



36 JURISDICTIONAL ANNEXES

36.1 VILLAGE OF SACKETS HARBOR

This jurisdictional annex to the Jefferson County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Village of Sackets Harbor with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Sackets Harbor, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Sackets Harbor's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

36.2 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Village of Sackets Harbor identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Village departments.

Table A summarizes local officials who participated in the development of the annex. Additional documentation of the Village's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table A. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Alex Morgia, Mayor Address: 112 North Broad Street, P.O. Box 335, Sackets Harbor, NY 13685 Phone Number: 315-646-3548 Email: mayor@sacketsharbor-ny.gov	Name/Title: Peggy Kelly, Village Clerk Address: 112 North Broad Street, P.O. Box 335, Sackets Harbor, NY 13685 Phone Number: 315-646-3548 Email: villageclerk@sacketsharbor-ny.gov
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Jim Corbin, Zoning Enforcement Officer Address: 112 North Broad Street, P.O. Box 335, Sackets Harbor, NY 13685 Phone Number: 315-646-3548 Email: zeo@sacketsharbor-ny.gov	

36.3 COMMUNITY PROFILE

36.3.1 Community Classifications

Table B summarizes classifications for community programs available to Sackets Harbor.

Table B. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	Yes	3	6/27/22
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	5	-
NYSDEC Climate Smart Community	No	-	-



Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable

36.3.2 Community Profile

The Village of Sackets Harbor has an area of two square miles and is located in the central eastern part of the County. The Village is located within the Town of Hounsfield which is bordered by the Village of Dexter, Village of Brownville and Town of Brownville to the north, the Village of Glen Park and Town of Watertown to the east, the Town of Henderson and Town of Adams to the south, and the Village of Sackets Harbor and Henderson Bay to the west. A state highway runs directly through the Village of Sackets Harbor.

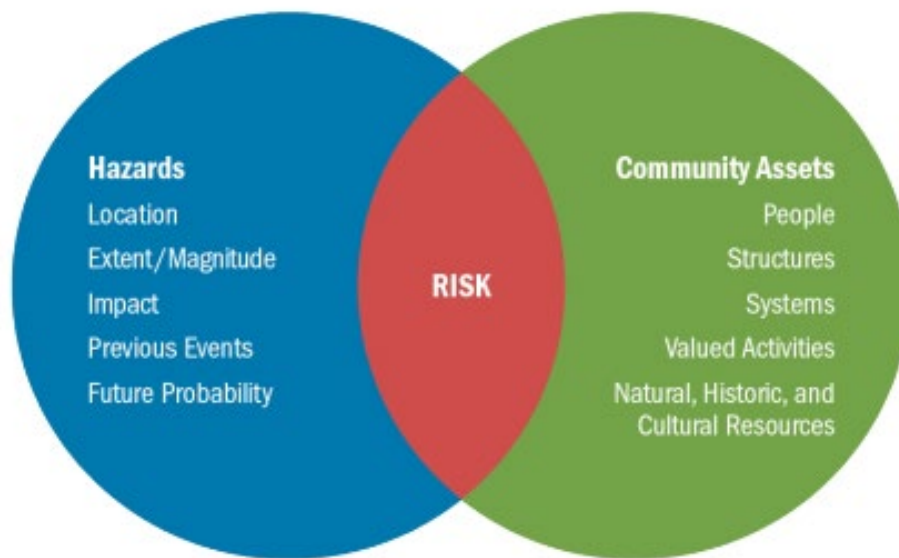
According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for the Village of Sackets Harbor was 1,351 which makes up 1.2 percent of the county population. Data from the 2022 American Community Survey indicates that 3.1 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 22.4 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0.4 percent is non-English speaking, 10.7 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 11.1 percent is considered disabled.

36.4 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Sackets Harbor's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

Each jurisdiction has unique assets, vulnerabilities and overall risk. A multi-jurisdictional plan needs to identify every hazard (from the whole planning area). In hazard mitigation planning, risk is the potential for damage or loss when natural hazards interact with people or assets. These assets may be buildings, infrastructure or natural and cultural resources. A risk assessment is a robust, data-driven analysis. It explains what might happen. It also finds where the local jurisdiction is vulnerable to hazards.

Each community must describe how the selected hazards affect its jurisdiction. Some hazards will have similar effects across the area: extreme temperatures, windstorms, winter weather, drought, heavy rain, etc. Some have a smaller location and will vary based on geography. Multi-jurisdictional plans must explain these differences.



