

**Village of Jordan,  
New York  
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN  
GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY  
CLIMATE ACTION PLAN**

*DRAFT - August 24, 2016*



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**GIS DATA Disclaimer**

The original sources of each dataset is identified on the maps. Due to the different sources and scales of projection, key features such as roads, parcel boundaries and streams may not overlap accurately when comparing several data layers on the same map. Acreage calculations for various parameters in this report were generated through the use of ArcGIS and are an approximation of the actual size. For more precise measurements, contact the Cayuga County Planning Department.

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Skaneateles Creek, Jordan, NY

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Erie Canalway Trail sign in Jordan

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A comprehensive plan is a set of policy and analytic documents, maps, and strategies for the guidance of community well-being, land use and development, and as a foundation for local zoning laws.

The Jordan Comprehensive Plan, developed as a partnership between community leaders and the Central New York Regional Planning and Development Board (CNY RPDB), is intended to help guide Village officials and community decision-makers through an analysis of population and land development trends, natural resources, transportation, utilities, tourism, community services, recreation, housing, and quality of life. Well-defined goals and objectives, developed through a process of grassroots participation, are intended for the protection of health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens of a community and their environment. The report functions as a long-range plan for the future growth of the community. It provides a snapshot of historic trends and enlists various planning techniques to determine desired future scenarios. In essence, the Comprehensive Plan illustrates where Jordan has been, where it is presently, where it wants to go, and how it plans to get there.

Economic strength, housing, natural resources, community services, energy sustainability, and infrastructure were identified by Jordan residents as key issues of concern. Goals and objectives to address these concerns evolved through discussions among members of the Comprehensive Planning Committee, the CNY RPDB, and with input from the Village Board of Trustees, town and village historians, and stakeholders. Committee members participated in numerous meetings, helped to distribute and evaluate the results of a community survey, and contributed editorial comments as the Plan was being developed.

An additional task of the Comprehensive Planning Committee was to define the characteristics that make Jordan unique and valued. With this information, community leaders identified the following vision for their community:

JORDAN WILL WORK TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC GROWTH, PRESERVE HISTORIC AND RECREATIONAL RESOURCES, PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT, AND MAINTAIN ITS FRIENDLY, RURAL CHARACTER. TO ACHIEVE THESE GOALS, VILLAGE LEADERS WILL IMPLEMENT PLANS FOR A SOLID ECONOMIC FOUNDATION WITH EMPHASIS ON MAINTAINING A STRONG SENSE OF COMMUNITY, HISTORIC PRESERVATION, PROMOTION OF ARTISTIC TALENT, AND ADVANCEMENT OF OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES ALONG THE ERIE CANALWAY TRAIL AND SKANEATELES CREEK.

After the vision statement was defined, the following priority goals were then developed based on committee discussions and findings from the 2015 Jordan Community Survey:

- Promote investment, housing occupancy, and the creation of local jobs
- Provide a diversity of economic levels, age groups, and household types
- Enhance opportunities for outdoor recreation
- Preserve and revitalize historic resources
- Ensure effective and efficient governance
- Improve transportation, infrastructure, parking, and traffic flow
- Provide effective wastewater treatment, solid waste collection services, and delivery of high quality drinking water

- Provide secure and cost-effective fire protection and emergency medical services
- Protect the environment and water quality in Skaneateles Creek
- Reduce carbon emissions from Village operations and the Jordan community

Each goal in the Comprehensive Plan is supported by a list of recommendations or action items for the community.

The Comprehensive Plan is available to assist Village officials and community leaders with decisions affecting land use, environmental resources, economic development, transportation, utilities, tourism, recreation, community services, and quality of life. Formal adoption of the Plan represents the beginning of the implementation phase of the recommended actions. Turning priority goals into active projects requires funding and innovative thinking. Strengthening partnerships with neighboring municipalities and regional agencies and organizations is recommended, as collaborations can often enhance funding and program implementation efforts.

Marketing of Jordan’s historic and recreational resources was identified by the Committee as a priority short-term goal. This will require designating a point-person who is responsible for developing and promoting local events, submitting press releases, articles, and calendar events to newspapers and regional publications, and maintaining Jordan’s website.

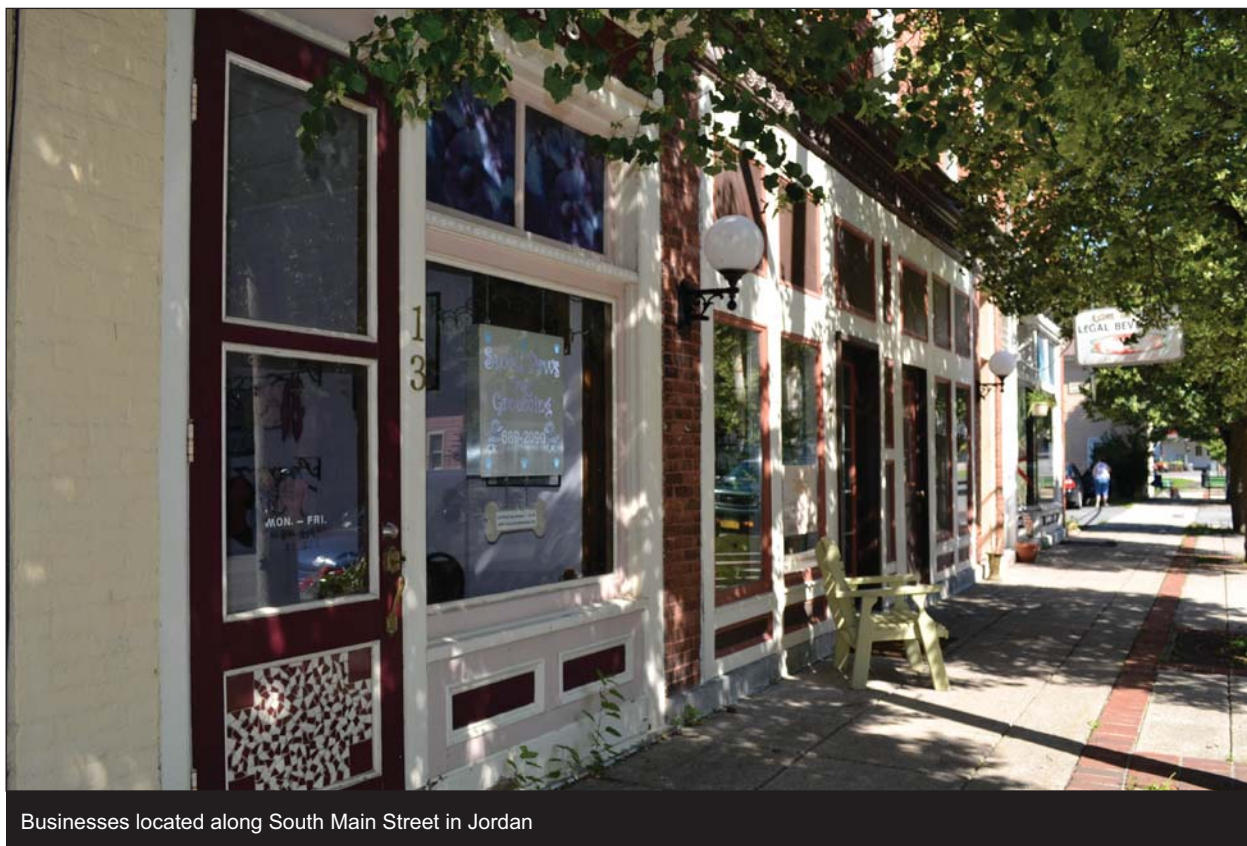
Jordan will be able to use the Comprehensive Plan to enhance their eligibility for federal, state and local grant proposals. A professional grant writer could help Jordan by identifying grant opportunities, writing proposals, submitting applications, and overseeing implementation projects. Long-term priority goals include using the recommendations in the Comprehensive Plan as the foundation for zoning updates, housing opportunities, renewable energy resources, and other measures that move Jordan in a positive direction.

Development of Jordan’s Greenhouse Gas Inventory and the Climate Action Plan took place along parallel paths - both with guidance from the CNY RPDB – at the same time that the Comprehensive Plan was being written. These two additional documents therefore are included as Appendices to the Comprehensive Plan. They provide local goals for reducing energy use from municipal operations and from the Jordan community as a whole and include specific recommendations for categories such as transportation, solid waste disposal, and building energy efficiency.

The goals and recommendations in the Comprehensive Plan, the Greenhouse Gas Inventory and the Climate Action Plan are designed to serve as references when zoning or major land use decisions are made. The Village leaders are encouraged to reassess and update these reports at least every five years.



*This report was compiled by the Central New York Regional Planning and Development Board in partnership with members of the Comprehensive Planning Committee.*



Businesses located along South Main Street in Jordan

## INTRODUCTION

A comprehensive plan is a report that evaluates historic trends and current conditions of a community and defines future goals and objectives through grassroots participation. The Jordan Comprehensive Plan was developed to guide Village officials and community leaders through the analysis of current and historic population trends, land development trends, local issues of concern, natural resources, transportation, utilities, tourism, community services, recreation, housing, and overall quality of life.

