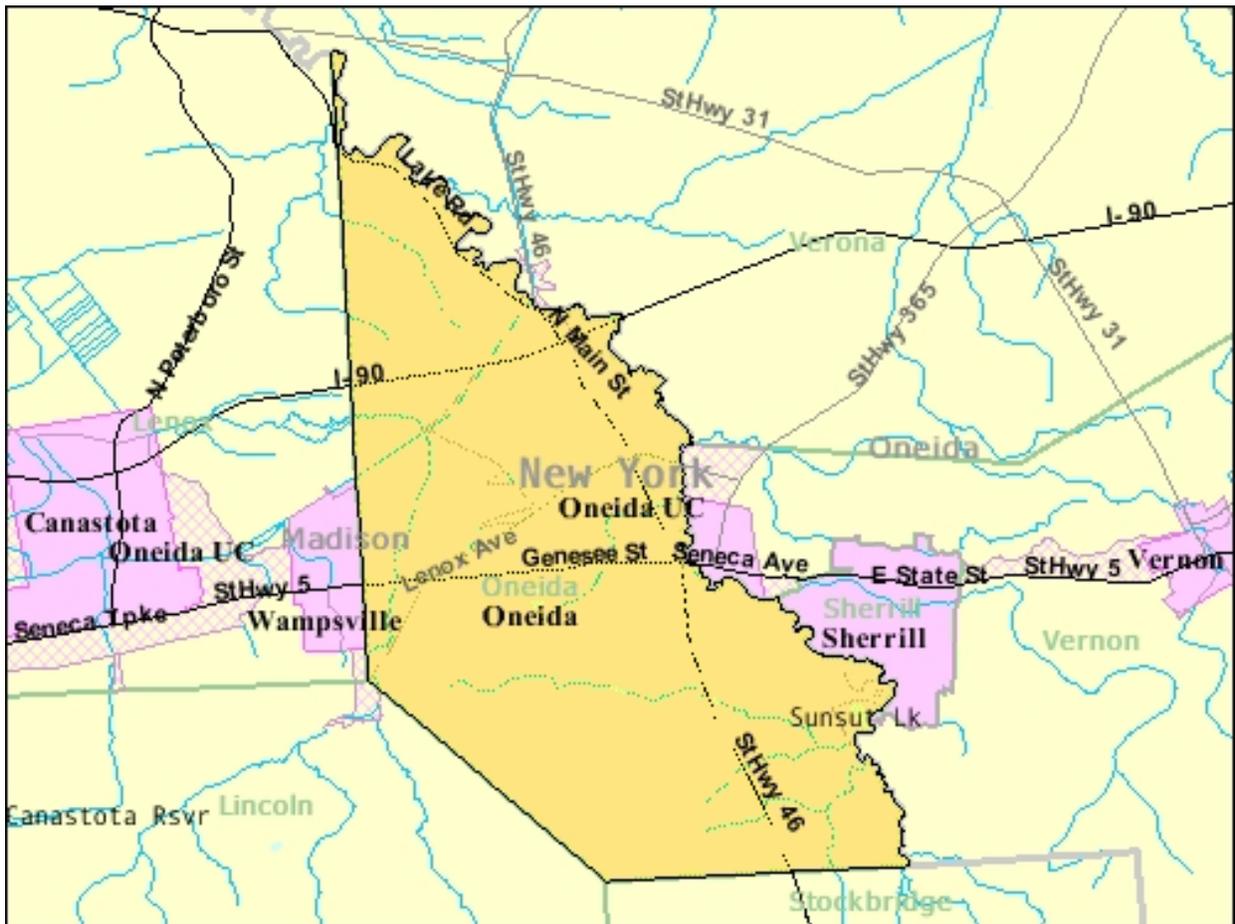


## City of Oneida



Contact	Title	Phone
Leo Matzke	Mayor	(315) 363-1921
Sue Pulverenti	City Clerk	(315) 363-7378
Jon Rauscher	City Engineer	(315) 363-7222
Carrie Rose	Planning Dept. Director	(315) 363-7467
Kevin Salerno	Fire Chief	(315) 363-1910
Paul Thompson	Acting Police Chief	(315) 363-9111