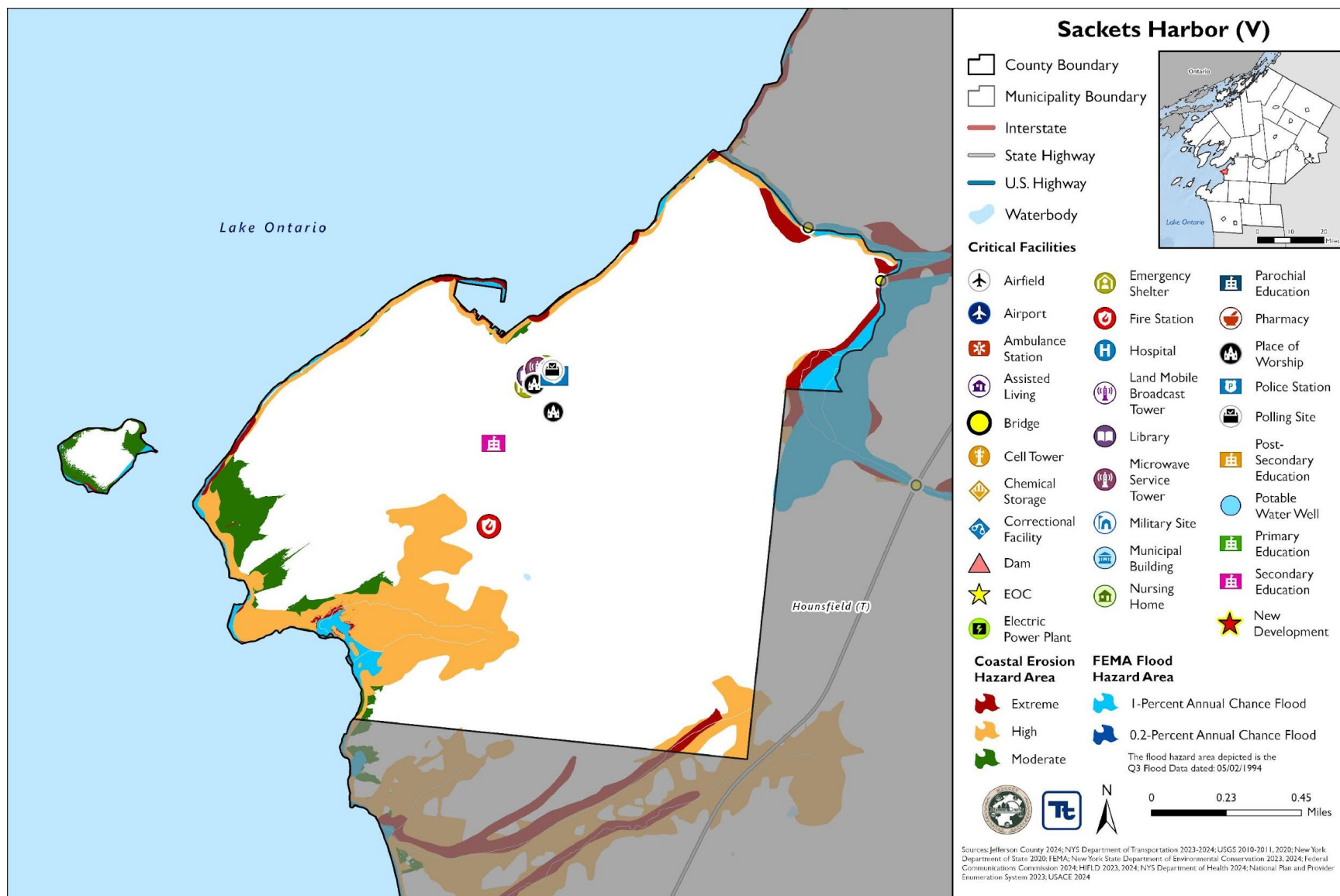
Risk is the relationship, or overlap, between hazards and community assets. The smaller the overlap, the lower the risk.

36.4.1 Hazard Area

Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Village are shown in Figure 1 through Figure 2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Sackets Harbor has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.