Jordan's Comprehensive Plan was initiated in 2015 with participation by the Village Board of Trustees, business owners, community leaders and residents. The planning process involved identifying local issues of concern, compiling a community vision statement, preparing short and long-term goals and objectives, and developing

recommendations to reach them. Funding and professional guidance was provided by the Central New York Regional Planning and Development Board (CNY RPDB).

The Plan is comprised of a comprehensive set of interrelated objectives, policies, and recommended actions. The report is intended to serve as a blueprint for the future that identifies Jordan's vision, objectives, actions, and anticipated accomplishments. During the past year, work on this report provided an opportunity for grassroots participation and community consensus.

Numerous documents were reviewed in preparation for the Comprehensive Plan such as local laws, zoning maps, the Onondaga County Hazard Mitigation Plan, FEMA flood maps, aerial imagery, and topographic resources. The

'Technical Guidance Manual for Sustainable Neighborhoods,' published in 2013 by USGBC and the Pace University Land Use Law Center served as a primary guidance resource. The manual provides criteria based on the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) for Neighborhood Development rating system. Jordan and other municipalities are encouraged to apply the LEED principals of smart growth and green planning and design, while promoting the environmental, economic and social benefits of sustainable land use principals that are presented in the Guidance Manual.

Jordan's Comprehensive Plan serves as a guide to the continuing growth and development of the Village. It functions as a long-range plan for the future growth of the community and provides a broad overview of community goals. The Plan provides a view of how the community should develop by examining past trends and enlisting various planning techniques to determine desired future scenarios. It depicts where the community has been, where it is presently, where it wants to go, and how it plans to get there. The Plan also provides information about state, federal and local agencies, organizations, programs and community partnerships that will help the Village reach these goals.

Economic strength, housing, natural resources, community services, energy sustainability, and infrastructure were identified as key issues of concern. Goals and objectives to address these concerns then evolved from planning sessions with the Jordan Comprehensive Planning Committee and with input from the Village Board of Trustees, town and village historians, and interested citizens. The committee members participated in numerous meetings, distributed and evaluated the results of the community survey, and contributed editorial comments as the Plan was being developed.

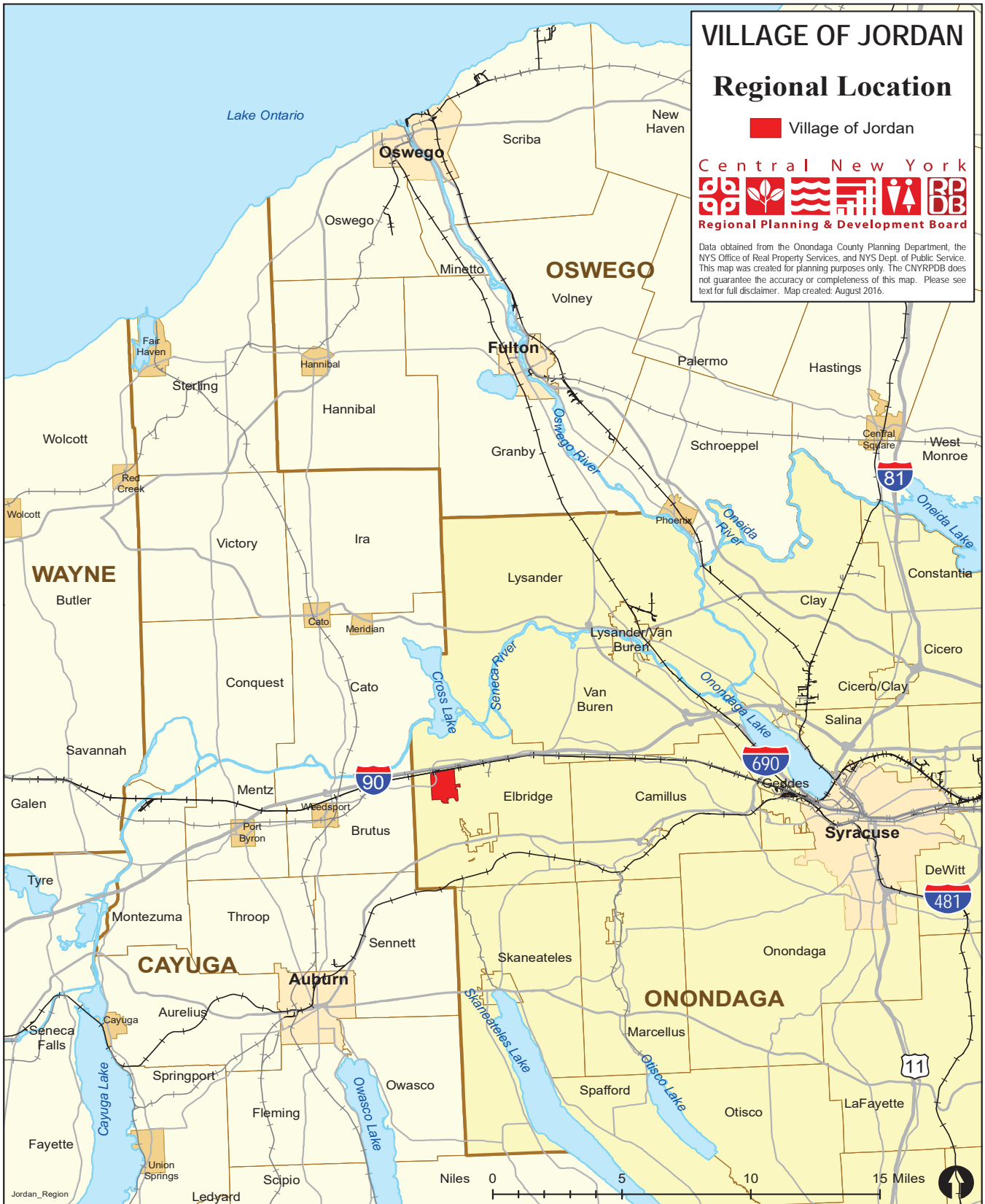
## Public Participation

In addition to discussions among the Jordan Comprehensive Planning Committee members, a Jordan community survey, developed in 2015, was distributed to residences, businesses, and property owners and was available for public review at public locations throughout the village. The intent of the survey was to seek out opinions on present day issues in Jordan and to collect information on what the public sees for the Village of Jordan in the future. 83 people completed surveys, a 17% response rate. Analysis of the results (found on page 20) formed the basis for the goals and recommended actions that are included in this Comprehensive Plan.

## Climate Adaptation and Mitigation

During the course of the planning process, Village elected officials signed a resolution to become a Climate Smart Community, thereby showing their support for sustainable actions that reduce greenhouse gas emissions while improving environmental, economic, public health, and social conditions. This decision led to opportunities for the Village to work with the CNY RPDB on completion of a greenhouse gas inventory and a climate action plan that have been incorporated into this Comprehensive Plan.

The greenhouse gas inventory was created by converting 2014 energy use data from both municipal operations and the community-at-large into emissions data (Appendix B) This analysis highlighted the amount of emissions that are generated annually from each sector in the community and allowed the Comprehensive Planning Committee to make educated recommendations for actions the Village and community members can take to reduce emissions in the future. Possible energy savings, emissions reductions, and cost savings were calculated for each of the recommendations in the Climate Action Plan (Appendix C). These calculations



**Figure 1: Regional Location of Jordan, NY**

serve as the basis of the overall target reduction goals noted in the plan, reducing municipal emissions by 48.0% and community emissions by 12.4% from the GHG inventory baseline year (2014) by 2030.

## The Planning Process in Jordan

In the book *Comprehensive Planning for the 21st Century: General Theory and Principals*, the author notes, “Planning is so universal and so much a part of all activities that it is usually taken for granted. Because it is inconspicuous by its universal presence, the process of planning is seldom specifically identified and considered, [yet] illustrations of different applications and results of planning are almost without limit.” Analysis of planning process shows us that the endeavor is basically the same in all its applications.

Within any kind of planning program, including that which this Jordan Comprehensive Plan is a part of, a sequence of specific actions are formulated and detailed in order to achieve several objectives: (1) collection of descriptive information about features such as natural resources, demographic trends and economic conditions, (2) analysis of this information, (3) development of conclusions and recommendations, (4) decision-making and prioritization, (5) designation and effectuation of implementing actions, and (6) comparison of the results of planning with its intentions, and corresponding adjustments, as needed.

The planning of settlements in North America (cities, towns, and Villages) after the arrival of the Europeans reflected both old and new values and ideals that were expressed through spatial arrangements and cultural compositions.



Grid patterns for efficient movement of citizens and troops were employed in cities like Santa Fe, Mobile and Savannah. New York City, with hundreds of rectangular blocks and no alleys, was conceived to generate the most profit for land speculators. The Washington, D.C. plan of long radiating avenues and grand plazas was designed to convey the greatness of America to the rest of the world.

