responsible	State Mandated	Has this been integrated? Describe how in comments	Provide Mitigation Action # if applicable
<b>Comment:</b>							
<b>Planning Documents</b>							
Comprehensive Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> Optional under NYS Law, municipality may adopt a comprehensive plan or proceed through a planning process which has evolved based on case law. (Per State Legislature General City Law section 28a, Town Law s. 272a, Village Law s. 7-722) **May be impacted by State wetland regulations which protect wetlands greater than 12.4 acres and established buffer zones. Regulated at the local level							
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> A local government can decide to adopt its capital plan pursuant to General Municipal Law Section 99-g.							
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> Based on past experience with disaster management, it is apparent that local municipalities that have an Emergency Debris Management Plan in place are able to manage their emergency response in a more comprehensive and coordinated manner and are able to address recovery and clean up faster and more efficiently than those without plans. With that in mind, the Department developed an Emergency Management Plan Tool Kit. The NYSDEC (Department) strongly urges all municipal officials to conduct pre-disaster planning and prepare emergency debris management plans. The Department recommends that these plans should be reviewed and updated annually.							
Floodplain or Watershed Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> The State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit program is a primary way the DOW implements its watershed protection and restoration activities.							
Stormwater Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> Local Authority - Could be an element of the Comprehensive Plan. There is a required planning process that must be followed when addressing stormwater management in regulated new development and redevelopment projects.							
Open Space Plan	No	-	Local	-	Yes	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> Planning boards prepare or oversee the preparation of local comprehensive plans, which should include an open space element. The primary purpose of a local open space plan is to cause the important open lands in the community to be conserved for open space uses.							
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<b>Comment:</b>							
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> Laws related to habit protection and biodiversity control the use and application of certain pesticides, demolition projects and clearing of vegetated areas. Identifying certain critical habitat areas could be included in the Comprehensive Plan. Critical Habitat is a part of certain State and Federal Permitting. The State had a Wildlife Action Plan requires to maintain eligibility for the State Wildlife Grant Program.							
Economic Development Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> An Economic Development Plan may be prepared by a local government and be included or separate from the Comprehensive plan. **May be impacted by State wetland regulations which protect wetlands greater than 12.4 acres and established buffer zones.							
Shoreline Management Plan	N/A	-	Local	-	Yes	N/A	N/A
<b>Comment:</b> Article 34, Environmental Conservation Law, Coastal Erosion Hazard Areas 6 NYCRR Part 505, Coastal Erosion Management Regulations							
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> Under the federal Farm Bill, every 10 years each state must submit a State Forest Action Plan to the U.S. Forest Service. The Plan must be approved by the State Forester, who in New York is the director of DEC's Division of Lands and Forests. The next update of the Plan must be submitted to the Forest Service by June 2020.							
Forest Management Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<b>Comment:</b>							



	Does your municipality have this? (Yes/No)	Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name, date, link)	Authority (local, Town, state, federal)	Department / Agency Responsible	State Mandated	Has this been integrated? Describe how in comments	Provide Mitigation Action # if applicable
Transportation Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<b>Comment:</b>							
Agriculture Plan	No	-	Local	-	Yes	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> Municipalities may develop agricultural and farmland protection plans, in cooperation with cooperative extension and other organizations, including local farmers.							
Other	No	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Comment:</b>							
<b>Response/Recovery Planning</b>							
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	No	-	Local	-	Yes	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> The development of the New York State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is required under NYS Executive Law, Article 2B. The plan is developed and maintained by the New York State Office of Emergency Management and agencies that comprise the NYS Disaster Preparedness Commission (DPC).							
Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (THIRA)	No	-	Local	-	Yes	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> HIRA is an annual requirement that all states must complete to remain eligible to receive federal homeland security grant funding. It also involves a hazard and capability assessment but DHSES has several methodological concerns with the THIRA process and has developed CEPA to serve as the State's system to capture and analyze hazard/capability information. However, CEPA has been engineered to support the completion of the THIRA.							
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-	No	-	2021-Chenango County-001
<b>Comment:</b>							
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> According to the FEMA, "State and local governments should consider developing or updating contingency plans for the continuity of operations (COOP) of vital government functions. Jurisdictions must be prepared to continue their minimum essential functions throughout the spectrum of possible threats from natural disasters through acts of terrorism. COOP planning facilitates the performance of State and local government and services during an emergency that may disrupt normal operations."							
Public Health Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<b>Comment:</b>							
<b>Other:</b> Emergency Response Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> Nothing is mandated by law in NYS, however, article 2B of the Executive Law provides for authority to draft emergency plans by various levels of government in NYS.							
<b>Other:</b> Special Purpose Ordinances (such as critical or sensitive areas)							
<b>Comment:</b> Emergency Response Plan. Earlville Fire District, County EMS, State Mandated							

Table 9.8-4. Development and Permitting Capability

Indicate if your jurisdiction implements the following	Response Yes/No; Provide further detail
Development Permits. If yes, what department?	Yes, Village Code Officer



Indicate if your jurisdiction implements the following	Response Yes/No; Provide further detail
Permits are tracked by hazard area. For example, floodplain development permits.	No
Buildable land inventory If yes, please describe If no, please quantitatively describe the level of buildout in the jurisdiction.	No

### Administrative and Technical Capability

The table below summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to the Village of Earlville.