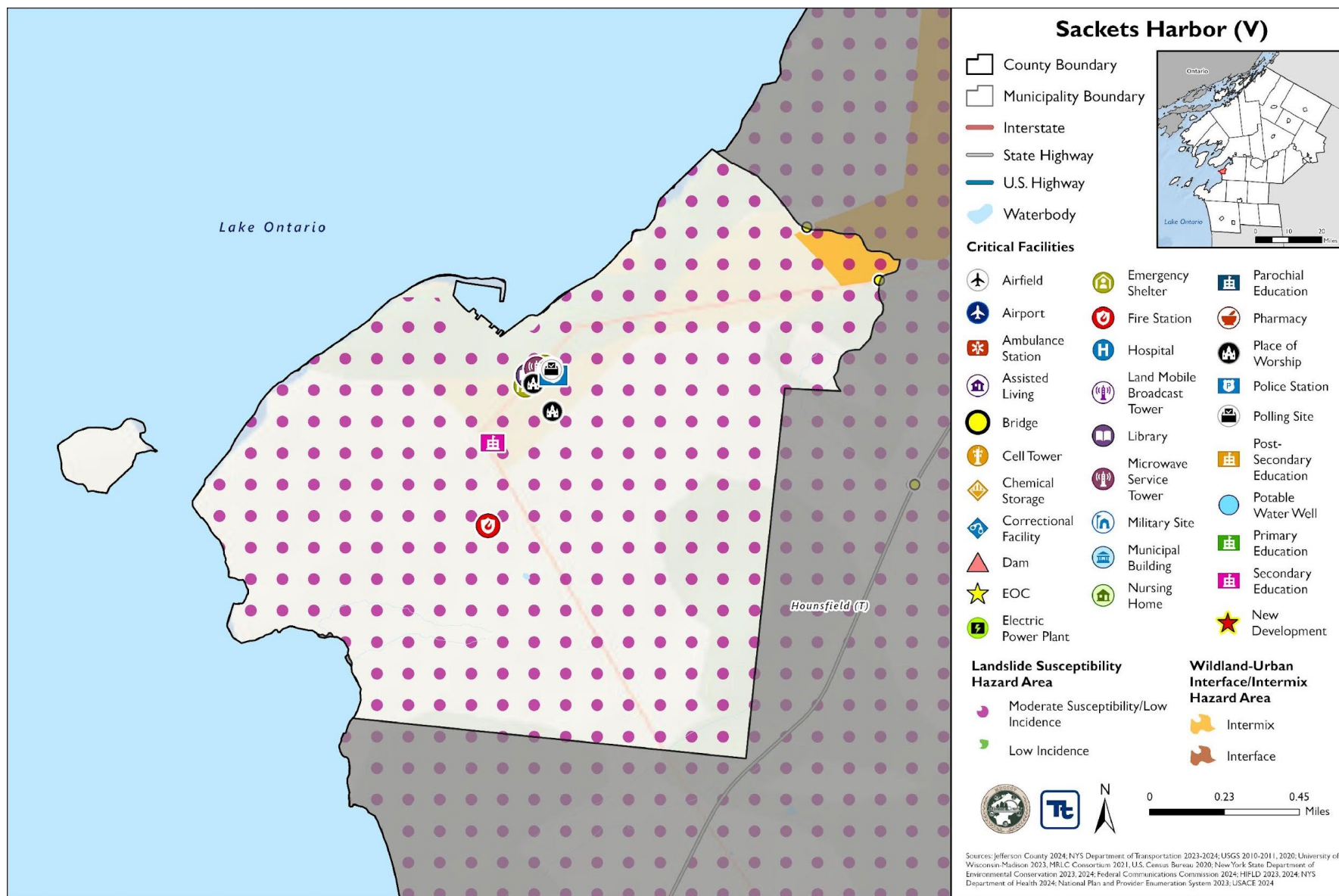
Figure 1. Sackets Harbor Flood and Coastal Erosion Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





Village of Sackets Harbor

Figure 2. Sackets Harbor Landslide and WUI Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





36.4.2 Previous Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Sackets Harbor is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table C provides details on loss and damage in Sackets Harbor during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table C. Presidential Disaster Declaration History in Sackets Harbor

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Sackets Harbor
November 18-22, 2022	Severe Winter Storm (EM-3589)	A winter storm caused more than six feet of snow to accumulate in Jefferson County. This intense snowfall has created extremely dangerous travel conditions, and as a result, numerous road closures and travel bans.	<p>The Village had to close some roads, and the Village office was opened as a warming center. The Village also had overtime for plowing.</p> <p>The County had a State of Emergency for the Christmas Eve storm event. This event was worse for the Village.</p>
October 31 – November 1, 2019	Severe Storm, Flood (DR-4472)	A storm system brought record breaking rains, damaging wind gusts (45 to 50 mph), a small Lake Ontario seiche, and river flooding to the region. Thousands of power outages occurred across the area, and wind-related damage closed hundreds of roads and did countless tree damage. High winds and lakeshore flooding continued into November 1.	The Village had a lot of shore damages and dock issues. Part of the Market square park project was a result of this event.
May 2 – August 6, 2017	Flood (DR-4348)	Six months of wet weather led to an over-accumulation of waters in Lake Ontario. Flooding from the lake began impacting areas in May and continued until early autumn. Waves destroyed public and private break walls all along the lake shore. Thousands of homes and buildings were affected by flood waters. Several homes dropped off bluffs. In some areas shoreline erosion of 50 to 100 feet deep occurred. Sanitary sewer systems in lakeside communities were affected. Beaches, marinas, and state parks were closed all summer long with unknown economic losses to mainly seasonal businesses. In late May, the Governor imposed a 5-mph speed limit within 600 feet of the Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence River shore. By summer's end, damage estimates reached \$10 Million in Jefferson County.	Part of the Market square park project was a result of this event. The flooding affected the economy of the Village, as the Marina was closed and there was no public dock access. Therefore, boat tourism was heavily reduced because they could not enter the Village.
November 17-26, 2014	Severe Winter Storm, Flood (DR-4204)	A winter storm moved into the region, causing temperatures to drop tremendously. Lake effect snow impacted counties bordering Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. Travel restrictions were instituted due to whiteout conditions. The storm produced heavy snowfall, high winds, and blizzard-like conditions, resulting in road	The Village is unsure of any damage or losses that were incurred.