Planning practices of recent decades in the United States, with emphasis on zoning, housing, and transportation, grew out of the efforts of nineteenth century reformers who sought to improve the often deplorable conditions of America’s overcrowded cities with early tenement laws. In the 1890s, a progressive reform movement began in architecture and urban planning that sought to beautify cities, not so much out of aesthetic concerns as to engender moral and civic virtue among urban populations. Over many years, a more comprehensive planning approach evolved; a method to address a broader range of issues related to a geographic area and community development over a longer timeframe.



Skaneateles Creek, Jordan

Comprehensive planning for this report employed an analytical approach, method, procedure, and body of techniques for investigating the past and present conditions in the Village of Jordan; envisioning their future; determining what is to be accomplished and attempted; and programming actions to be taken.

## Plan Structure

The Jordan Comprehensive Plan includes an introduction, four chapters, and three appendices. Chapter 1 presents the specific goals and recommendations for the village by topic area; Chapter 2: Community Inventory and Analysis explains Jordan's location, history, demographics, land use and infrastructure; Chapter 3 provides background information on natural resources; and Chapter 4 describes regional influences. The Appendices contain Jordan listings on the National Register, the Greenhouse Gas Inventory, and the Climate Action Plan.

## Adopting and Implementing the Comprehensive Plan

### *Legislative Authority*

Village and town governments in New York State are granted authority to adopt a comprehensive plan pursuant to Village Law §7-722 or Town Law

§272-a. The comprehensive plan is a set of policy and analytic documents and maps, strategies and tools for the guidance of community well-being, land use, and development. It is also intended to provide the foundation for local zoning laws. Once adopted, all land use policy decisions in the Village must be in accordance with the comprehensive plan. The review of future projects no longer occurs on an independent project-by-project basis, but rather in consideration of the comprehensive plan and the community vision. The Comprehensive Plan provides guidance as to where and how future development should occur in the village. In addition, all other governmental agencies must consider the Plan when directing or funding capital projects that occur within the village.

### *Adopting the Comprehensive Plan*

Once completed, Jordan's Comprehensive Plan will be presented to the Village Board of Trustees for adoption. Adoption of a comprehensive plan is a discretionary decision and is considered a Type I action pursuant to Article 8 of the Environmental Conservation Law and Title 6 of the New York Code of Rules and Regulations Part 617.4(b)(1). This means that the Plan must meet the provisions of the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR) prior to final adoption by the Village Board.

In accordance with New York State General Municipal Law 239, the governing board must refer the adoption or amendment of the proposed comprehensive plan to the County Planning Board's 239 Land Use Committee to review potential inter-municipal impacts of the proposed plan. The Governing Board may adopt a Comprehensive Plan (or an amendment to a Comprehensive Plan) by resolution. By adopting the Plan, the Village is stating its commitment to protecting the health, safety, and general welfare of the community.

### ***Review and Maintenance of the Plan***

Jordan is continually changing and adjusting to new conditions. The Comprehensive Plan provides guiding principles for the future and should be reviewed on a regular basis to ensure its continued relevance with the existing conditions, goals and objectives of the Village. The Village Board should conduct an in-depth review of the Plan every five years and make changes as needed. The review should assess the status of the Plan's recommendations and implementation actions such as land use regulation revisions, capital improvement programming, expansion of recreational opportunities, tourism, economic development, and progress on other work identified in the Goals and Recommendations (Chapter 1) of the plan. As policy-making changes and the physical characteristics of the community change, the comprehensive plan should also change. The plan should be a "living document".

### ***Circumstances That May Warrant Revising the Comprehensive Plan***

Reasons for changing the comprehensive plan are summarized below.

- Finding of significant change within the community or substantial unforeseen circumstances or impacts;
- A finding of significant public benefit associated with the proposed revision or a need to maintain and protect public investments and resources; or
- The need to maintain compliance with new laws, regulations, court actions, or other mandates.

During the review process, The Village Board should assess the status of measurable goals based on the Plan's recommendations. This could include, for example, the following:

- Revisions to land use regulations
- Capital improvements
- Recreational events and opportunities
- Tourism publicity
- Economic development

- Number of visitors to the Village
- Improvements made to historic buildings

### ***Implementing the Comprehensive Plan***

All of the work that the Jordan community has done thus far in preparing the Comprehensive Plan can be lost without a solid framework for implementation based on available funding resources and realistic expectations. Some recommendations in this plan may be implemented over a longer period of time, others will be a concentrated, short-term effort, but all elements of the Plan should be considered in terms of budgets and time frame.

Suggestions for priority implementation actions noted in this Comprehensive Plan include the following:

#### **Short-term Recommendations**

Turning priority goals from the Comprehensive Plan into active projects requires funding and innovative thinking. Marketing of Jordan's historic and recreational resources should be a top priority and will require designating a point-person who is responsible for developing and promoting local events, submitting press releases, articles, and calendar events to newspapers and regional publications, maintaining Jordan's website, identifying grant funding opportunities, and taking a leading role in writing grant proposals.



Erie Canalway Trail

Several New York State funding opportunities are available that may help with implementation projects in Jordan. The NYS Department of Transportation, for example, administers a Transportation Alternative Program (TAP) that provides funding for pedestrian and bicycle facilities, recreational trail project, historic preservation, environmental mitigation, and other infrastructure improvements to the transportation system. DOS will progress with another round of TAP projects later in 2016. Grant guidelines are located at [www.dot.ny.gov/tap](http://www.dot.ny.gov/tap).

Additional funding opportunities are summarized below:

- Information about state funding for park and trail projects is located here: <https://ptnyenews.wordpress.com/2015/05/07/improve-new-yorks-business/>
- Event and Festival Sponsorship Program - Erie Canalway, in partnership with the NYS Canal Corporation, offers a limited number of sponsorships of up to \$500 for events or festivals that showcase the Canalway Corridor's nationally significant heritage and the tremendous recreational appeal of the waterway and trails today. Municipalities or nonprofit 501(c)3 organizations are eligible. For additional information, refer to the following site: [http://www.eriecanalway.org/get-involved\\_grants-fund.htm#sthash.vGIvKYGi.dpuf](http://www.eriecanalway.org/get-involved_grants-fund.htm#sthash.vGIvKYGi.dpuf)



Flowers in the Village of Jordan

- Parks & Trails New York works to provide organizations with a more significant amount of funding. Included in this year's final state budget for the Environmental Protection Fund is \$500,000 for a new capacity-building grants program for organizations that promote and support the state's parks, trails and historic sites. This public-private capacity-building grants program is administered by PTNY in partnership with the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). This will enhance park, trail and historic site stewardship, leading to greater economic benefits from outdoor recreation and healthier, more sustainable and resilient communities.

### Long-term Recommendations

Formal adoption of the Comprehensive Plan represents the beginning of the implementation phase during which actions may be translated into zoning laws, budget allocation, public investments, and other measures that move Jordan in a positive direction. Changes to the laws must be consistent with the recommendations presented in the Comprehensive Plan but the Plan is not, by itself, a legally enforceable document.

Continued partnerships with public agencies is recommended as they can often assist with funding and implementation efforts. Special committees should be established by the Village Board in order to address specific focus areas identified in the Plan such as enhanced recreational opportunities. These committees should include members of the community that are most familiar with the Comprehensive Plan and its guiding principles.

Community efforts are often strengthened by cooperative planning among neighboring communities. Through cooperative efforts with other agencies and inter-municipal relationships with the Village and Town of Elbridge, planning can

have positive impacts on the community, as well as on the region as a whole.

## ***Understanding Local Government<sup>1</sup>***

### ***Village Government***

Jordan is one of 551 Villages in New York State. Villages must exist within a town. Every citizen in New York State that lives in a Village lives in 3 different municipalities: a Village, a town and a county. As such, residents living in the Village of Jordan also live in the Town of Elbridge and the County of Onondaga. Villages are the only form of general purpose local governments that exist at the discretion of its residents. Villages can be created or dissolved by local initiative, a structure that enables residents of Villages to respond to the need to provide specific services in areas with a high density of population. Villages are also sometimes established as a result of a difference in development philosophies of citizens and town officials.

Differences in the size of Villages and in the services they perform make it difficult to describe the organization of a “typical” Village. Larger Villages often have multi-departmental organizations similar to cities, while small Villages may employ one or two individuals. Functions performed by Villages range from basic road repair and snow removal to large-scale community development programs and public utility plants. A number of Villages operate their own municipal electric systems.

### ***Town Government***

Elbridge is one of 932 towns in New York State. Towns were established in the 1700-1800s to carry

<sup>1</sup> Adapted from the Department of State Division of Local Government Services



Historic Building in Jordan

out general governmental functions on a local level, rather than as a state service. These general functions cover the basic town-wide services still provided by towns and the cost is imposed town-wide. These functions include highway maintenance, police services, recreational services, property assessment and other general services.