### Background

The City of Oneida is a community of 11,393 residents located in the northeastern corner of Madison County, bordering Oneida County. Seventy five percent of the population is between the ages of 18 and 65, with fifteen percent over the age of 65 (1,708 residents). The city consists of approximately 21 square miles. The equalized assessed value of the city is approximately \$583.3 million dollars, spread across a variety of property classes. There are 4,672 housing units in the city with 2,814 of them being single-family owner-occupied homes. Commercial and residential development occurs on a limited basis.

# MADISON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2016

## Land Use and Development Trends

The population increased by 1.3% from 10,850 to 10,987 between 1990 and 2000, and increased by 3.7% from 10,987 and 11,393 between 2000 and 2010. With 11,393 residents, the City of Oneida has a population density of 500 people per square mile. In 2010, the Census Bureau reported that there were 4,672 households in Oneida, an increase of 5.2% since 2000. By comparison, population increased 5.8% in Madison County overall.

## Assets

City Hall, located at 109 North Main Street in the center of downtown, houses offices for City government as well as the City of Oneida Fire Department. The City of Oneida Police Department and Courts are located 108 Main Street.

Department of Parks and Recreation headquarters is at the former Armory Building located at 217 Cedar Street in downtown. This facility is capable of accommodating 240 Parks and Recreation staff members.

The city water system draws water from a surface reservoir located in Oneida County. Two 7.5 million gallon tanks located on the uplands in the southern part of the city provide pressure and storage for the system. Water from Baker Reservoir, located in the southern part of the city, is available for emergency need.

Oneida Healthcare Center is a 101-bed hospital and 160-bed skilled nursing facility for senior citizens located on Route 5.

The City of Oneida Public works Garage is located at 409 Sconondoa Street. Department equipment includes:

- (2) 10-wheel dump trucks with plow, wing and sander
- (6) 10- wheel dump trucks with plow and wing
- (1) 10-wheel, all-wheel drive dump truck with plow and double wings
- (1) Rubber-tired backhoe
- (2) Bull dozers
- (1) Roller
- (2) Tractors with mowers
- (1) 4kw (AC) generator

## Local Organization and Regulations

During heavy snow storms, a Public Works Department snow plow is stationed at the City Fire Department in case it is needed to clear exit routes for emergency response equipment and vehicles.

An Emergency Response Plan is being written for the Higinbotham Dam Project by the City Engineer.

The City has an existing Disaster Plan.

The City has a Floodplain ordinance. This law mandates that new construction within the 100-year floodplain cannot have basements and that first floor of the building should be above the elevation of the 100-year floodplain. Any development within the floodway cannot be situated in such a way as to cause an increase in water elevations during a flood event.

The City employs an arborist who is called whenever damage to City-owned trees may cause power outages and potential damage to private and public property.

The Fire Department pumps basements and yards during flood events to reduce damages.

Sandbags are provided by the Public Works Department to Stoddard Street residents during flooding.

There is a Planning Board and a Zoning Board in place to review any proposed new development.

# MADISON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2016

## **The Planning Process**

The first mitigation planning process was led by Steve Lorraine and Mike Johnston, Madison County SWCD, who met with the City Council on January 17, 2004. Then-Mayor Leo Matzke, who happens to be the City's current chief elected official, directed them to work with Jim Bacher, City Engineer, to gather the necessary information to write a Mitigation Plan section on the City. Mike Johnston and Steve Lorraine met with Mr. Bacher and Thomas Laurin, City Fire Chief, on December 9, 2004. On 2/17/05 the group discussed with Mr. Bacher potential mitigation projects for inclusion in the city's section of the Madison County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The same individuals were also involved in the New York Rising (NYR) study, which reviewed damage to the central New York region following the severe summer storms of 2013. Madison County requested an extension from FEMA on the deadline to produce an updated HMP after NYR efforts were completed and mitigation recommendations made from NYR. More recently, SWDC representative Mr. Lorraine has been spearheading the county HMP and assisting municipalities in developing their jurisdictional annexes.