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Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Sackets Harbor
		closures, travel disruptions, power outages, and damage to public and private property.	
October 27 – November 8, 2012	Severe Storm (EM-3351)	Remnants of Hurricane Sandy brought strong winds and heavy rains. Rainfall amounts of two to five inches were measured across the area with some area creeks reaching bankful. High winds downed trees and power lines. Wind gusts were measured to 60 mph. Utilities reported tens of thousands of customers without power across the entire region.	The Village is unsure of any damage or losses that were incurred.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A = Not applicable



36.4.3 Local Hazard Impacts Assessment

In the table below representatives from the Village of Sackets Harbor Hazard Mitigation Planning Team assessed impacts of hazards on buildings, structures, facilities, infrastructure, community assets and systems, people and the local economy.

Table D. Local Hazard Impacts Assessment

Hazard Name	Local Impacts
Dam Failure	No known impacts.
Drought	The Village has a decent amount of farmland and droughts do impact these areas. If lake levels are low, the marinas can also be less accessible for some boats, which impacts the Village tourism economy.
Extreme Temperature	The Village has experienced water issues in terms of pipes freezing during extreme cold events. Power outages also impact homeowners that do not have backup power. The Village office has generators and has brought in cots for residents, and is Red Cross supported. There is a concern that residents may not know that the cooling/heating station is the Village Office. The Village age demographic is also older, and there is a concern of them being able to get to the office, as medical equipment that may need to be plugged in.
Flood	The Village has a lot of shoreline and experiences extreme property damage with high water events. Some property owners originally built closer to the shoreline, prior to current regulations, which is impacted by high water events as well. There is also a potential economic disadvantage taking the marinas out of use due to low/high water levels. Sewage systems and water systems are also located closer to potential high-water areas.
Geological Hazards	The Village has had more earthquakes, and have not experienced infrastructure damage yet, but there is a concern of the structural stability of buildings in the Village if they continue to increase. The Village is not impacted by landslide events.
Severe Storm	The Village has a decent number of older trees that are more prone to falling depending on the location, which could contribute to property damages. Some older buildings have roof and siding issues due to the age and weathered infrastructure, however there are no major damage. The Village has a greenhouse business that could be greatly impacted by severe storms.
Severe Winter Storm	There is always concern if areas are impassable, as the Village has had to close roads before. The Village has had to have a plow escort an ambulance to seek medical attention. Power outages also make it difficult for residents to get somewhere safely, however, the community is great about supporting and checking in on each other.
Wildfire	The Village has shallow bedrock, so wildfires are not as much of a concern. There are not a lot of dead trees and foliage that would act as fuel to a fire.



36.4.4 Vulnerable Community Assets

In the table below representatives from the Village of Sackets Harbor Hazard Mitigation Planning team assessed specific impacts to the assets included in the table below. If a community asset is not present in the municipality the Planning Team stated, 'Not Applicable.'

Table E. Vulnerable Community Assets

Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities	Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities
Agriculture	The Village has a decent amount of farmland and droughts do impact these areas. The Village does have a greenhouse business that could be greatly impacted by severe storms.	Local Roads	Most roads are not a concern for flooding in the Village. Flooding is more a concern for Marina, Boat traffic, and the Town. Military Road and Dodge Ave are located right outside the Village, and they flood due to culvert issues. These are located within the Town of Hounsfield and are included as proposed action.
Airports	Not applicable	Major Employers	The Marina in the Village is largely tourist based and one of the biggest Village employers.
Area: Concentration of Businesses	Main Street is heavily impacted by extreme wind events that have knocked down numerous trees. The trees have been cleared within a few days.	Medical Centers (non-hospital)	Not applicable
Area: Concentration of Residences	Boultons Beach is the lowest residential area, and they face the predominant wind direction, which helps to pull water into the area and contributes to flooding.	Natural Resources (waterbodies, etc.)	Refer other sections of table.
Bridges	The Village has experienced a bridge washout that was repaired in 2012. No known impacts since.	Neighborhoods	See Concentration of Residences
City Hall/Courthouse	The Village Offices are used as a heating/cooling shelter.	Parks and Recreational Sites	Market Square Park was a resiliency project that installed docks that now float which has mitigated some flooding issues. Robinson Hill has a small dock that could be impacted by changing water levels.
College/University	Not applicable	Place of Worship	There are two churches that have incurred damage from winter storms and other high wind areas.
Community Centers/Hubs	Not applicable	Private Property	There is a single-family home on Bass Island which is inaccessible during a bad storm event.