Towns are not permitted to provide fire services on a town-wide basis. For this function and for many other functions, towns create and administer special districts to levy an assessment on the residents in separate areas of the town that cover the specific cost of that service. These include fire services (which can be provided through a fire protection district or an independent fire district run by commissioners), street lighting, water and wastewater services, drainage, sidewalks and other types of specialized services.

The operational organization of towns is created in some instances, by specific statutory authorization or by home rule enactments but there is no general provision for departmental organization. The town operational structure can fall into two general categories: a.) services provided and functions performed on a town-wide basis, including services to Villages; and b.) those

provided to part of the town, either to the entire area of the town outside existing Villages (the “TOV”) or to a specific district or area of the TOV. By the end of 2010, there were approximately 6,927 improvement districts in existence — an average of more than seven for each town in the state. Over the years, Village taxpayers’ responsibility for sharing the cost of town highways has been one of the most controversial aspects in town-Village relationships. Consequently, there has been a continual search for ways of reducing this friction and promoting equity in the distribution of costs. One compromise permits towns to exempt Village property from assessment for the cost of acquisition and repair of highway machinery, the cost of snow removal, and several other miscellaneous items.

## History of Planning and Land Use in the United States

Towns and Villages across America, as a result of an evolving story of settlement, bare unique physical and cultural characteristics reflected in their Villages and along their roadsides. Rural Villages like Jordan contribute to, and are affected by regional centers of social, cultural, and economic activity. Rural life offers residents, employees, and visitors a wealth of opportunities and experiences to enjoy every day. Rural character and identity rests upon both tangible and intangible elements such as sights, sounds,



Bennett Bolt Works, Jordan

scents and experiences that combine to provide the Jordan community with a familiar sense of place, and for many, a profound sense of meaning.

A Comprehensive Plan provides a framework within which these unique characteristics and elements of a place can be drawn upon to create or preserve an environment supportive of a community’s vision. Through careful analysis, including direct community involvement in the process, rural planning addresses problems and takes advantage of opportunities to create unique, viable and pleasant rural places. This first Comprehensive Plan for the Village of Jordan strives to do just that for a community already rich in citizen commitment and possibilities.

As European settlers immigrated to the United States they adopted English common law under which land they owned, their “property,” meant a place in which they held a bundle of rights including:

- the right to control and use the property;
- the right to benefits from the property;
  - the right to transfer or sell the property; and
  - the right to exclude others from the property.

However, those rights were not absolute; they were, as they still are, subject to the rights of society often as codified in law. In the early history of the United States, society placed few limitations on the use of land as it seemed an endless resource, especially with a limited population base. From Jefferson’s Corps of Discovery to the Homestead Act to massive federal irrigation, road building, and energy producing projects, the challenge was not limiting use of land but rather getting it settled, cultivated, and developed. However, as the population increased and people began to congregate in cities, the need arose for local governmental control to put some limits on the movement of industry and commerce into residential areas and to prevent residents from becoming nuisances to each other. These limitations generally took the form of zoning

ordinances regulating incompatible uses, building heights, setbacks, and lot sizes. However, as the density of populations grew and spread, some began to recognize a need for planning, and noting the changing times, Theodore Roosevelt reminded his constituents in the summer of 1910: “Every man holds his property subject to the general right of the community to regulate its use to whatever degree the public welfare may require it.” Concern for the public welfare reached a peak in the 1960s and 70s as members of Congress observed that the balance between economic growth and development on the one hand, and protection of natural resources on the other, had tipped too far in the direction of growth and development. Congress moved to expand legal limitations that would address the issue of dwindling natural resources and environmental degradation. As a result, federal laws such as The National Environmental Policy Act, The Wilderness Act, The National Forest Management Act, The Endangered Species Act, etc., were enacted that have had significant impacts on land use. Many states also passed their own laws and adopted policies that complemented the new federal laws.

### ***Municipal Home Rule***

In New York, the enactment of Article IX of the State Constitution, the Municipal Home Rule Law, the Statute of Local Governments, and the State Environmental Quality Review Act have provided municipalities the power to enact local laws that compliment several of the federal laws mentioned above. The scope of this power and the procedures for implementing it are set out in the Municipal Home Rule Law, adopted in 1963. Section 10 of the Municipal Home Rule Law contains the constitutional grants of power to local governments and adds thereto the powers to collect local taxes authorized by the Legislature, to provide for the protection and enhancement of the physical and visual environment, the apportionment of local legislative bodies, and assessments for local improvements, as well as the powers granted to local governments in the

Statute of Local Governments.

The Municipal Home Rule Law also includes a Bill of Rights for Local Governments and provision for a unique Statute of Local Governments, under which home rule powers may be given to quasi-constitutional protection against change (Section 2(b)(1)). Among the rights and powers enumerated under the Bill of Rights for Local Governments are the right to have a legislative body elected by the people; to adopt local laws; to have local officers elected or appointed by the local residents or officers; the power to agree (as authorized by the Legislature) with the federal government, a State, or other government, to provide cooperative governmental services and facilities. Also included are the power of eminent domain; the power to make a fair return on the value or property used in the operation of certain utility services, and the right to use the profits therefore for refunds or any other lawful purpose; and the power to apportion costs of governmental services of function upon portions of local areas as authorized by the Legislature.

### **Local and Regional Planning Initiatives**

Various community-based planning initiatives have contributed to the development of the Jordan Comprehensive Plan. Guidelines for future growth and development in the Village of Jordan came from the Village of Jordan Zoning Ordinance, adopted in 1991. The Zoning Law of the Village of Jordan includes Articles regarding Planned Development Districts, Use Regulations, Dimensional Requirements, Parking and Loading, and Signs in addition to general and administrative legislation for the Village.

The Onondaga County Comprehensive Plan was a helpful resource, as well as the Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazard Mitigation Plan that was developed in response to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. The goal of the Hazard Mitigation Plan is to improve planning for, response to, and recovery

from disasters. All jurisdictions within Onondaga County participated in the planning process and have their own section dedicated to disaster preparedness within the county's plan. The Village of Jordan's section discusses historic instances of disasters in the Village and a plan for reducing long-term impacts of these disasters, including flooding, ground failure, severe storms, severe winter storms, and transportation hazards.

## **Federal and State Planning Initiatives**

As a part of the development of this Comprehensive Plan, relevant federal and state planning initiatives were reviewed. The Draft New York State Open Space Conservation Plan (2014) serves as the blueprint for the State's land conservation efforts, which between 1998 and 2011 have conserved nearly a million acres of land with an investment of \$2.42 billion in land conservation and natural resource protection.<sup>2</sup> The Plan is an update of the 2009 Plan and is required by law to be revised every three years. The fundamental purpose of the 2014 Plan is the same as the 2009 Plan -- to urge increased protection of New York's natural, scenic, recreational, historic and cultural resources. The updated Plan addresses open space and conservation actions with four critical priorities: promoting outdoor recreation; addressing climate change; ensuring clean water, air and land for a healthy public and vibrant economy; and protecting, using and conserving our natural resources and cultural heritage.

Issues in the New York State Open Space Conservation Plan of particular importance to the Village of Jordan include the rich agricultural lands in the Finger Lakes Region and the Erie Canal Corridor. The Plan makes note of the Erie Canal Greenway as part of a long-term effort to create an interconnecting greenway system across New York that will strengthen local and regional ties and protect and enhance natural and cultural resources. The Erie Canalway National Heritage

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.conservationalmanac.org/secure/almanac/highlights\\_pdfs/New%20York.pdf](http://www.conservationalmanac.org/secure/almanac/highlights_pdfs/New%20York.pdf)

Corridor is considered a significant historic, cultural, recreational, educational, and scenic resource to be preserved for future generations.

The New York Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) is prepared periodically by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) to provide statewide policy direction and to fulfill the agency's recreation and preservation mandate. The updated SCORP refers to the Finger Lakes as a major water recreational resource. The document serves as a status report and for overall guidance in recreation resource preservation, planning, and development from 2014 through 2019. The document is also used to guide the allocation of state and federal funds for recreation and open space projects as well as for the allocation of municipal and not-for-profit funds to local areas and facilities with the greatest needs.

Every five years, the NYS Division for Historic Preservation, which includes the State Historic Preservation Office, prepares a statewide preservation plan which notes preservation progress, needs, and opportunities throughout the entire state. The 2009-2013 NYS Historic Preservation Plan sets seven goals for historic preservation, including: catalyze New York's state and local economies using historic preservation, heritage development, and tourism; expand incentives, technical assistance programs and policies to stimulate rehabilitation and reuse in older and historic residential and commercial areas and to encourage the preservation and interpretation of archeological sites; integrate historic preservation into smart growth policies, local and regional planning, and decision-making to enhance economic competitiveness, community sustainability, and quality of life; strengthen collaboration and partnerships among preservation and related organizations; expand and strengthen education, outreach, and capacity building efforts; integrate historic and cultural resource preservation into New York's

sustainability and green building efforts; and increase awareness, identification, interpretation, preservation, protection, and stewardship of both prehistoric and historic sites and artifacts located on private and state-owned lands.