**Table 9.8-5. Administrative and Technical Capabilities**

Resources	Available? (Yes or No)	Department/ Agency/Position
<b>Administrative Capability</b>		
Planning Board	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Warning Systems / Services	Yes	Hyper-Reach/Notify Chenango
Maintenance programs to reduce risk	Yes	DPW
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Adjoining Towns/Villages
<b>Technical/Staffing Capability</b>		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	County Planning & Development
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Town/County Highway Engineer for highway, drainage Contracted
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	County Planning & Development
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Contract when necessary
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) applications	Yes	County Planning & Development
Scientist familiar with natural hazards	Yes	County Soil & Water Agency
NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA)	Yes	County NFIP Administrator, MOU 2013
Surveyor(s)	Yes	Village DPW or Contracted
Emergency Manager	Yes	County Emergency Management in conjunction with Village Fire
Grant writer(s)	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other	-	-

### Fiscal Capability

The table below summarizes financial resources available to the Village of Earlville.

**Table 9.8-6. Fiscal Capabilities**

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes/No)
Community development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvements project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas or electric service	Yes



Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes/No)
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Yes, Building Permit fees
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state Funding Programs	No
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other	

### Education and Outreach Capability

The table below summarizes the education and outreach resources available to the Village of Earlville.

**Table 9.8-7. Education and Outreach Capabilities**

Indicate if your jurisdiction has the following resources	Yes/No; Please describe
Public information officer or communications office?	No
Personnel skilled or trained in website development?	No
Hazard mitigation information available on your website; if yes, describe	No
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach; if yes, briefly describe.	No
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation; if yes, briefly describe.	No
Other programs already in place that could be used to communicate hazard-related information; if yes, briefly describe.	No
Warning systems for hazard events; if yes, briefly describe.	Hyper-Reach/Notify Chenango
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools; if yes, briefly describe.	No
Other	-

### Community Classifications

The table below summarizes classifications for community programs available to the Village of Earlville.

**Table 9.8-8. Community Classifications**

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification (if applicable)	Date Classified (if applicable)
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	NP	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	NP	N/A
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	NP	N/A
NYSDEC Climate Smart Community	No	NP	N/A
Storm Ready Certification	No	NP	N/A
Firewise Communities classification	No	NP	N/A
Other	-	-	-

Note:





N/A Not applicable  
 NP Not participating  
 - Unavailable

### Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2016). In other words, it describes a jurisdiction’s current ability to adjust to, protect from, or withstand a hazard event. This term is often discussed in reference to climate change; however, adaptive capacity also includes an understanding of local capacity for adapting to current and future risks and changing conditions. The table below summarizes the adaptive capacity for each hazard and the jurisdiction’s rating.

**Table 9.8-9. Adaptive Capacity**

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity (Capabilities) - High/Medium/Low*
Disease Outbreak	Medium
Drought	Medium
Extreme Temperatures	Medium
Flood	Medium
Harmful Algal Bloom	Medium
Invasive Species	Medium
Natural Gas	Medium
Severe Storm	Medium
Severe Winter Storm	High
Wildfire	Medium

\*High Capacity exists and is in use  
 Medium Capacity may exist; but is not used or could use some improvement  
 Low Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement  
 Unsure Not enough information is known to assign a rating

### National Flood Insurance Program

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain.

#### NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA)

Steve Fox, Chenango County Code Enforcement

#### National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary

The following table summarizes the NFIP statistics for the Village of Earlville.

**Table 9.8-10. NFIP Summary**

Municipality	# Policies	# Claims (Losses)	Total Loss Payments	# RL Properties	# SRL Properties	# Policies in the 1% Flood Boundary
Village of Earlville	0	0	\$0	0	-	0

Source: FEMA 2019  
 Notes: Policies, claims, repetitive loss, and severe repetitive loss statistics provided by FEMA Region 2, and current as of July 31, 2019. The total number of repetitive loss properties does not include severe repetitive loss properties  
 RL Repetitive Loss; SRL Severe Repetitive Loss



## Resources

The County Building Code Enforcement Officer, Steve Fox, serves as the NFIP Floodplain Administrator and Building Inspector for the majority of municipalities within Chenango County.

Duties and responsibilities of the Code Enforcement Officer/NFIP FPA are permit review, and inspections for new construction and compliance with New York State and FEMA requirements. Records of losses and inspections, and development permits are kept in paper copies in the Code Enforcement office. The NYS DEC keeps records of repetitive loss properties within the County.

The County Planning Board preforms NYS 239 Reviews for required building permits.

Steve Fox has undergone the Certified Floodplain Manager (CFM) courses but did not take the exam and is not certified.

## Compliance History

The community is currently in good standing in the NFIP and has no outstanding compliance issues. The Village of Earlville has completed Community Assistance Visits (CAV), with the most recent visit completed in 1992.