## **Public Involvement**

Two meetings were held at which members of the public were invited to provide input on the hazard mitigation planning process. These meetings were publicized in the Syracuse Post Standard, Oneida Daily Dispatch, Canastota Bee Journal, and Cazenovia Republican. No members of the public attended these meetings. One citizen did call Madison County Soil and Water Conservation District from the City of Oneida to express concerns about flooding there. As soon as the first draft of the entire plan for Madison County is finished, it will be posted on the Madison County website. All members of the public will be provided a means of providing input on the final City of Oneida plan and the Madison County plan at that time.

## **Input from Neighboring Communities, Agencies, Businesses, Academia, Nonprofits and Other Parties**

The following organizations have been contacted for input to the City of Oneida Hazard Mitigation Plan:

- Madison/Oneida Red Cross
- WMCR Radio
- Oneida Healthcare Center
- H.P. Hood Company
- National Grid Company

## **Existing Plans, Studies, Reports, and Technical Information**

*City of Oneida Comprehensive Plan* was considered in writing this document.

*Flood Insurance Study City of Oneida, New York Madison County FEMA*, revised 8/3/1989 was considered in writing this document.

*City of Oneida Disaster Plan* - A study by O'Brien and Gere has been commissioned by the City of Oneida to study potential additional resources for the Oneida water supply based on an increased need cited by the Oneida Indian Nation and many surrounding small communities. The system's filtration plant has capacity for 4 million gallons per day but could be expanded to 7 million gallons per day.

# MADISON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2016

## Hazards

As part of the Madison County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, a Hazard Analysis was conducted using the HAZNY program with data supplied by the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration and ESRI Hazards data. This HAZNY analysis identified Moderately High Danger (in order of severity) from Severe Storms, Transportation Accidents, Winter Storms, Fires, and HAZMAT (in Transit). The HAZNY analysis identified Moderately Low Danger (also in order of severity) from Ice Storm, Terrorism, Flood, Utility Failure, Water Supply Contamination, Tornado, Oil Spill, HAZMAT (Fixed Site), Ice Jam, Infestation, Radiological (Fixed Site), Extreme Temperatures, Epidemic, Drought, and Explosion.

The Madison County Hazard Mitigation Plan is required by FEMA to address natural disasters. Sections of this plan have been written on a County-wide basis for Severe Storms, Transportation Accidents, Winter Storms, Fire, Ice Storm/ Utility Failure, Flood/ Hurricane, and Tornado. The following table is used to determine whether or not the local community's hazard danger differs from the County as a whole for natural disasters and a few chosen man-made disasters. Local communities participating in the Madison County HMP process also have the option of determining whether or not a particular hazard section hazard should be addressed in the mitigation plan of the municipality.

<b>Hazard</b>	<b>Madison Co. Classification</b>	<b>Madison Co. Ranking</b>	<b>City of Oneida Probability: Greater (G), Lesser (L) About Equal (E)</b>	<b>City of Oneida: Greater Concern than Countywide Yes (Y), No (N)</b>
Severe Storms	Mod. High	312.2	E	N
Trans. Accidents	Mod. High	285.2	G	N
Winter Storms	Mod. High	272.2	E	N
Fires	Mod. High	265.2	L	N
Ice Storms	Mod. Low	236.2	E	N
Flood	Mod. Low	222.8	G	Y
Utility Failure	Mod. Low	218.5	E	Y
Tornado	Mod. Low	202.5	E	N
Ice Jam	Mod. Low	180.5	E	N
Infestation	Mod. Low	173.8	L	N
Extreme Temperatures	Mod. Low	169.8	L	N
Epidemic	Mod. Low	164.2	E	N
Drought	Mod. Low	164.2	E	N
Wildfire	Low	160.5	L	N
Wave Action	Low	159.5	L	N
Dam Failure	Low	159.2	G	N
Hurricane	Low	158.8	E	N
Earthquake	Low	150.5	E	N
Blight	Low	96.2	L	N
Landslide	Not Rated		L	N

# MADISON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2016

## Types of Mitigation Measures

This section will address the types of mitigation actions that already are in use in the City of Oneida.