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Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities	Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities
Community Activities: major local events including festivals and economic drivers such as beaches, skiing, farming, fishing, etc.	The flooding is more a concern for Marina and Boat traffic. Some people only live in the Village three months out of the year. Some older buildings sometimes experience water in the basement with a higher water table.	Public Transportation	Not applicable
Cultural/Historic Buildings/Sites	The Village has a historic military hospital where the roof blew off during a high wind event. The facility is not in operation and has been empty for years.	Schools (K-12)	The Village has one school that is not a flood risk, but has some groundwater, debris and wind issues.
Culverts	Military Road and Dodge Ave are located right outside the Village, and they flood due to culvert issues. These are located within the Town of Hounsfield and are included as proposed action. One culvert was also fixed with a check valve on Ontario Shore which was part of a recovery project.	Small Businesses	See other sections.
Elder-care Facilities	Elder care facilities are impacted by flood related issues, which is more of a groundwater issue than a lake related issue.	Supermarkets/Grocery Stores	The grocery store was closed in between two high water events.
Fire/Police Stations	The Village uses mainly County Sheriff, and the Village Office and Fire share a generator.	Transportation - Mobile Asset Storage	No known impacts
Gas Stations	No known impacts	Utilities	The trees and strong wind events can impact the powerlines and can lead to power outages.
Highways	Not applicable	Wastewater Treatment Plants	There is a higher infiltration risk during high water events in the Village which can lead to a higher taxation to process the water.
Hospitals	The Village has a historic military hospital where the roof blew off during a high wind event. The facility is not in operation and has been empty for years.	Waterfront	The Village has erosion risks due to the varying water levels and wave action can be more impactful.
Other	No known impacts	Drinking Water Resources	No known impacts



36.4.5 Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I.

The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Impacts from a particular hazard may have decreased due to an implemented project or relocation of an asset that was previously at risk. Alternatively, risk may have increased because population has increased in a hazard prone area.

Table F. Hazard Ranking

Hazard Name	Frequency (2011 – present): Increased, Decreased, Stayed the Same	Impacts (2011 – present): Increased, Decreased, Stayed the Same	Description of frequency and impacts (2011 – present):	Future Events (present – 2030): Will Increase, Decrease, Stay the Same	2025 Ranking
Dam Failure	Not a concern	Not a concern	-	Not a concern	Low
Drought	Stayed the same	Stayed the same	-	Stay the same	Medium
Extreme Temperature	Heat-Increase Cold-Increase	Both stayed the same	-	Heat-Increase Cold-Increase	High
Flood	Increase	Decrease	-	Stay the Same	High
Geologic Hazards	Landslide-not a concern Earthquake-Increase	Stayed the same	-	Stayed the Same	Low
Severe Weather	Stay the same	Stay the same	-	Stay the same	High
Severe Winter Weather	Increase	Stay the same	-	stay the same	High
Wildfire	Stay the same	Stay the same	-	Stay the same	Low



36.4.6 Critical Facilities

Table G. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event		
None Identified					

Source: Jefferson County 2024; New York State Department of Environmental Conservation 2023, 2024; Federal Communications Commission 2024; HIFLD 2023, 2024; NYS Department of Health 2024; National Plan and Provider Enumeration System 2023; USACE 2024; NYS Department of Transportation 2023

The municipality does not have any identified high hazard potential dams within the jurisdiction.



36.5 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 appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table H through Table L.

36.5.1 Development and Permitting

Table H. Development and Permitting Capability

Question	Answer
Does your municipality or the county issue building permits for development in your community?	Jefferson County
What is your process for tracking building permits?	Jefferson County tracks building permits and Village tracks zoning permits.
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes, the Full Environmental Assessment Form asks about floodplain and wetlands near or around the proposed development spot
Does your community have a buildable land inventory? If yes, please describe.	The Village has buildable land inventory.

Table I. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	6	0	0	6
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	4	0	1	5
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	8	0	1	9
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits				
Permits within SFHA				



SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table J. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2011 to 2018

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones	Description / Status of Development
None Identified					

Table K. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones	Description / Status of Development
None Identified					

Table L. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
None Identified					

36.6 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table A is responsible for maintaining this information.

36.6.1 NFIP Statistics

Table M summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Sackets Harbor.

Table M. Sackets Harbor NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	6
# Claims (Losses)	7
Total Loss Payments	\$17,154.95
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than \$1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.



Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over \$5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds \$20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2025

36.6.2 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Flood Vulnerability Summary

The HMP Team provided information on participation in and continued compliance with the NFIP in the table below.