## Regulatory

The Village of Earlville Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (FDPO) was last updated on September 7, 2010. The Village's floodplain management program meets minimum requirements. Floodplain management is supported by the actions of Chenango County Code Enforcement.

## Additional Areas of Existing Integration

- The Village monitors and continues to cut and remove dead or damaged trees as needed.
- The Village coordinates with NYS DOT to complete roadwork and improvements on State roadways.
- The Village makes necessary roadway improvements and upsizes culverts as needed.
- The Village monitors abandoned cisterns and provides remediation when required.

## Evacuation, Sheltering, Temporary Housing, and Permanent Housing

Evacuation routes, sheltering measures, temporary housing, and permanent housing must all be in place and available for public awareness to protect residents, mitigate risk, and relocate residents, if necessary, to maintain post-disaster social and economic stability.

### Evacuation Routes

Evacuation routes are specific to hazard event and routes will vary according to the location and type of event. Residents should seek up-to-date information from the Chenango County Office of Emergency Management.

### Sheltering

The Village has not designated emergency shelters but will evaluate the use of the municipal hall to serve as a warming/cooling center in the event of power outages. In the event that sheltering is needed shelters will be determined at the time of an emergency, in accordance with the County CEMP. Collaboration with Madison County Emergency Management may also occur depending on the needs of the Village.



### Temporary Housing

The Village of Earlville has not identified sites for the placement of temporary housing for residents displaced by a disaster or potential sites suitable for relocating structures out of the floodplain and/or building new homes once properties in the floodplain are acquired. In the event temporary housing is needed, the Village will work with the county to find suitable locations using the locations identified in Section 4 (County Profile) Table 4-9 as a starting point.

### Permanent Housing

While the Village of Earlville did not identify potential locations for permanent housing, as part of the planning process, a countywide buildable land analysis was conducted and presented in Section 4 (County Profile). The Village can utilize this analysis to identify potential locations.

## 9.8.5 Hazard Event History Specific to the Village of Earlville

Chenango County has a history of natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 5 (Risk Assessment) of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the County and its municipalities. The Village of Earlville’s history of federally-declared (as presented by FEMA) and significant hazard events (as presented in NOAA-NCEI) is consistent with that of Chenango County. Table 9.8-11 provides details regarding municipal-specific loss and damages the Village experienced during hazard events. Information provided in the table below is based on reference material or local sources. For details of these and additional events, refer to Volume I, Section 5.0 of this plan.

Table 9.8-11. Hazard Event History

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses
October 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	-	A cold front brought a wave of thunderstorms across Central New York. The Storms produced widespread tree and powerline damage throughout the area.	Strong thunderstorm winds brought down a tree on a vehicle on Thompson Hill Road, resulting in an estimated \$10,000 in property damages.

Notes:

- EM Emergency Declaration (FEMA)
- FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency
- DR Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)
- N/A Not applicable

## 9.8.6 Hazard Ranking and Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Section 5.0 (Risk Assessment) of this plan have detailed information regarding each plan participant’s vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following summarizes the Village of Earlville’s risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking.

A gradient of certainty was developed to summarize the confidence level regarding the input used to populate the hazard ranking. A certainty factor of high, medium or low was selected and assigned to each hazard to provide a level of transparency and create increased understanding of the data used to support the resulting ranking. The following scale was used to assign a certainty factor to each hazard:

- High—Defined scenario/event to evaluate; probability calculated; evidenced-based/quantitative assessment to estimate potential impacts through hazard modeling.





- Moderate—Defined scenario/event or only a hazard area to evaluate; estimated probability; combination of quantitative (exposure analysis, no hazard modeling) and qualitative data to estimate potential impacts.
- Low—Scenario or hazard area is undefined; there is a degree of uncertainty regarding event probability; majority of potential impacts are qualitative.

### Critical Facilities

New York Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) Statute 6 CRR-NY 502.4 sets forth floodplain management criteria for State projects located in flood hazard areas. The law states that no such projects related to critical facilities shall be undertaken in a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) unless constructed according to specific mitigation specifications, including being raised 2’ above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE). This statute is outlined at <http://tinyurl.com/6-CRR-NY-502-4>. While all vulnerabilities should be assessed and documented, the State places a high priority on exposure to flooding. Critical facilities located in an SFHA, or having ever sustained previous flooding, must be protected to the 500-year flood even, or worst damage scenario. For those that do not meet this criteria, the jurisdiction must identify an action to achieve this level of protection (NYS DHSES 2017).

The table below identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1-percent and 0.2-percent floodplain and presents Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) estimates of the damage and loss of use to critical facilities as a result of a 1-percent annual chance flood event.

Table 9.8-12. Potential Flood Losses to Critical Facilities

Name	Type	Exposure		Addressed by Proposed Action
		1% Event	0.2% Event	
None Identified				

Source: HAZUS-MH 4.2

### Hazard Ranking

This section provides the community specific identification of the primary hazard concerns based on identified problems, impacts and the results of the risk assessment as presented in Section 5 (Risk Assessment) of the plan. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard, along with its potential impacts on people, property, and the economy as well as community capability and changing future climate conditions. This input supports the mitigation action development to target those hazards with highest level of concern.