### Prevention

Government administrative or regulatory actions or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built, as well as public activities to reduce hazard losses.

	Building Code	Density Controls	Design Review Standards	Easements	Environmental Review Standards	Flood plain Development Regulations	Floodplain zoning
Oneida Program	State BOCA Codes	No	City Standards State Health Codes Fire Codes	City Infrastructure	SEQR above 2 family, NEPA for Federal funding	City ordinance based on Federal flood insurance rules	Conservation overlay district by 5/06

Transfer of Development Rights	Hillside Development Regulations	Open Space Preservation	Performance Standards	Streambank Setback Regulations	Special Use Permits	Stormwater Management Regulations	Subdivision/ Development Regulations
State & Federal Ag Programs	No	No	No	State Health Department Rules for Septic Systems	Part of Zoning	State Regs Apply	Yes

### Property Protection

Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard, or removal from the hazard area.

	Acquisition of Hazard Prone Structures	Construction of Barriers Around Structures	Elevation of Structures	Relocation Out of Hazard Areas	Structural Retrofits (e.g. floodproofing)
Oneida Program	No	Levees	No	No	No

### Public Education and Awareness

Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about the hazards and potential ways to mitigate them.

	Hazard Information Centers	Outreach Programs	Real Estate Disclosure	School-age and Adult Education Programs
Oneida Program	No	Education of Elected Officials about NIMS Standards	State Rules Apply	Fire Safety Education by City Fire Dept.

### Natural Resource Protection

Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

	Best Management Practices	Forest & Vegetation Management	Sediment & Erosion Control Regulations	Stream Corridor Management	Stream Dumping Regulations	Urban Forestry & Landscape Management	Wetlands Development Regulations & Restoration	Watershed Management
Oneida Program	City Engineer designs practices	Section 480A Forest Tax Law available through NYS DEC	State Regs for greater than 1 acre development	Logjam Clearing for Oneida Creek by DPW & City Engineer	State Rules Apply	City Arborist evaluates hazard trees in parks and ROW's	State & Federal Rules Apply	Oneida Lake Program

# MADISON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2016

## Emergency Services

Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event.

	Critical Facilities Protection	Emergency Response Services	Hazard Threat Recognition	Hazard Warning Systems	Health & Safety Maintenance	Post Disaster Mitigation
Oneida Program	No (but needed for water supply and electrical to City Hall)	Manned Fire Dept.	MSDS Sheets for chemical or biological hazards on file with Fire Department	911 Center Alert System	County Health Dept. rules for minimum living standards and drinking water	Red Cross

## Structural Projects

Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard.

	Channel Maintenance	Dams/ Reservoirs	Levees & Floodwalls	Safe Room/ Shelter
Oneida Program	Higinbotham Flood Control Channel, Removal of trees from Oneida Creek	Higinbotham Reservoir	Levees along Oneida Creek	Red Cross Shelter at Oneida High School

## Incorporation of Hazard Mitigation Plan requirements into local planning mechanisms

The preceding list of existing mitigation measures and the proposed mitigation actions that follow will be considered during the next rewrite of the City of Oneida Disaster Plan.

## Mitigation Actions by Hazard

Appendix D provides a matrix that lists by category the possible mitigation actions and projects applicable to specific hazards. The community should consider this matrix when deciding a course of action in mitigating a particular hazard.

Although the hazard of transportation accidents was rated as high by the City of Oneida mitigation planning committee, it is not addressed here because the focus of this HMP is natural hazards.