Table N. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Areas near the lake shoreline and Boultons Beach
Who is the Community Floodplain Administrator (FPA)? Do they serve any roles other than FPA? Do they have adequate training and capacity for this role?	Jim Corbin, Zoning Enforcement Officer
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law 1 or 1993
When was the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) adopted, if applicable?	5/2/1994
Explain NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, inspections, engineering capability, GIS, etc.)	Permit review
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in your community, if any?	No



NFIP Topic	Comments
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If yes, what type of assistance/training is needed?	Training is needed; more localized
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations? What is the process to make sure these structures are brought into compliance?	The Village relies on the County.
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Zoning Board
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	Unsure
Does the community track the number of buildings in the floodplain? If so, how many structures are in special flood hazard areas (SFHA)?	No
How many structures (residential and non-residential) are exposed to flood risk within the community outside of the regulatory maps?	30-40 structures are exposed; maps are dated
Does the community maintain elevation records? If yes, please describe.	No
Are there any repetitive loss (RL) or severe repetitive loss (SRL) structures in the community? If yes, how many of each category?	None
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	None
How does the community teach property owners or other stakeholders about the importance of flood insurance?	Banks educate
What digital sources (like the FEMA Map Service Center, National Flood Hazard Layer) or non-regulatory tools does your community use?	No



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NFIP Topic	Comments
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Site Plan Review; SEQR
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: December 18, 2019 CAV: Not Documented
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No



36.7 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

Sackets Harbor performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Sackets Harbor to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Village procedures.



36.7.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Planning and regulatory capabilities are the plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.

Ordinances

Jefferson County has an Emergency Management Ordinance which charges the County with maintaining a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan to identify local measures that may prevent disasters, to develop local mechanisms to coordinate local resources and personnel for service during and after disasters, support the facilitation of delivery of services to aid citizens and reduce human suffering resulting from disaster, and to provide for short- and long-term recovery and redevelopment after disasters.

Jefferson County has Site Plan and Subdivision Codes that are relevant to development within a certain distance of County interests. Development applications in the areas across the County are sent to County Planning for review to promote coordination of land use decisions and local/county impacts. These County capabilities are inclusive of Sackets Harbor and the jurisdiction often partners with the County. To learn more about these capabilities please see Jefferson County's Jurisdictional Annex.

The HMP Team inventoried its existing ordinances against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. The absence of other kinds of ordinances was not considered a gap in local capabilities. The table below summarizes the ordinances currently in place in the Village.

Table O. Ordinances

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
Building Codes	Yes	All of the communities in Jefferson County regulate construction through the use of a building code. The Village of Sackets Harbor adheres to a building code through County authority. Building codes regulate construction standards and are developed for specific geographic areas of the country. They consider the type, frequency, and intensity of hazards present in the region. Structures built to applicable building codes are inherently resistant to many hazards such as strong winds, floods, and earthquakes. Due to the location specific nature of the building codes, these are very valuable tools for mitigation.	Jefferson County, Village Administration
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes, Local Law 1 of 1993	The purpose of the law is to promote public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas.	Village Administration
Natural hazard specific ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	Yes, Waterfront Management Law - 4 of 1990	This local law is designed to protect and preserve the natural and historic resources of the Village's harbor, waters and shores; to promote and preserve the public's access to the Harbor, Black River Bay and Lake Ontario for recreational and commercial uses; to protect the waters abutting the Village and their unique, and sensitive environmental and aesthetic qualities; and to promote and protect the public's safety, health, comfort and general welfare.	Village Administration



Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes, Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	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.	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
Subdivision Code	Yes, Village of Sackets Harbor Zoning and Subdivision Law, July 28, 2014	Subdivision ordinances offer an opportunity to account for natural hazards prior to the development of land as they formulate regulations when the land is subdivided. Subdivision design that incorporates mitigation principles can reduce the exposure of future development to hazard events.	Village Administration
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes, Village of Sackets Harbor Zoning and Subdivision Law, July 28, 2014	Zoning is a useful tool to consider when developing a mitigation strategy. It can be used to restrict new development, require low-density development, and designate specific uses (e.g. recreational) in the hazard prone areas. Private property rights must be considered, but enacting a zoning ordinance can reduce or potentially eliminate damages from future hazard events.	Village Administration

Plans

Jefferson County has an Agriculture Plan (Jefferson County Agricultural and Farmland Protection Plan, 2016); Climate Adaptation / Resilience Plan (North Country Regional Sustainability Plan, 2013); Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan; County Emergency Preparedness Assessment (CEPA); Continuity of Operations Plan (Jefferson County Government COOP – COG Plan, 2023); Economic Development Plan (Jefferson County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, 2021); Public Health Plan (Jefferson County Public Health Service Strategic Plan 2023-2027); Threat and Hazard Identification and Assessment (THIRA); Tourism Plan; Transportation Plan (Jefferson County Coordinated Transportation Plan for Mobility Services, 2021); and other recent plans that are all countywide in scope and implementation and are applicable to the Village of Sackets Harbor. To learn more about these capabilities please see Jefferson County’s Jurisdictional Annex.

The HMP Team inventoried its existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities. The table below summarizes the plans currently in place.