As discussed in Section 5.3 (Hazard Ranking), each participating jurisdiction may have differing degrees of risk exposure and vulnerability compared to Chenango as a whole. Therefore, each municipality ranked the degree of risk to each hazard as it pertains to their community. The table below summarizes the hazard risk/vulnerability rankings of potential natural hazards for the Village of Earlville. The Village of Earlville has reviewed the county hazard risk/vulnerability risk ranking table as well as its individual results to reflect the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community.

During the review of the hazard/vulnerability risk ranking, the Village of Earlville indicated the following:

- Agreement with calculated rankings – no changes made.



Table 9.8-13. Hazard Ranking

Disease Outbreak	Drought	Extreme Temperature	Flood	Harmful Algal Bloom	Invasive Species	Natural Gas	Severe Storm	Severe Winter Storm	Wildfire
Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the following hazard rankings as established in Section 5.3.

\*The municipality changed the initial ranking of this hazard based on event history, municipal experience, and feedback from the municipality

### Identified Issues

The municipality has identified the following vulnerabilities within their community:

- Many old trees lining Village streets along right of way (ROW). Heavy winds, ice storms, poor condition of trees could cause trees to fall on power lines, roadways, structures causing seasonal injury, power failure, highway obstruction and property damage.
- NYS Rte. 12B, heavy thru traffic, many large trucks, stretches where roadside parking restricts traffic. Potential accidents involving large trees, hazardous materials, school buses, highway and service vehicles.
- Village streets: most are narrow creating the potential for restricting traffic for emergency vehicles and snow removal.
- Other hazards: Numerous abandoned cisterns throughout Village, location unknown potential to create sinkholes and accidents during construction projects.

Specific areas of concern based on resident response to the Chenango County Hazard Mitigation Citizen survey include:

- None Identified

### 9.8.7 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses past mitigations actions and status, describes proposed hazard mitigation initiatives, and their prioritization.

#### Past Mitigation Initiative Status

The following table indicates progress on the community’s mitigation strategy identified in the 2015 Plan. Actions that are carried forward as part of this plan update are included in the following subsection in its own table with prioritization. Previous actions that are now on-going programs and capabilities are indicated as such in the following table and may also be found under ‘Capability Assessment’ presented previously in this annex.



Table 9.8-14. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project #	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2021 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2021 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
						Cost	-	
VER-1	Identify and Remove Hazardous Trees	Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	Village DPW	Many old trees lining Village streets along ROW's. Heavy winds, rice storms, poor condition of trees could cause trees to fall on power lines, roadways, structures causing seasonal injury, power failure, highway obstruction and property damage.	Ongoing Capability	Cost	-	The Village will continue cutting trees as needed.
						Level of Protection	-	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	-	
VER-2	NYS Rte. 12B Traffic Improvements	Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm		Improve traffic control by adding increased police coverage, signage, etc. Heavy thru traffic, many large trucks, stretches where roadside parking restricts traffic. Potential accidents involving large trees, hazardous materials, school buses, highway and service vehicles.	Ongoing	Cost	-	The Village will continue to work with NYS Department of Transportation and alert NYSDOT if there is work that needs to be done.
						Level of Protection	-	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	-	
VER-3	Village Streets Traffic Improvements	Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm		Improve traffic control by adding increased police coverage, signage, etc. Widen Village streets for improved traffic flow and safety. Most are narrow creating the potential for restricting traffic for emergency vehicles and snow removal.	Ongoing Capability	Cost	-	The Village will continue to improve streets as needed.
						Level of Protection	-	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	-	



Project #	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2021 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2021 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
						Cost	Level of Protection	
VER-4	Support and participate in Federal, State and County-led programs and initiatives intended to build local and regional mitigation and risk-reduction capabilities (see Section 9.1), specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Attend regional workshops, trainings and continuing education as made available by the County with FEMA, ISO and NYS DHSES support, and as appropriate for the community, anticipated to include: NFIP for Insurance Agents, Lending Institutions and Realtors; Floodplain Management and the Certified Floodplain Managers (CFM) certification.</li> <li>Public education and awareness program for floodplain residents.</li> <li>Updates to NFIP floodplain mapping.</li> <li>Promotion of "Firewise" programs in the County.</li> <li>Establishment of an interagency program involving Public Health/DSS/Area Agency on Aging to identify vulnerable populations (elderly, homebound, homeless), and the development/enhancement of plans, programs and facilities to meet the specific needs of these populations.</li> </ul>							
	See above	All Hazards	Chenango County, as supported by relevant local department leads	See above	Ongoing Capability	Cost	-	The Village continuously supports State, Federal, and County initiatives.
						Level of Protection	-	
					Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	-		
VER-5	Locate and mitigate abandon cisterns in roadways or close proximity	Sinkholes		Numerous abandoned cisterns throughout Village. Potential to create sinkholes and accidents during construction projects.	Ongoing	Cost	-	The Village will continue to monitor abandoned cisterns and address as necessary.
						Level of Protection	-	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	-	



### Completed Mitigation Initiatives Not Identified in the Previous Mitigation Strategy

The Village of Earlville has identified the following mitigation projects/activities that have also been completed but were not identified in the previous mitigation strategy in the 2015 Plan:

- Replaced catch basins and culverts on Fayette Street and installed a new catch basin and culvert on Clyde Street.
- Paving and improving portions of Clyde, Preston, and Fayette Streets.

### Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives for the Plan Update

The Village of Earlville worked with the consultant and the Chenango County Department of Planning & Development after attending the mitigation action workshop held on January 13, 2021. They were provided access to FEMA publications to use as a resource as part of their comprehensive review of all possible activities and mitigation measures to address their hazards including FEMA ‘Mitigation Ideas – A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards’ (January 2013); Types of Mitigation Actions; and a link to the FEMA Individual and Community Preparedness Division (ICPD) Protective Actions Research website (<https://community.fema.gov/ProtectiveActions/s/>).

Table 9.8-15 summarizes the comprehensive-range of specific mitigation initiatives the Village of Earlville would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. Some of these initiatives may be previous actions carried forward for this plan update. These initiatives 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. Both the four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table below to further demonstrate the wide-range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

As discussed in Section 6, 14 evaluation/prioritization criteria are used to complete the prioritization of mitigation initiatives. For each new mitigation action, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the 14 evaluation criteria to assist with prioritizing your actions as ‘High’, ‘Medium’, or ‘Low.’ The table below summarizes the evaluation of each mitigation initiative, listed by Action Number.

Table 9.8-16 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation initiatives for the Plan update.



Table 9.8-15. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem and Solution	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
2021-V. Earlville-001	Water Tower Telemetry	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	Severe Storm, Flood	<p><b>Problem:</b> During rainy weather events and extreme storms our underground/overhead telemetry cable sends erratic signals causing our two well pumps which alternate daily to malfunction causing chlorine levels to fluctuate and possibly causing improperly chlorinated public drinking water that could lead to unsafe drinking water.</p> <p><b>Solution:</b> Replace existing telemetry lines with a wireless telemetry system (radio transceivers) at the water tower, the pumphouse and the wells This has been recommended by Aqua Logics Systems, Inc. a company that specializes in water system control and operations. The Town is currently working with Aqua Logics Systems to gather cost estimates and quotes to replace the equipment. The radio systems are much more reliable than traditional hardwired signals, particularly systems where the wiring is buried underground. It's very common that buried signal wiring fails due to water in the conduits, moisture and ultimately corrosion. Furthermore, equipment on each end of the metallic signal wiring is much more susceptible to damage caused by electrical surges/transient voltages, particularly during lightning storms as the metallic wiring provides a conductive pathway into the control equipment. When properly applied , the radio systems are much less susceptible to weather related outages as well as failures due to electrical surges. And of course all failures related to water, moisture and</p>	Yes	No	Short Term	Village of Earlville DPW	Medium; Aqua Logics estimated net price \$12,634	Continue to provide residents safe and reliable water service; Eliminate fees for use of the existing telephone poles and wires	FEMA Or NYSDHSES Grants	High	LPR; SIP	PR; ES



Table 9.8-15. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem and Solution	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
				corrosion associated with buried wires is no longer of concern.										
2021-V. Earlville-002	Village Office Relocation	2, 3, 4, 6	All Hazards	<p><b>Problem:</b> The Village office building currently houses the village offices, village court and the fire department is aged and is insufficient size for our current needs. Having outdated electrical and plumbing systems. We currently have to rent space for storage of files.</p> <p><b>Solution:</b> Obtain grants and financing for a new facility at a new location to meet our current needs.</p>	Yes	No	Short	Village of Earlville	Medium-High	High; To provide a safe and functional space. Discontinue renting storage for necessary files	USDA or NYSDHSES Grants	Medium	LPR; SIP	PR; PP
2021-V. Earlville-003	Village Office Generator	1, 3, 6, 7	All Hazards	<p><b>Problem:</b> The Village Office does not have sufficient backup power.</p> <p><b>Solution:</b> The Village will seek funding to install a permanent, automatic emergency generator with sufficient capacity to provide power to the entire building during hazards and power outages. This will allow the Village Hal to be used as an emergency shelter or heating/cooling center when necessary. The Village will ensure additional protections to the generator so that it is protected from hazard events (flooding, severe storms, winter storms, etc.) that may damage the generator.</p>	Yes	No	Short, depending on funding	Village of Earlville	Medium-High	High	FEMA HMA	High	SIP	ES

Notes:

Not all acronyms and abbreviations defined below are included in the table.

Acronyms and Abbreviations:

CAV Community Assistance Visit  
 CRS Community Rating System

Potential FEMA HMA Funding Sources:

FMA Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program  
 HMGP Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Timeline:

The time required for completion of the project upon implementation





DPW	Department of Public Works	PDM	Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program
EHP	Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation	BRIC	Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency		
FPA	Floodplain Administrator		
HMA	Hazard Mitigation Assistance		
N/A	Not applicable		
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program		
OEM	Office of Emergency Management		

Cost:

The estimated cost for implementation.

Benefits:

A description of the estimated benefits, either quantitative and/or qualitative.