### A. Flooding

#### Mitigation Goals

Minimize loss of property, risk of injury, damage to the environment, and loss of infrastructure from flood waters.

#### Historical Events

*Hurricane Agnes, June, 1972:* This deadly storm caused damage from the Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico, throughout the U.S., and up through Ontario, Canada.

*January, 1996:* This was presidential disaster FEMA 1095 DR. Rain and melting snow resulted in widespread flooding. Runoff for this event was believed to be equivalent to that caused by a 50-year flood.

*August 30, 2004:* Heavy rains caused flash flooding of roads and caused creeks to overflow their banks. Parts of the City of Oneida were flooded and streets were impassable. Numerous basements flooded. Power was shut off to reduce the risk of electrical fire until the basements were pumped out by the fire department. Rainfall amounts measured 3 to 5 inches. According to NOAA, damage in Madison County totaled \$500,000.

*June 28, 2013:* Severe flooding in 12 Central NY counties during the period of June 28 to July 4 precipitated FEMA declaration DR-4129-NY. 240 homes were affected in the Flats section of Oneida, and a \$1.2 million FEMA grant was awarded to repair the city's wastewater treatment plant. The

## MADISON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2016

community will also receive \$21,193,909 from the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program for property acquisition and demolition of homes damaged during the event.

### **Locations Subject to Hazard**

*Higinbotham Brook* – This waterway originates in the uplands on the south side of the City and flows through the central residential area before outletting into Oneida Creek. Flooding occurs because four undersized culverts lack of channel capacity.

*Tar Creek Outlet* – Located in the northeast portion of the city. A levee protects the City from Oneida Creek flooding and a flap gate prevents flood waters from backflowing into Tar Creek. Flooding is caused when the flap gate is closed and Tar Creek is unable to outlet into Oneida Creek. A 58-acre residential and commercial area can be flooded by a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event.

*Cowaselon Creek:*

- Flood plain south of W. Elm Street – Part of a development along Palmer Street south of Genesee Street is built within the floodplain. Other properties north of Genesee Street are also in the floodplain.
- Sullivan Residence – At this location on the west side of Upper Lenox Avenue, Cowaselon Creek has moved 130 feet to the east and is currently undermining the garage for the residence.

*Oneida Creek* – Logjams in this large creek reduce the creek’s water carrying capacity and cause bank erosion by diverting flows.

*Sunset Lake* – This large bypass pond diverts water from Oneida Creek into a mill pond. It has a long embankment that shows erosion in places and has large numbers of trees growing on it.

### **Potential Losses**

*Higinbotham Brook* – 48 single-family or double-family homes and one elementary school are affected by the potential for flooding. At an estimated loss of \$10,000 per house and \$40,000 for the elementary school, potential losses total \$520,000.

*Tar Creek Outlet* – According to Assessment Records supplied by City Engineer Jim Bacher, within the “Flats” there are 202 residential buildings. Of these, 148 residences have full basements; four of 23 commercial buildings have basements; there is one nonprofit structure with a basement; and one of the three government buildings located there have a basement. Damage estimates assume that the residential buildings with basements would sustain \$5,000 damage per basement and that other structures with basements sustain \$10,000 damage per basement. This amounts to \$800,000 in total damage costs for a large flood in this area.

*Cowaselon Creek (Palmer Drive)* – According to assessment records supplied by City Engineer Jim Bacher, within the floodplain south of West Elm Street, there are 24 residential properties, of which 19 have basements. There are 4 commercial properties, all without basements. Estimating that each residence with a basement sustains \$5,000 damage during a flood, total damages would equal \$95,000.