The 2015-2020 NYS Historic Preservation Plan sets similar goals, including: expanding preservation efforts across the state by strengthening the practice of preservation, enhancing collaboration to advance preservation, training New Yorkers in preservation trades, skills and crafts, and showcasing preservation contributions; promoting preservation at the local and regional level by integrating preservation into local and regional decision making and building support for preservation among local officials and developers; and cultivating pride of place by expanding and diversifying participation in preservation, engaging New Yorkers in historic sites and museums, and capitalizing on heritage tourism opportunities. These state-wide goals were kept in mind while creating this Comprehensive Plan and drafting the goals and recommendations for the Village of Jordan.

### ***VisionCNY***

Jordan's Comprehensive Plan was influenced by the Central New York Regional Sustainability Plan (VisionCNY). This report was prepared by a regional consortium of communities and a planning team led by the CNY RPDB under the auspices of the NYS Cleaner, Greener Communities (CGC) Regional Sustainability Planning Program. This statewide initiative was established by Governor Cuomo in 2011 and is designed to help regions across the State develop plans that will serve as a foundation for a sustainable future. NYSERDA defines sustainability as: "living, operating, and growing more efficiently while using fewer resources ... lowering costs, creating businesses and jobs, and improving the quality of life for all residents in NYS." VisionCNY is helping New Yorker communities increase energy efficiency, save money, use renewable energy, and reduce their reliance on fossil fuels.



Former location of Erie Canal, Jordan

## CHAPTER 1: GOALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Jordan Comprehensive Plan was developed to assist Village officials and community leaders with decisions affecting land use, environmental resources, economic development, transportation, utilities, tourism, recreation, community services, and quality of life. An initial task of the Comprehensive Planning Committee was to identify issues of community significance and the characteristics that make Jordan unique and cherished. A list of goals and recommended actions were then developed based on committee discussions and findings from the 2015 Jordan Community Survey.

### 2015 Jordan Community Survey

During September and October 2015, residents were asked to complete a Village of Jordan Community Survey. The replies helped to guide future growth and development in the village and have been incorporated into the goals identified in the Comprehensive Plan. The survey was

distributed in September and complimentary passes to the Jordan pool in 2016 were offered as an incentive. The survey was designed, printed, and analyzed by the Central New York Regional Planning and Development Board (CNY RPDB). Members of the Comprehensive Planning Committee and community volunteers took a leading role in distributing the survey at the Jordan Festival, the village office and retail stores, and by going door-to-door to encourage replies. Surveys were also available at the post office and library, and articles were submitted to local newspapers.

There are approximately 1,368 people residing in Jordan, with 499 households and 336 families. After a robust outreach effort on the part of volunteers and committee members, 83 surveys were eventually returned, representing a 17% return rate. 67% were over the age of 55; 25% were between the ages of 36 and 55; and 8% were between 21 and 35. 44% of people that responded had lived in Jordan 21 years or longer;

25% between 11 and 20 years; and 30% had lived here for ten or few years. They have chosen to live in Jordan primarily because of the rural character, family connections, convenient location, the cost of living, the schools, and the healthy environment. Most (81%) own their own homes and 17% rent homes.

Among the many positive aspects of Jordan, the characteristics that are especially important to residents include maintaining a healthy environment with clean, safe drinking water, providing a safe community, and preserving historic resources.

They were generally pleased with the ambulance service, fire protection, police services, and emergency medical services. Child care services received the lowest rating with only 45 responses of 'good' or adequate'. Residents generally felt that the proximity to jobs, health and social services, the quality of the school district were good or adequate.

Phone service for cellular and land lines received good ratings but Internet service availability received a poorer response. Several people (10) indicated that the internet service was poor. Most relied on Time Warner as their Internet provider.

Residents were very pleased with the water and sewer departments and felt that the other village services were generally good or adequate. 10 people indicated that the code enforcement was poor but the majority (60) reported that it was either good or adequate.

Snow removal and road maintenance generally received good or adequate ratings. Only 12 indicated that the road maintenance was poor. Housing affordability, availability and quality received high ratings of good or adequate. 65% of respondents (54) indicated that they were very or somewhat concerned with speeding through the village. 50 residents reported that

they were very or somewhat concerned with the assessment process. Additional concerns included big truck traffic, dog control, and the revaluation process.

Respondents felt that Jordan leaders should work to preserve the views and natural areas, and should develop local laws to protect the environment (including water and wetlands), and provide tax incentives for the presentation of undeveloped natural areas.

Most are interested in economic development and felt that Jordan leaders should place a greater focus on cottage (in-home) businesses, manufacturing, retail businesses, professional services, and restaurants.

Respondents indicated that more effort is needed to provide affordable housing, with a greater focus on single family and senior citizen housing options. The majority felt strongly that Jordan should invest resources in the community center, farmer and artisan markets, historical resources, and a picnic area or playground.

65% felt that land use regulations should be developed to address degradation of environmentally sensitive areas. Additional focus should also be placed on design standards for commercial development, land use that lowers surrounding land values, and land use that adversely impacts the environment.

73% were supportive of regulations for the upkeep of occupied structures, 83% were in favor of the upkeep of vacant parcels and dilapidated buildings, and 81% favored rental housing inspections and landlord registrations. Most expressed support for regulations for minimum lot sizes. There was strong support for publicizing a community events calendar and for placing community events in the local newspaper. Most expressed support for improved communications with neighboring municipalities. 40 wanted to



Jordan Village street

see improvements to the village's website and a much smaller number (22) wanted to see the village invest in Twitter or Facebook. 22% normally receive information from the website and 45% receive it from the local newspaper.

85% of the respondents felt that the biggest challenge facing Jordan in the near future was maintaining tax levels in relation to the services provided.

## Issues of Community Significance

### Strengths

There are many valued resources that define the Village of Jordan.

- Jordan has a rich history of early settlement and industrial development. Protecting and revitalizing historic resources are important goals for the Village.
- Jordan is valued for its scenic landscapes. The southern portion of the Village is comprised of a hilly landscape with steep slopes throughout residential neighborhoods and nearby agricultural lands.
- Jordan offers hiking and bicycling opportunities along the Erie Canalway Trail that passes through the center of the village.
- Excellent fishing opportunities are found

along Skaneateles Creek that flows north through the center of the village.

- A friendly character defines this rural community. This village is situated in a pastoral setting with convenient access to nearby cities such as Syracuse and Auburn and offers an easy commute to cultural events throughout the Finger Lakes region.
- Jordan is home to a well-defined community of local craftsmen and artists.
- Residents enjoy a healthy environment with clean air and water resources.
- Jordan is enriched by annual events such as the Fall Festival, the Memorial Day Parade, and local resources such as the community pool.

### Challenges

- Economic decline: Despite the beauty of the natural environment and its rich history, Jordan has experienced a general loss of industry and a dwindling business district in recent years. The business and historic districts need to be revitalized to attract new businesses and tourist activity from the Erie Canalway Trail.
- Historic preservation: A primary community concern is the loss of historic buildings through a process known as "demolition by neglect". Approximately 30% of the original buildings in Jordan have been demolished or have fallen into a state of disrepair. Demolition by neglect refers to a situation in which a property owner allows an historic property to decline in use and value, often beyond the point of restoration. Property owners using this approach to avoid preservation laws will often argue that the prohibitive cost of repairs and deferred maintenance creates an economic hardship. The property owners may choose abandonment or long-term neglect of their homes or businesses in order to avoid

expensive restoration costs or to provide opportunities for development of the property.

- Zoning: Updated zoning regulations are necessary, as the 1989 regulations lack many new and improved land use regulatory tools and techniques.
- Housing: Diverse housing opportunities are also needed for community sustainability.
- Transportation: Improved transportation infrastructure (including bus transportation and carpooling) is also important for creating a more vibrant, sustainable community.

## Community Vision Statement

Jordan will work to promote economic growth, preserve historic and recreational resources, protect the environment, and to maintain its friendly, rural character. To achieve these



Art Gallery, Jordan

goals, Village leaders will implement plans for a solid economic foundation with emphasis on maintaining a strong sense of community, historic preservation, promotion of artistic talent, and advancement of outdoor recreational opportunities along the Erie Canalway Trail and Skaneateles Creek.

## Guiding Principals

The Village of Jordan Comprehensive Plan is based on the following principals:

- Jordan will be strengthened through economic development, community vitality, and environmental stewardship;
- Actions will be taken to promote the wise use of energy resources and to support New York State's goals of reducing greenhouse emissions;
- Partnerships and continued communication among local stakeholders and neighboring municipalities are necessary to achieve a sustainable community;
- Community awareness, involvement, and education are key elements for the successful implementation of policies, programs, and projects summarized in the Comprehensive Plan.

## Community Goals and Recommended Actions

### ***Goal 1: Promote investment, housing occupancy, and the creation of local jobs.***

A mix of commercial/retail and business/professional uses in combination with second or third floor residential units is encouraged, along with the protection and restoration of historic buildings in the Village Business District.