Table P. Plans

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
Comprehensive Plan	Yes, Comprehensive Plan, 2022	A comprehensive plan is a document which illustrates the overall vision and goals of a community. It serves as a guide for the community's future and often includes anticipated demographics, land use, transportation, and actions to achieve desired goals. Integrating mitigation concepts and policies into a comprehensive plan provides a means for implementing initiatives through legal frameworks and enhances the opportunity to reduce the risk posed by hazard events.	Village Board

36.7.2 Administrative and Technical Capability

Jefferson County Code, Fire Prevention and Building Code department currently enforces the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code in 31 municipalities that chose not to enforce the Code at the local level, including the Village of Sackets Harbor. The Department employs Code Enforcement Officers and clerical staff to ensure that new construction and areas of public assembly conform to the provisions of the State Uniform Code. Proper enforcement of the Code protects property and encourages quality development that enhances public safety and the economy of the County. The office's two major program responsibilities include existing and new building permit administration (i.e.: plan review, issuing permits, construction inspections and issuing certificates of occupancy) and mandated fire safety inspections.

Jefferson County has an Economic Development Commission (Jefferson County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy); Emergency Management (Jefferson County Office of Fire & Emergency Management), County Department of Planning; County Public Health Department (including Administration and Finance, Home Healthcare Services, Medical Examiner's Office, Emergency Medical Services); County Highway Department, among others, whose programs and services serve the entire County, including the Village of Sackets Harbor. To learn more about these capabilities please see Jefferson County's Jurisdictional Annex.

The HMP Team inventoried its existing Administrative and Technical Capabilities against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. The absence of other staff was not considered a gap in local capabilities. The table below summarizes staff and personnel resources.

Table Q. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments
Code Enforcement Official	Yes	The Village has one enforcement official.
Maintenance Programs	Yes	The Department of Public Works conducts tree maintenance and road maintenance.
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes	The Village has mutual aid with the County and neighboring municipalities.
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	The Village staff manages website



Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Elected Officials have experience with benefit/cost analysis.
Planning Board	Yes	The Village Planning Board has five members and a zoning enforcement officer.
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Department of Public Works conducts snow removal and plowing and is made up of three staff members.
Zoning Board of Appeals	Yes	The Zoning Board has five members and the zoning enforcement officer

36.7.3 Fiscal Capability

The table below summarizes financial resources available to Sackets Harbor.

Table R. Fiscal Capabilities

Capability Type	Has this funding capability been used since the last plan (2011)? If yes, please describe.
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	No
Capital improvement project funding	No
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes, Water and Sewer
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	No
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other Federal (non-FEMA) funding programs	Yes, LWRP
FEMA funding programs	Yes, Hazard Mitigation Plan
Other State funding programs	Yes, Grants have been obtained - electric vehicle reimbursement
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No



Capability Type	Has this funding capability been used since the last plan (2011)? If yes, please describe.
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

36.7.4 Education and Outreach Capability

Identify education and outreach programs and methods already in place that could be used to carry out mitigation activities and communicate information about hazards.

Table S. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Capability Type	Is this education and outreach capability currently in use in the Municipality? If yes, please describe.
Community Newsletter	Yes
Hazard awareness campaigns (such as Firewise, Storm Ready, Severe Weather Awareness Week, school programs, public events)	No
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Yes, The Village has a "Road Hazard" and "Fire Hazard" report that can be filed on the website
Local News	Yes, Village reaches out in terms of mitigation
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Unsure
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	Yes, Cornell Cooperative does some outreach and offers support
Public information officer or communications office	No
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes, there is a Facebook Community group that can be posted in. The village does not manage the group.
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes, Siren is used primarily for EMT; email notifications are also used.
Other	Community forms are offered and completed by residents

36.7.5 Hazard Capability Assessment

Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. The HMP Team ranked the local government's capability to address risks and impacts of each hazard based on the risk and capability assessments performed above.

- *Strong: Capacity exists and effectively manages the impacts of this hazard.*
- *Moderate: Capacity exists but is not used or needs some improvement.*
- *Weak: Capacity exists and needs substantial improvement*
- *None: Capacity does not exist.*



Table T. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Strong, Moderate, Weak, None
Dam Failure	None - Not applicable
Drought	Moderate
Extreme Temperature	Moderate
Flood	Weak
Geological Hazards	None – Not applicable
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Strong
Wildfire	Moderate

36.8 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

36.8.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

The Village did not participate in the last plan.

36.8.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Since the adoption of the County's first HMP, Sackets Harbor has made significant mitigation progress in the following areas:

- None identified.

36.8.3 Identified Issues

The Village of Sackets Harbor has identified the following vulnerabilities within their community for mitigation strategy development:

- The National Weather Service (NWS) provides a certification called Storm Ready to locales that adopt certain weather preparedness principles and planning. The Village does not participate in NOAA's Storm Ready program.
- The Village experiences flooding issues in relation to high water events and does not have any protections to deploy other than the sandbags which tend to not offer much protection. The Village is also particularly concerned with the sewage and water facilities that are also located near high water areas and a single-family home on Bass Island that becomes inaccessible during a bad storm event.
- There are numerous pump stations that are within the Town and Village and are unable to perform continuity of operations during power outage events as the facilities lack backup power.