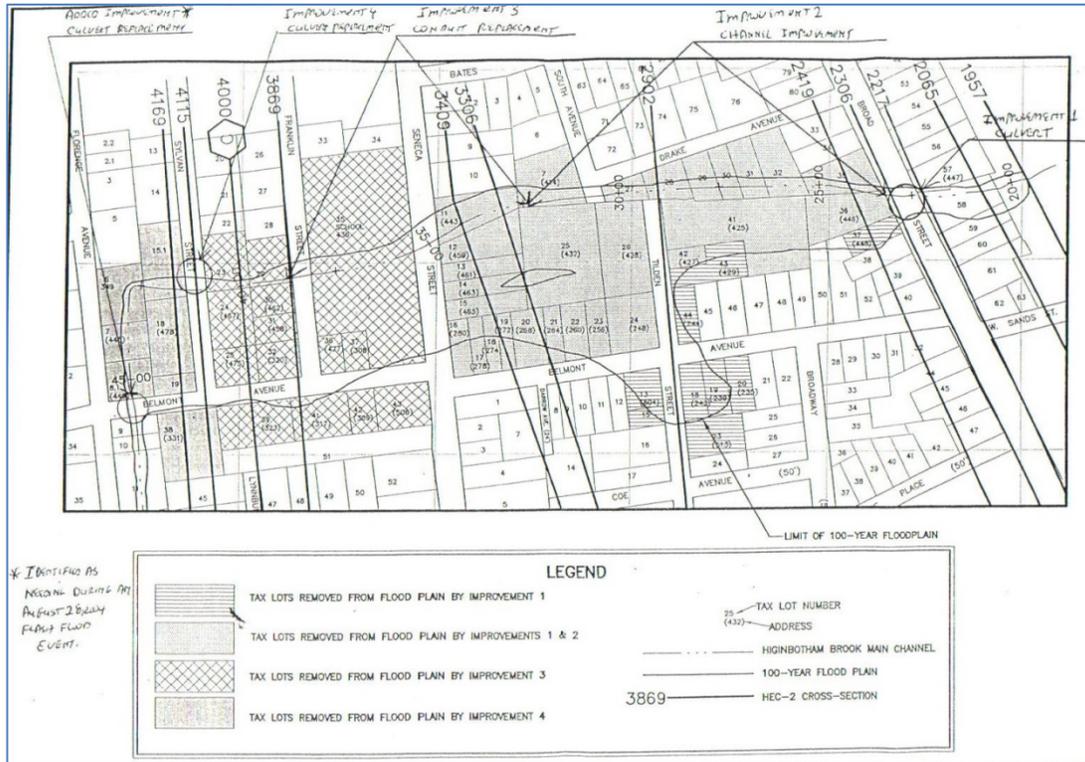
*Sunset Lake* – Damage to houses in Kenwood would total \$600,000 based on 12 houses and \$50,000 damage per house.

### **Mitigation Measures**

*Higinbotham Brook* – A preliminary engineering report prepared by Leonard Jackson Associates (LJA), Pomona, NY used HEC-2 modeling to confirm that if undersized culverts & conduits were replaced, and channel improvements undertaken, these actions would eliminate water backflow that has the potential to cause property damage. Additionally, a majority of homes in the target area would benefit by the

# MADISON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2016

elimination of the floodplain, and the rest could likely qualify for LOMAs. The estimated cost for all improvements is approximately \$1M with professional engineering services at about \$175K. Total project cost estimate is \$1.175M. This is a Medium Priority for the city until a source of possible funding can be identified. The map below shows the Belmont Avenue neighborhood located near Higinbotham Brook and identifies properties located in the floodplain.



**Tar Creek** – A 4.2 MGD pump station has been proposed to pump water during peak flow periods for Oneida Creek. The pump station would be located on the inland side of a flood control levee at approximately 43 degree 06’01”N latitude and 73 degree 38’43”W longitude. Cost of the project equals \$600,000. This is a Medium Priority for the city until a source of funding can be identified.

**Cowaselon Creek** – Floodplain south of W. Elm Street – City Engineer Jim Bacher proposes removing a “water stop” constructed where Cowaselon Creek crosses W. Elm Street. This structure artificially raises the level of Cowaselon Creek by approximately eight feet. No cost estimates are available at this time for this project. An engineering study is required. This is a Low Priority for the City.