Proactive management of the community's land use and the protection of its scenic and historic resources will have positive impacts on the development of a dynamic and sustainable economy and will help to provide a healthy mix of residential, commercial, business, and educational services. Improvement of outdoor recreation publicity, development of municipal parking areas, and infrastructure improvements are important in achieving community revitalization. Historic streetscapes should be maintained.

The following list provides the steps necessary to reach these goals.

- a. Develop an inventory of historic structures and sites throughout the Village that are vacant, under-used, or that have particular economic development potential. Identify areas and strategies for desired future use which could include, for example, additional senior housing, restaurants, a coffee shop, or retail establishments.
- b. Develop and implement a Village-wide business plan and promotional campaign in order to target and attract desired business and industry and to foster sustainable job creation. Support the development of a year-round tourism economy that will accommodate public space and private enterprise while focusing on preservation of historic building sites and enhancement of outdoor resources along the Erie Canalway Trail and Skaneateles Creek.
- c. Develop a theme or 'brand' for the Village (such as the Dickens Christmas theme in Skaneateles) to enhance tourism and identify potential creative partners to implement the events.
- d. Support the rehabilitation of existing housing stock, historic structures, and commercial areas to ensure the traditional rural and historic character and compact village form. Avoid any new development proposed within the FEMA floodplain.
- e. The museum is a valued resource that should be promoted. Relocate and enlarge the museum space and provide financial resources to increase the hours open each week; to keep it open during special events; and to publicize it.
- f. Expand the use of the Festival grounds beyond a once-a-year event. Consider the site for concerts, farmers markets, car shows, and craft shows to promote local artists.
- g. Seek opportunities with industry specialists to facilitate a senior/retirement/long-term care facility while considering a range of incomes and needs. Apply for funding through CDBG or USDA housing rehabilitation grants. Continue to work with Onondaga County Community Development Division to implement a housing rehabilitation program.
- h. Maintain closer ties with economic and job development organizations such as the Onondaga County Office of Economic Development, Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency, Centerstate CEO, and local chambers of commerce.
- i. Take advantage of marketing opportunities provided by "Buy Local" organizations.
- j. Provide educational opportunities such as a lecture series and publicize the events to the general public. Natural resources, fisheries, historic buildings, and local crafts are potential topics. Attract additional visitors through events such as story tellers that are dressed in character.
- k. Organize craft shows to promote local artist resources.
- l. Encourage more walking and bicycling opportunities for all ages by improving the condition of streets, road shoulders, and sidewalks.

m. Generate local support to restructure the Jordan Elbridge Chamber of Commerce and recruit their assistance to promote business opportunities.

***Goal 2: Provide a diversity of economic levels, age groups, and household types.***

a. Develop and prioritize a five-year capital improvement program for the community in consideration of the goals and recommendations listed in this Comprehensive Plan.

b. Conduct rental housing inspections and require landlord registrations. Develop regulations for the upkeep of occupied structures, vacant parcels, and derelict buildings.

c. Educate the community on tax credit opportunities for historic and mixed use properties; encourage the Village and school district to vote on the mixed use tax credit.

d. Create a diverse community with affordable housing for seniors, young families, and professionals. Invest financial resources in the community center, a farmer's market, arts and craft shows, and picnic areas.

e. Update the Village zoning to support second or third floor rental opportunities and that allow for the conversion of historic homes to Bed and Breakfast and other short-term stay facilities.

f. Encourage new or rehabilitated rental and for-sale housing units that are priced for households earning above and below the region's median income.

g. Provide additional daycare opportunities for working parents.

h. Provide additional opportunities for senior housing. Seek opportunities for an enhanced, graduated senior living and long term care facility.

***Goal 3: Enhance opportunities for outdoor recreation.***

a. Promote regional, state and national outdoor competitive events along the Erie Canalway Trail and Skaneateles Creek such as fishing, cross country skiing, hiking, biking, and snowmobiling. Extend publicity and outreach efforts to major urban areas within 100 miles of Jordan including Rochester, Syracuse, Ithaca, Auburn and Elmira.

b. Participate in meetings with representatives of NYS Parks and Recreation office and neighboring municipalities to pursue common interests.

c. Submit articles about Jordan's historic resources, trail access and events for the 'Canalway Trail Times'.

d. Compile a collection of high resolution photographs of Jordan residents near Village attractions and use them in promotional materials.

e. Increase visits from bicyclists, hikers, and snowmobile enthusiasts by providing restrooms, food (trail mix, fruit), and water. Provide a variety of stay options in the Village for bicyclists and hikers with access to showers, toilets, and laundry facilities.

f. Develop a committee of Jordan residents with an interest in bicycling and hiking. Invite a member of the New York Bicycling Coalition to meet with the committee to provide guidance and information on specific goals and objectives.

g. Develop a bicycle tour loop map for Jordan and the surrounding areas with varying distances such as 10, 20 or 30 miles. Also develop a destination and walking tour map of Jordan that shows areas of local interest and where they can purchase food and groceries. Pursue grant funding from the Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor and the Onondaga County Tourist Promotion Agency/Syracuse Convention Visitors Bureau. Place the maps in a weatherproof rack on the existing

wood frame kiosk near the aqueduct or on a new sign frame. Advertise the map's availability and Village attractions in bicycling publications and on the Internet. Encourage the Boy Scouts to distribute the maps.

h. Establish partnerships with groups such as the Onondaga County Cycling Club. Encourage the Village to join the New York Bicycling Coalition in order to stay connected to statewide initiatives. Contact the Onondaga County Visitor's Bureau in Syracuse to learn about ways that the county can help promote Jordan's historic and natural resources. Organize and publicize events to coincide with the Fall Festival.

i. Sponsor local bike events to attract regional interest. For example, Skaneateles holds an annual Re-Bike Event, a family-oriented day that features bicycle repair workshops, tire changing, bike sizing and adjustment, person-to-person bicycle sales or swaps, and a Bike Rodeo for kids in grades 1 through 5.

j. Provide signage along major roads in and around Jordan and along the Erie Canalway Trail. Install signs where the Erie Canalway Trail crosses Main Street to inform trail users about local resources.

k. Establish a Creek Walk from Jordan to Elbridge and extend the Valley Drive walking and biking trail to Skaneateles.

l. Promote fishing opportunities along Skaneateles Creek and attract anglers from urban areas such as Rochester, Syracuse, Ithaca, Auburn and Elmira. Research funding options through the NYS DOS Local Waterfront Revitalization Program to develop an additional fishing access site and parking area along Skaneateles Creek.

m. Form a committee of Jordan residents that are interested in fishing. Develop a list of angler events and ideas on additional fishing sites along Skaneateles Creek and how to attract



Wheeler's Farm and Home, Jordan

and retain additional fishing enthusiasts. Invite a representative from the NYS DEC, the US Fish and Wildlife Federation, or the Isaac Walton League to meet with the committee to provide guidance and information on specific goals and objectives to enhance fishing opportunities.

n. Develop a fishing access site map for Jordan and the surrounding area and include information about Village attractions, overnight housing options, and stores where anglers can purchase food and groceries. Advertise the map's availability in county and state resources and on the Internet.

o. Work with the Town of Elbridge to develop a biking trail/route along Valley Drive between Jordan and Skaneateles.

#### ***Goal 4: Preserve and revitalize historic resources.***

A primary community concern for Jordan is the loss of historic buildings through owner neglect. Absent or out of town property owners may abandon buildings to avoid the cost of repairs and upkeep. The Village could decide to respond with legal action against the owner and issue citations to bring the buildings up to code through

enforcement. This option is not recommended, however, because the cost of maintenance and repairs are most likely creating an economic hardship for property owners. The legal process can also be costly and time-consuming.

Development of an historic preservation ordinance can be an effective way for a municipality to protect historic buildings. This can be used to avoid a situation whereby an owner's neglect results in repairs that lead to an economic hardship. An important tool is a carefully drafted provision in the local preservation ordinance requiring maintenance and ensuring that the local Commission is equipped with adequate remedies and enforcement authority. Even if Jordan already has some type of affirmative maintenance provision in its local laws, it may be worthwhile to review the ordinance and amend it in order to increase its effectiveness.

Incentives can provide an alternative tool for protecting historic buildings and may serve to improve the effectiveness of affirmative maintenance programs. Tax incentives, low cost loans, and grants are additional ways to help owners fund the necessary maintenance of historic sites. Maintenance expenses can also be defrayed through the use of volunteer maintenance crews. Additional information about this topic is available in preservation law educational materials which are available through the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Recommendations associated with historic preservation in Jordan are listed below.

a. Revitalize historic areas and extend the life of existing building stock in order to conserve resources, attract new businesses, stimulate the economy, and enhance the tourist industry. Work with the Onondaga County Historical Society on a five-year plan to secure federal and/or state funding for historic preservation and rehabilitation efforts.

b. Strengthen communications with the Preservation Association of Central New York (PACNY). The group was founded in 1974 and is dedicated to the conservation of historic architecture, neighborhoods and main streets, and to preserving the past through adaptive reuse. PACNY works to save historic resources that have been threatened with demolition or development. The group works to enact policies that protect historic sites; support programs and incentives to aid their preservation; and advocates for continual improvements to the federal and NYS rehabilitation tax credit programs.

c. Seek assistance from the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) to evaluate historic structures in the Village (especially those that are vacant, underutilized, or in need of maintenance) for significance and possible preservation funding. Then develop rehabilitation and reuse plans and market the structures to attract new business.