36.8.4 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Sackets Harbor participated in the mitigation strategy workshop and identified hazard mitigation actions to reduce the risks and impacts of hazards the community ranked as high-risk. Hazard risk ranking was specific to each community in the County and was based on quantitative (i.e., analysis of the best available data) and qualitative risk assessment processes (i.e., evaluation of previous occurrences, likelihood of future occurrences and vulnerabilities to people and community services; buildings and critical infrastructure; the natural environment and other local priorities).

Implementation of these actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and local capacity and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in local priorities.

Volume I identifies fourteen evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. Below, Table U provides the prioritization criteria score for each proposed mitigation action.



Action 2025-SacketsHarborV-01. Join StormReady

Lead Agency:	Village Administration	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Department of Public Works	
Hazards of Concern:	Extreme Temperature, Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The National Weather Service (NWS) provides a certification called Storm Ready to locales that adopt certain weather preparedness principles and planning. The Village does not participate in NOAA's Storm Ready program.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will coordinate with the local NWS office to complete all necessary requirements to become a Storm Ready community.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Storm Ready is a nationwide program that helps communities better protect their citizens during severe weather. The program encourages communities to take a proactive approach to improving hazardous local weather operations. Storm Ready provides emergency managers with clear-cut guidelines on how to improve their hazardous weather operations. Community Rating System (CRS) points will become available that can reduce flood insurance premiums for home and business owners.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	To become a participant in the Storm Ready program, a community must have more than one way to receive severe weather warnings and forecasts and alert the public. Increasing methods of communication to socially vulnerable populations can assist in the safety and security of residents.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action will result in increased warning system capabilities for all current and future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Being a part of the Storm Ready program would result in improved critical facility readiness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Participating in the Storm Ready program will increase the capabilities of the Village. To become a participant in the program, a community must establish a 24-hour warning point and emergency operations center, have more than one way to receive severe weather warnings and forecasts and to alert the public, create a system that monitors weather conditions locally, promote the importance of public readiness through community seminars, and develop a formal hazardous weather plan, which includes training severe weather spotters and holding emergency exercises.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climates related disaster events. This action will increase emergency response capabilities to increasing storm risks.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations, Education and Awareness Programs	
CRS Category	Emergency Services, Preventative Measures	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-



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	Increase warning system capabilities without Storm Ready guidance	No CRS points would be available. Less public awareness and support from NWS.
	Participate in the program, but do not utilize resources	The Village would miss opportunities to strengthen communication and safety skills.



Action 2025-SacketsHarborV-02. Shoreline Flood Protections

Lead Agency:	Village Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Administration	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The Village experiences flooding issues in relation to high water events and does not have any protections to deploy other than the sandbags which tend to not offer much protection. The Village is also particularly concerned with the sewage and water facilities that are also located near high water areas and a single-family home on Bass Island that becomes inaccessible during a bad storm event.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will consult with an engineer to determine the feasibility of installing a highwater aqua dam to act as a flood control device that uses water on site to divert natural water flow from protected property. If installing an aqua dam is found to be not feasible, the Village will explore other flood proofing options and will implement the best and most cost-effective option and will acquire the funding to implement it and will ensure it offers protections for the sewage and water facilities, as well as the single-family home on Bass Island that are also located near high water areas.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after feasibility study	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	
Benefits:	The Village will experience a reduction of flood events on the lake shoreline and the businesses and homes that are impacted will experience less flooding.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Some populations may be disproportionately impacted by flooding along the shoreline and this action ensures of an overall flood reduction.	
Impact on Future Development:	Additional protection for the shoreline will be made to reduce flooding, which will make it easier for additional development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities that are located on the shoreline will have better protection.	
Impact on Capabilities:	The improvements at the shoreline will ensure the Village is better protected from flooding events.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climates related disaster events, including an increase in precipitation events.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Emergency Services, Preventative Measures	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Elevate Buildings	May not be the best and most cost-effective solution.
	Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.



Action 2025-SacketsHarborV-03. Backup Power for Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Village Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Administration, Facility Managers	
Hazards of Concern:	Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Geologic Hazards, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	There are numerous pump stations that are within the Town and Village and are unable to perform continuity of operations during power outage events as the facilities lack backup power.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will conduct generator studies to determine what sized generators are needed to power the pump stations without backup power in the event of a power outage. The Village will then acquire funding to purchase and install fixed-mounted diesel-powered generators and the necessary electrical components to supply backup power to the identified critical facilities.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after generator study	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Annual Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of critical facilities that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Emergency Services	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.



Table U. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
Action 2025-SacketsHarborV-01.	Join StormReady	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-SacketsHarborV-02.	Shoreline Flood Protections	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-SacketsHarborV-03.	Backup Power for Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High

Note: Volume I, Section 6 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14)