**Sunset Lake** – At this location trees need to be cleared from the embankment. Constructing a new core trench through the embankment would prevent piping along rotting roots. A request to the DEC Dam Safety Division for inspection should be made by City Government. This is a Medium Priority for the City.

# MADISON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2016

## **B. Power Outages**

### **Mitigation Goals**

Minimize damage to private and public properties, maintain critical services, and provide services for vulnerable populations.

### **Historical Events**

*Labor Day Storm, 1998* – The City of Oneida sustained large amounts of damage from this lightning storm that was accompanied by strong winds.

*April 2003 Ice Storm* – This was an ice storm that struck the higher elevations of Madison County more severely than the lower elevations.

*August 16, 2003 Northeast Power Failure* – This was an event that affected the entire Northeastern United States.

### **Locations Subject to Hazard**

City Hall – Heat source is natural gas but the heating system requires electric power.

Oneida Healthcare Center – This hospital has backup electric power but generators have failed on some occasions.

WMCR Radio – This facility has no backup electric power. The radio station is an essential source of communication during disaster events, serving as a means by which emergency officials can transmit updated response and recovery information.

### **Potential Losses**

City Hall – This facility is subject to freezing during winter months if there is a loss of electric power. The facility only has one valve that can be used to shut off water flow. The Oneida City Fire Department has a source of emergency power, but this is not the case for the Police Department. Serious damage to businesses, homes, and restaurants are likely to occur after approximately eight hours without power because of food spoilage.

## **C. Dam Failure**

The City Department of Engineering and Public Works maintains two earthen dams. These are located at Mount Hope Avenue and State Route 5 near Oneida Healthcare. There have been no dam failures to date, but the City and the County have in the past two years created a high level of community awareness about the need for dam safety. The County conducted an all-day dam safety training for first responders and other partners, including code officials and planning boards. City and county representatives also attended several other training opportunities in the Central NY area, including a FEMA floodplain workshop in Cazenovia in the fall of 2015; a FEMA levee workshop in Onondaga County; and the statewide flood conference held in Albany in September 2016. The goal of local officials is to become more familiar with issues related to flooding and hydrology.

# MADISON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2016

## Mitigation Strategies

Project #	Project Name	Description	Estimated Cost
C/Oneida#1	Special Flood Hazard Area Buy-out	The City will work with NYS DHSES and FEMA to develop a buy-out program to permanently remove structures from the special flood hazard area.	\$21,000,000
C/Oneida#2	City of Oneida DPW Garage Relocation	The project will relocate the City DPW garage and related facilities out of the 100-year floodplain boundary. A new facility with sustainable features would be designed, bid and then constructed on City-owned property.	\$1,900,000
C/Oneida#3	Relocation of the Oneida City Water Department Garage	The project will relocate the Water Department to a new facility out of the 100-year floodplain.	\$480,000
C/Oneida#4	Relocation of the Oneida City Salt Shed	The project will relocate the salt shed to a new facility out of the 100-year floodplain.	\$60,000
C/Oneida#5	Flood Impacted Housing Demolition	The flood impacted homes are structurally unstable and unfit to live in.	\$324,000
C/Oneida#6	Sealed Sanitary Manholes	This project will install watertight frames and grates for the identified 67 sanitary sewer manholes located within the 100-year floodplain.	\$41,400
C/Oneida#7	Oneida Armory Flood Barrier Installation	The project will install a FEMA approved stackable or passive flood barrier for the 16-ft. wide garage door and entry access.	\$50,000
C/Oneida#8	Maxwell Field Streambank Stabilization and Restoration	This project will repair, reestablish and stabilize approximately 485 linear feet of streambank through replacement of rip-rap and geotextile.	\$48,000
C/Oneida#9	Sunset Lake Dam Rehabilitation	Conduct an inspection to determine the needs of this location, develop a plan for immediate improvements and preventative maintenance.	TBD
C/Oneida#10	Higinbotham Brook Channel Improvements	Upgrading structure under roads and bridges would reduce flooding of residential and commercial properties from a 100-year storm.	\$1,500,000
C/Oneida#11	Housing Needs Evaluation	This evaluation would also work with the City to identify options for housing relocation to areas outside the floodplain.	\$50,000
C/Oneida#12	Affordable Downtown Rental Housing	This project would allow for an affordable housing option residents in need of relocation while keeping them in the same neighborhood, school, church, etc.	\$11,000,000 (est. Oneida City share \$500,000)
C/Oneida#13	Residential Floodproofing Assistance Program	This project will provide assistance to floodproof homes within the 100-year floodplain which are unable to relocate.	\$500,000