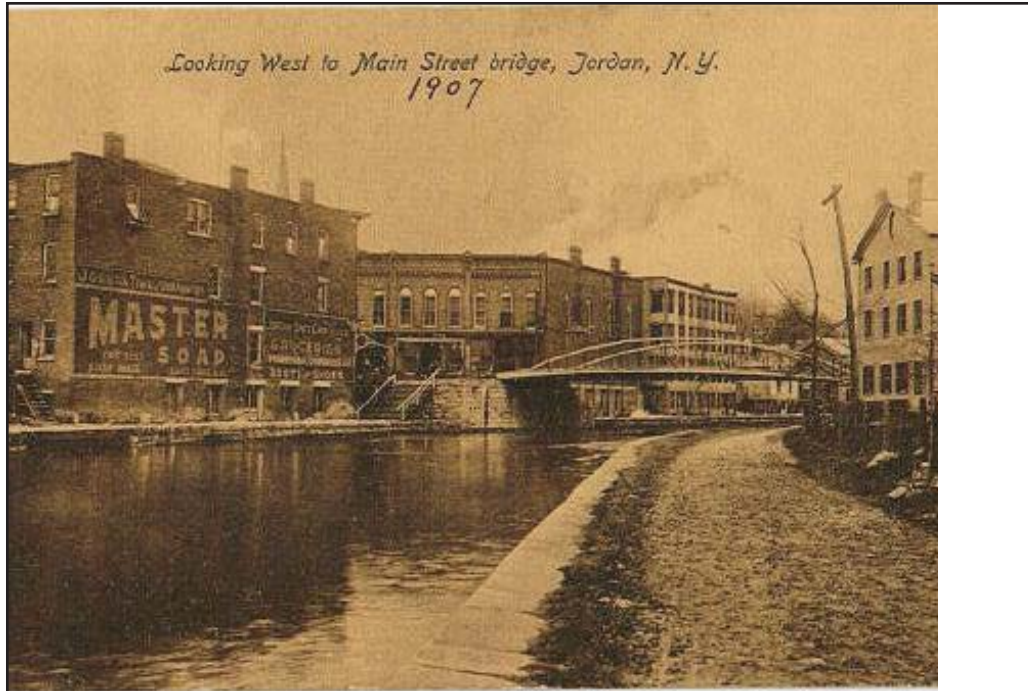
d. Offer historic preservation incentives through websites, statewide newsletters, and directories to encourage new businesses to relocate to Jordan. Encourage building restoration and preservation initiatives through incentive programs, tax abatement, and creative reuse plans.

e. Improve visitation to Jordan's barge-related historic sites such as Lock 51. Meet with the Canal Recreationway Commission to discuss ways to improve Jordan's role and public recognition along the Erie Canal.

f. Install signage (markers or plaques) on Jordan's historic buildings to enhance recognition of the sites.

g. Reprint, publicize on the Internet, and distribute walking tour maps of Jordan's historic sites.

h. Enhance recognition of Jordan's unique heritage by developing and publicizing special events such as placing a time capsule in a recently



1907 photograph of Main Street bridge, Jordan, NY

restored building.

- i. Generate grant funding for the installation of an historic mural placed on a building located on the east side of Main Street and facing the south side of the Canalway Trail.

***Goal 5: Ensure effective and efficient governance.***

- a. Update Jordan’s zoning regulations and coincide the updates with recommendations in the Comprehensive Plan.
- b. Use green infrastructure installations, hazard mitigation planning, local ordinances and other regulatory tools to restrict development in areas that are prone to flooding, and to control stormwater runoff and soil erosion.
- c. Develop a committee of municipal leaders to discuss the role of the Village in relation to the Town and to identify opportunities for greater collaboration and communication.
- d. Consider a uniform accounting software with Jordan and the Town and Village of Elbridge in

order to consolidate finance administration.

- e. Centralize information technology to ensure baseline services are available to the town and village of Elbridge and the village of Jordan.
- f. Investigate the possibility for a combined government booth at the Fall Festival.
- g. Hire a professional to assist with grant writing, marketing, and website maintenance. Update the content and format of Jordan’s website and include calendar items, photographs, and special events. Add local publications (such as the brochure titled, ‘Walking Tour’) to the site.
- h. Digitize local codes and official Village documents for easier access of information.
- i. Expand community outreach and communication through traditional and social media.
- j. Pursue grant funding from New York State to provide affordable high-speed Internet access for all residents in the Village, including school



Antiques store, Jordan, NY

children, businesses and residences.

k. Enhance the level of information technology in Jordan to deliver additional services (e.g., licenses and permits) through the Internet.

l. Encourage traditional and compact development in the Village core and lower densities near the outer edge of the municipal border.

m. Support high quality educational services and resources at the Elbridge School District and at the Jordan Library.

**Goal 6: Improve transportation, infrastructure, parking, and traffic flow.**

a. Install concrete or permeable sidewalks on the east side of the highway in the area from the village line just north of Whiting Road to the point where sidewalks currently begin just south of the intersection with Valley Drive. This will support efforts to make Jordan a walkable community.

b. Repair or replace sidewalks along the entire length of Route 317 within the village to allow residents of Locktenders Landing and those who live on Route 317 safer walking access to the Village center.

c. Install covered culverts, new or revised drainage, and granite curbing along the entire

length of Route 317 through the Village. This may also require the installation of retaining walls.

d. Install new or upgraded solar/LED streetlights along the entire length of Route 317 within the Village.

e. Pave and stripe the municipal parking lots that are directly accessed from Route 317.

f. Repave the main highway and stripe on-street parking areas in the entire length of Route 317 in the Village. This will repair damage done by the large trucks carrying gravel in support of work done the past few construction sessions on the NYS Thruway where it passes nearby Jordan.

g. Provide additional public parking in the Village at one or more of the following sites (Figure 2):

- Village Hall – owned by the proprietor of the laundromat;
- Tops Market / Library – privately owned;
- Tom’s Garage – near the Village Hall;
- Area behind the stores on Main Street – privately owned;
- Daddabos – most of this site is owned by the Village; overnight parking is available but the area needs to be paved and striped for approximately 20 cars;
- Pocket Park East – located at the junction of Clinton Street and Terrace; Village land could support 4-5 spaces that should be paved and striped. This would provide parking for renters on Quince Street;
- Pocket Park West – located at the junction of Clinton Street and Terrace; the area owned by the Village would accommodate renters on Quince Street;
- Fisherman’s Park (also Called Bush Memorial Park). This is a paved lot that’s owned by the Village with available space for 4 to 5 cars.

h. Diagonal parking is needed along Main Street near the bank would improve driver visibility and

would provide additional parking spaces in the Village center.