Critical Facility:

Yes Critical Facility located in 1% floodplain

Mitigation Category:

- Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) – These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.
- Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP) - These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct manmade structures to reduce the impact of hazards.
- Natural Systems Protection (NSP) – These are actions that minimize damage and losses, and also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.
- Education and Awareness Programs (EAP) – These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

CRS Category:

- Preventative Measures (PR) - Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.
- Property Protection (PP) - These actions 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 acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.
- Public Information (PI) - 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 educational programs for school-age children and adults.
- Natural Resource Protection (NR) - 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.
- Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) - 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.
- Emergency Services (ES) - 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





Table 9.8-16. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Technical	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social	Administrative	Multi-Hazard	Timeline	Agency Champion	Other Community	Total	High / Medium / Low
2021-V. Earlville-001	Water Tower Telemetry	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2021-V. Earlville-002	Village Office Relocation	0	1	1	1	1	1	-1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	8	Medium
2021-V. Earlville-003	Village Office Generator	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High

Note: Refer to Section 6, which conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-4), Medium (5-8), High (9-14).





### 9.8.8 Proposed Mitigation Action Types

The table below indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories.

**Table 9.8-17. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category**

Hazard	FEMA			CRS						
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Disease Outbreak	002	002, 003			002	002				003
Drought	002	002, 003			002	002				003
Extreme Temperatures	002	002, 003			002	002				003
Flood	001, 002	001, 002, 003			001	002				001, 003
Harmful Algal Bloom	002	002, 003			002	002				003
Invasive Species	002	002, 003			002	002				003
Natural Gas	002	002, 003			002	002				003
Severe Storm	001, 002	001, 002, 003			001, 002	002				001, 003
Severe Winter Storm	002	002, 003			002	002				003
Wildfire	002	002, 003			002	002				003

Note: Section 6 (Mitigation Strategy) provides for an explanation of the mitigation categories.

### 9.8.9 Staff and Local Stakeholder Involvement in Annex Development

The Village of Earlville followed the planning process described in Section 3 (Planning Process) in Volume I of this plan update. This annex was developed over the course of several months with input from many Village departments, including: Department of Public Works, Village Board of Trustees, Village Clerk’s Office, Code Enforcement Office. The Department of Public Works represented the community on the Chenango County Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process requirements by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

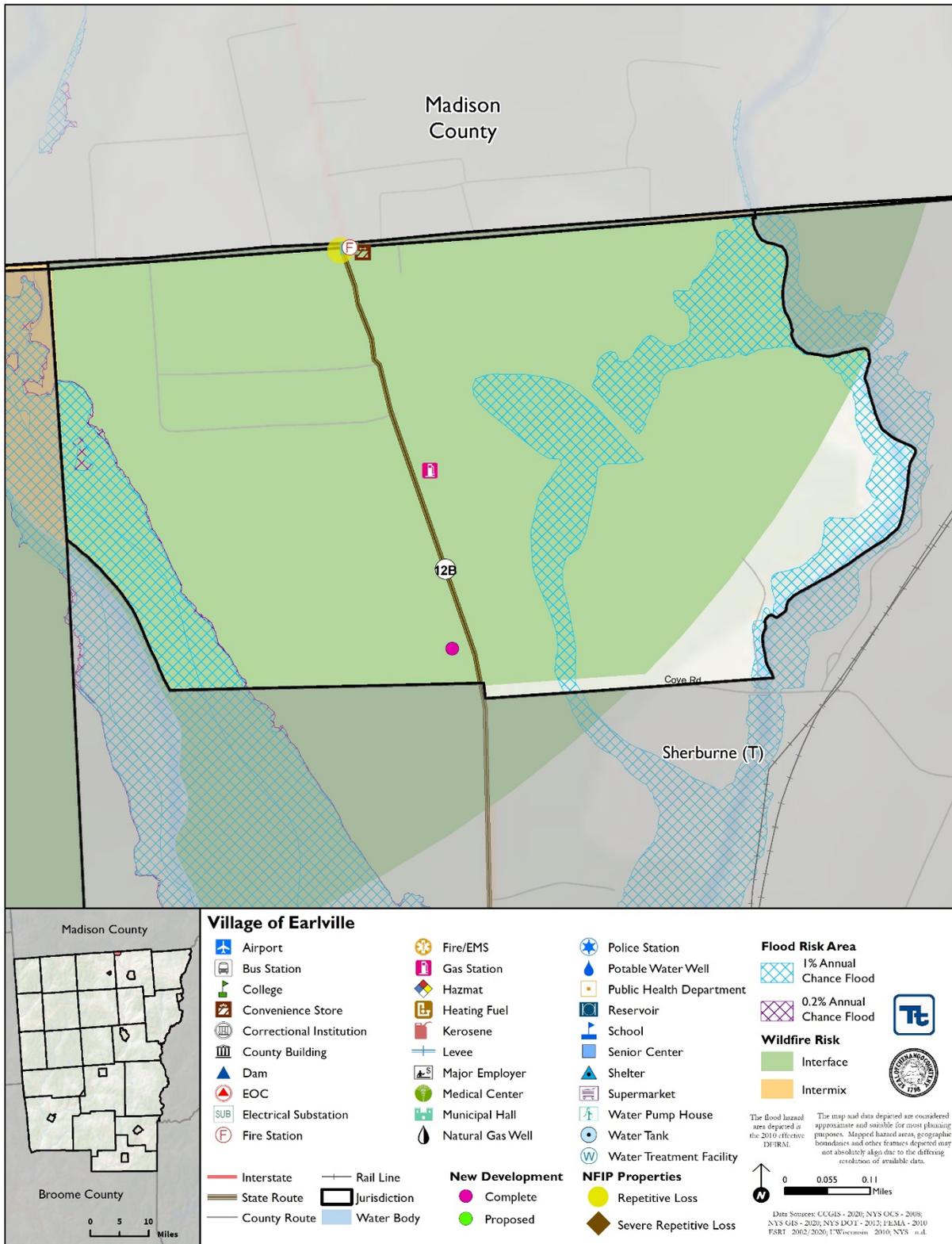
Additional documentation on the municipality’s planning process through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Section 3 (Planning Process) and Appendix C (Meeting Documentation).