# MADISON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2016

## **PRIORITIZATION**

The FEMA-approved STAPLEE process is the means by which proposed mitigation actions may be prioritized for a community. The STAPLEE process utilizes the following criteria:

- **Social:** Will this action be acceptable to the community and individuals affected?
- **Technical:** Is the action a long term technically feasible solution with little or no secondary impacts?
- **Administrative:** Are the staff and funding available to implement and maintain the action?  
NOTE: Inadequate resource did not eliminate consideration of an action.
- **Political:** Is the action supported by political leaders and the public?
- **Legal:** Does the municipality have the legal authority to implement the proposed action?
- **Economic:** Is this action a cost effective method for providing hazard mitigation and community benefits?
- **Environmental:** Is this action consistent with community environmental goals?

The following table uses the STAPLEE System to rate proposed mitigation actions.

+ 1 is Favorable, -1 is Unfavorable, N is Neutral or Not Applicable

A Score of 6 -7 is a high priority, 3-5 is a medium priority, 2 or less is a low priority

Proposed Mitigation Action								
	Soc	Tech	Admin	Polit	Legal	Econ	Enviro	Score
Special Flood Hazard Area Buy-out	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	7
Relocate City DPW Garage	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	7
Relocate City Water Department	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	7
Relocate the City Salt Storage Shed	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	7
Flood Impacted Housing Demolition	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	5
Sealed Sanitary Manholes	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	5
Armory Flood Barrier	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	5
Maxwell Field Streambank Stabilization	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	5
Sunset Lake Dam Rehabilitation	+1	+1	-1	+1	-1	+1	+1	4
Higinbotham Brook Channel Improvements	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	5
Housing Needs Evaluation	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	5
Affordable Downtown Rental Housing	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	5
Residential Floodproofing Assistance	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	5

# MADISON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2016

## **Plan Monitoring and Update**

The Madison County Office of Emergency Management will be responsible for monitoring the status of the County Hazard Mitigation Plan and all of the municipal subsections. During the first quarter of every calendar year, the Emergency Management Director will (likely by e-mail) contact the City of Oneida's Emergency Director and submit a copy of the evaluation form listed in Appendix EF. The City's Emergency Director will complete and return this form within ten (10) business days.

During the second quarter of the year, the County Emergency Management Director will prepare an annual summary report for progress in implementing the County Hazard Mitigation Plan. Included in this plan will be the following items:

- Summary and analysis of all disasters that struck the City of Oneida during the previous calendar year,
- Gap analysis for the hazard mitigation plan for any disasters that occurred during the previous calendar year,
- A list of funding opportunities made available from FEMA and NYS DHSES during the twelve months prior to the annual summary report,
- A summary of progress made in accomplishing mitigation measures during the previous calendar year,
- Problems encountered in implementing the plan, and
- Recommend changes to the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

A copy of this report will be sent to the City's Emergency Director and will be posted on the Madison County Website. Public comment will be accepted based on review of these reports and the County's Plan available on this web site.

Five years after the plan receives FEMA approval and is adopted by the City of Oneida Council, the County Emergency Management Director will update the County Hazard Mitigation Plan and the City of Oneida annex based on reports supplied by the City's Emergency Director and other municipalities, as well as input from the public. This updated plan will be submitted to the City Council for approval before being forwarded to FEMA.