### 9.8.10 Hazard Area Extent and Location

A hazard area extent and location map has been generated for the Village of Earlville that illustrates the probable areas impacted within the municipality. 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. The map has only been generated for those hazards that can be clearly identified using mapping techniques and technologies, and for which the Village of Earlville has significant exposure. The map is illustrated below.



Figure 9.8-1. Village of Earlville Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





Action Worksheet			
<b>Project Name:</b>	Water Tower Telemetry		
<b>Project Number:</b>	2021-V. Earlville-001		
Risk / Vulnerability			
<b>Hazard(s) of Concern:</b>	Severe Storms		
<b>Description of the Problem:</b>	During rainy weather events our underground/overhead telemetry cable sends erratic signals causing our two well pumps which alternate daily to malfunction causing chlorine levels to fluctuate and possibly causing improperly chlorinated public drinking water that could lead to unsafe drinking water.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
<b>Description of the Solution:</b>	Replace existing telemetry lines with a wireless telemetry system (radio transceivers) This has been recommended by Aqua Logics Systems, Inc. a company that specializes in water system control and operations. The Town is currently working with Aqua Logics Systems to gather cost estimates and quotes to replace the equipment. The radio systems are much more reliable than traditional hardwired signals, particularly systems where the wiring is buried underground. It's very common that buried signal wiring fails due to water in the conduits, moisture and ultimately corrosion. Furthermore, equipment on each end of the metallic signal wiring is much more susceptible to damage caused by electrical surges/transient voltages, particularly during lightning storms as the metallic wiring provides a conductive pathway into the control equipment. When properly applied, the radio systems are much less susceptible to weather related outages as well as failures due to electrical surges. And of course all failures related to water, moisture and corrosion associated with buried wires is no longer of concern.		
<b>Is this project related to a Critical Facility?</b>		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Is the critical facility located in the 1% annual chance flood area?</b>		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(If yes, this project must intend to protect the 500-year flood event or the actual worse case damage scenario, whichever is greater)			
<b>Level of Protection:</b>	500-year flood	<b>Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):</b>	Continue to provide residents safe and reliable water service Eliminate fees for use of the existing telephone poles and wires
<b>Useful Life:</b>	30+ years	<b>Goals Met:</b>	1, 2, 4, 6, 7
<b>Estimated Cost:</b>	\$12,634	<b>Mitigation Action Type:</b>	LRP, SIP
Plan for Implementation			
<b>Prioritization:</b>	High	<b>Desired Timeframe for Implementation:</b>	< 1 Year
<b>Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:</b>	Short term	<b>Potential Funding Sources:</b>	Revenue and/or grant funding
<b>Responsible Organization:</b>	Village DPW	<b>Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:</b>	Hazard Mitigation Planning
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
<b>Alternatives:</b>	Action	Estimated Cost	Evaluation
	No Action	\$0	Current problem continues
	Replace Water System	\$5M+	Not cost effective or necessary
	Purchase in-home dichlorination systems for all residents	N/A	Not cost effective or feasible, will need additional maintenance/replacements
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
<b>Date of Status Report:</b>			
<b>Report of Progress:</b>			
<b>Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:</b>			



Action Worksheet		
<b>Project Name:</b>	Water Tower Telemetry	
<b>Project Number:</b>	2021-V. Earlville-001	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	Safer Drinking water
Property Protection	0	
Cost-Effectiveness	1	Eliminate lease fees for existing wires
Technical	1	More reliable technology
Political	1	Village Board will approve
Legal	1	
Fiscal	1	Will need some funding
Environmental	1	
Social	0	
Administrative	1	DPW will maintain, need contractor to install
Multi-Hazard	1	
Timeline	1	< 2 months
Agency Champion	1	Has DPW and Village Board approval
Other Community Objectives	0	
<b>Total</b>	11	
<b>Priority (High/Med/Low)</b>	High	



Action Worksheet			
<b>Project Name:</b>	Village Office Relocation		
<b>Project Number:</b>	2021-V. Earlville-002		
Risk / Vulnerability			
<b>Hazard(s) of Concern:</b>	All Hazards		
<b>Description of the Problem:</b>	The Village office building currently houses the village offices, village court and the fire department is aged and is insufficient size for our current needs. Having outdated electrical and plumbing systems. We currently have to rent space for storage of files.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
<b>Description of the Solution:</b>	Obtain grants and financing for a new facility at a new location to meet our current needs.		
<b>Is this project related to a Critical Facility?</b>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Is the critical facility located in the 1% annual chance flood area?</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
(If yes, this project must intend to protect the 500-year flood event or the actual worse case damage scenario, whichever is greater)			
<b>Level of Protection:</b>	100-year flood	<b>Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):</b>	High ,to provide a safe and functional space. Discontinue renting storage for necessary files
<b>Useful Life:</b>	Permanent; 99 years	<b>Goals Met:</b>	2, 3, 4, 6
<b>Estimated Cost:</b>	Medium-High	<b>Mitigation Action Type:</b>	LRP, SIP
Plan for Implementation			
<b>Prioritization:</b>	Medium	<b>Desired Timeframe for Implementation:</b>	1-2 Years
<b>Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:</b>	Short, within 5 years	<b>Potential Funding Sources:</b>	USDA or NYSDHSES Grants
<b>Responsible Organization:</b>	Village of Earlville	<b>Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:</b>	Hazard Mitigation Planning
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
<b>Alternatives:</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>
	No Action	\$0	Current problem continues
	Elevate Current office building	\$5M+	Not cost effective and building is still undersized for needs
	Relocate files but not building	N/A	Digitizing or relocating files to another building does not reduce flood risk or ensure continuity of governmental operations
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
<b>Date of Status Report:</b>			
<b>Report of Progress:</b>			
<b>Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:</b>			



Action Worksheet		
<b>Project Name:</b>	Village Office Relocation	
<b>Project Number:</b>	2021-V. Earlville-002	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	0	0
Property Protection	1	Ensures continuity of government operations
Cost-Effectiveness	1	
Technical	1	
Political	1	Village Board will approve
Legal	1	
Fiscal	-1	Will need some funding
Environmental	1	
Social	0	
Administrative	1	
Multi-Hazard	1	
Timeline	0	
Agency Champion	1	
Other Community Objectives	0	
<b>Total</b>	8	
<b>Priority (High/Med/Low)</b>	Medium	



Action Worksheet			
<b>Project Name:</b>	Village Office Generator		
<b>Project Number:</b>	2021-V. Earlville-003		
Risk / Vulnerability			
<b>Hazard(s) of Concern:</b>	All Hazards		
<b>Description of the Problem:</b>	The Village Office does not have sufficient backup power.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
<b>Description of the Solution:</b>	The Village will seek funding to install a permanent, automatic emergency generator with sufficient capacity to provide power to the entire building during hazards and power outages. This will allow the Village Hall to be used as an emergency shelter or heating/cooling center when necessary. The Village will ensure additional protections to the generator so that is it protected from hazard events (flooding, severe storms, winter storms, etc.) that may damage the generator.		
<b>Is this project related to a Critical Facility?</b>		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Is the critical facility located in the 1% annual chance flood area?</b>		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(If yes, this project must intend to protect the 500-year flood event or the actual worse case damage scenario, whichever is greater)			
<b>Level of Protection:</b>	N/A	<b>Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):</b>	Ensures continuity of government operations and creates heating/cooling center/shelter location
<b>Useful Life:</b>	30+ years	<b>Goals Met:</b>	1, 3, 6, 7
<b>Estimated Cost:</b>	Medium-High, \$60,000	<b>Mitigation Action Type:</b>	SIP, ES
Plan for Implementation			
<b>Prioritization:</b>	High	<b>Desired Timeframe for Implementation:</b>	1 Year
<b>Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:</b>	Short term	<b>Potential Funding Sources:</b>	FEMA HMA
<b>Responsible Organization:</b>	Village of Earlville	<b>Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:</b>	Hazard Mitigation Planning
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
<b>Alternatives:</b>	Action	Estimated Cost	Evaluation
	No Action	\$0	Current problem continues
	Install solar panels on roof	\$500,000	Does not ensure 24/7 power, not cost effective
	Purchase a portable generator for all Village facilities	\$40,000	Does not ensure continuity of operations at Village Hall, needs to be turned on, not cost effective to share generator across facilities
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
<b>Date of Status Report:</b>			
<b>Report of Progress:</b>			
<b>Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:</b>			



Action Worksheet		
<b>Project Name:</b>	Village Office Generator	
<b>Project Number:</b>	2021-V. Earlville-003	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	Ensures continuity of government operations, establishes heating/cooling center
Property Protection	1	
Cost-Effectiveness	1	
Technical	1	
Political	1	Village Board will approve
Legal	1	
Fiscal	0	Will need some funding
Environmental	1	
Social	1	Community supports
Administrative	1	
Multi-Hazard	1	All hazards
Timeline	1	
Agency Champion	1	
Other Community Objectives	0	
<b>Total</b>	11	
<b>Priority (High/Med/Low)</b>	High	