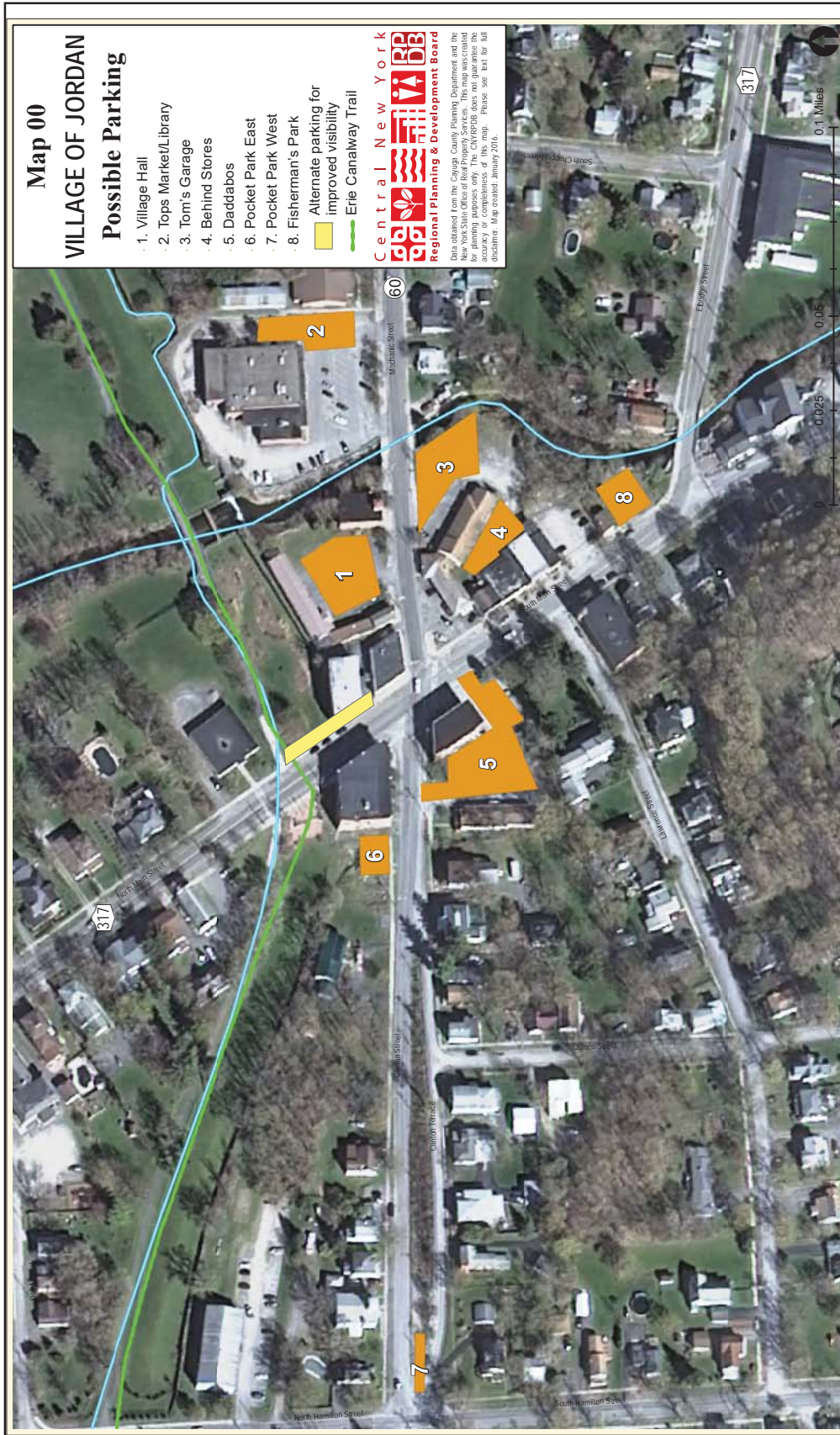
- i. Improve the Village streetscape with boldly marked crosswalks, street trees, and shared parking areas in commercial areas.
- j. Install better signage for municipal parking areas. Signs should also designate two-hour parking on Main Street to deter renters that tend to park there all day, thereby limiting space for visitors and shoppers. This should be done after providing additional municipal parking options.
- k. Provide greater police enforcement in order to control speeding through the village.
- l. Consider developing standards (or adopt county standards) for private installation of new sewer infrastructure and roads.
- m. Replace or increase the transmission / distribution main on Hamilton Road between the upper and lower reservoir. Install a 10" main for 1.8 miles (9,504 feet). Also replace the Brutus Road water main with an 8" pipe extending 0.35 miles (1,848 feet).
- n. Increase parking spaces in the Village center in order to maximize rental and housing opportunities and enforce the two-hour parking limit.
- o. Remove abandoned cars from the Village Center.
- p. Preserve and protect important trees during construction projects.
- q. Investigate opportunities for Village infrastructure extension beyond existing service boundaries, as a way to incentivize development in areas surrounding the Village.

***Goal 7: Provide effective wastewater treatment, solid waste collection services, and delivery of high quality drinking water.***

- a. Update the stormwater management plan to ensure high quality public water, protection of municipal wells and aquifers, and effective treatment of wastewater. The plan should follow natural hydrologic conditions and use infiltration and other best management practices to prevent stormwater runoff.
- b. Include all Village residences in the Jordan sewer district.
- c. Develop a water/sewer rate structure to ensure an adequate reserve fund for facility maintenance and upgrades.
- d. Work with the Town of Elbridge to create a single entity responsible for oversight of sewage treatment, solid waste collection and billing.
- e. Reduce municipal expenses by collaborating with the Town and Village of Elbridge when bidding for solid waste collection services.
- f. Provide high quality drinking water by protecting municipal wells and aquifers and by monitoring land use situated in the recharge zones.

***Goal 8: Provide secure and cost effective fire protection and emergency medical services.***

- a. Improve fire protection efficiency and reduce costs by coordinating with the Town and Village of Elbridge to purchase fire protection equipment and when planning capital facility projects.
- b. Share fire protection resources with the Town and Village of Elbridge such as training facilities, specially trained units, and educational opportunities, and volunteer recruitment and training.
- c. Evaluate the need for mandatory installation of sprinklers in newly constructed one- and two-family homes.
- d. Work in cooperation with Onondaga County to



**Figure 2: Municipal Parking options for Jordan, NY**

develop a system with fewer EMS providers that serve a larger area.

e. Consolidate with the Town and Village of Elbridge when purchasing EMS equipment and supplies.

### ***Goal 9: Protect the environment and water quality along Skaneateles Creek.***

a. Reference the Onondaga County Hazard Mitigation Plan and work to minimize exposure to hazards through: zoning and other regulations; retrofitting of infrastructure and facilities; and maintenance of infrastructure, particularly in drainageways and within the 100-year FEMA floodplain.

b. Follow guidelines established in the stormwater management plan to protect water quality in Skaneateles Creek and to ensure the protection of municipal wells and aquifers. Apply techniques such as infiltration, evapotranspiration, and other best management practices.

c. Require erosion and sedimentation control plans for construction activities that limit soil runoff to Skaneateles Creek.

d. Minimize soil erosion by limiting or avoiding development on steep slopes and stabilize slopes with native and non-invasive vegetation.

e. Protect existing and restored steep slopes from disturbance using land use regulations, covenants, and other restrictions.

f. Participate and maintain involvement in updates to the Onondaga County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

g. Ensure that local laws protect water resources and provide tax incentives for the preservation of undeveloped, natural areas.

h. Apply LEED design standards for all new development.

### ***Goal 10: Reduce carbon emissions from Village operations and the Jordan community.***

a. Work towards the target reduction goals stated in the climate action plan, reducing municipal emissions 48.0% and reducing community emissions by 12.4% from the GHG inventory baseline year (2014) by 2030. (Appendix C).

b. Encourage the utilization of efficient methods of transportation.

c. Increase the use of alternative fuel vehicles.

d. Increase energy efficiency and reduce emissions from buildings.

e. Increase the use of renewable energy.

f. Decrease the waste stream.

g. Plant trees for carbon storage and energy savings.

### ***Progress To Date***

#### ***Grant Funding***

The Village recently received funding from the State to complete Main Street façade renovations. Neighboring Port Byron was awarded funding for a similar project, highlighting the County and State's efforts to invest in Erie Canal Recreationway communities. Community Development Grant funding is being used to restore the commercial building at 13 South Main Street. New rafters were installed and the doors and windows were painted. The building was originally designed as a meat market in the early 1900s and in subsequent years has served as a barbershop, a second-hand store, a candy store, a pizza shop, a dog grooming shop, a beauty parlor, and an antique store.

#### ***A Pledge to Become a Climate Smart Community***

The Village Board of Trustees signed a pledge to

become a Climate Smart Community in 2015 and launched an investigation of the increased use of solar energy. Village leaders also researched options for the installation of a low head turbine for the waterfall.

### **Historic Preservation**

A goal for the Jordan community is to strengthen the economic vitality. In addition to outdoor recreational resources associated with the Erie Canalway Trail, Jordan's strengths include lovely historic buildings and a distinguished history dating back to the early years of the Erie Canal. In 1984, Jordan was designated as a National Historic District. It includes 34 acres (14 ha) and contains 73 commercial, residential and ecclesiastical buildings, most of which date from between 1820 to the early 1930s. One of the goals of the Comprehensive Plan was to identify and prioritize noteworthy historic structures and to identify grant opportunities that will help preserve them. An increased focus on historic preservation, combined with improved publicity of hiking and biking opportunities along the Erie Canalway Trail, could improve tourism and enrich local businesses.

Historic site identification and prioritization are required if grant proposals are submitted for historic preservation. On April 28, 2015 Anne Saltman met with John Nevin Sr. He serves on the Jordan Comprehensive Planning Committee, oversees the Jordan History Museum, and is a valuable source of information about local history. They met at the Jordan Museum which is located in the Bramley Library. After providing a museum tour, Mr. Nevin drove Ms. Saltman to various sites throughout the Village and identified noteworthy historic buildings.

On June 23, 2015, Ms. Saltman met with Mr. John G. Horner, Historian for the Village of Jordan and the Town of Elbridge. They met at Mr. Horner's office in the Elbridge Free Library and discussed priority sites for historic preservation in Jordan.

Mr. Horner is the author of an architectural and historic guide, published in 2004, called 'A Stroll in Jordan, New York (An Erie Canal Village)'. Horner's publication provides valuable documentation of the Historic District that is based on a walking tour that was conducted in 2003. A brief descriptive summary and one or two photographs are provided for each site.

The historic sites listed in the following table were identified as priorities in 2015 and will be given greater consideration for potential historic preservation grant proposals. The selections were based on recommendations from two historians (J. Horner and J. Nevin), the CNY RPDB, and members of the Jordan Comprehensive Planning Committee.

The selection process was not intended to provide a detailed inventory and was not based on national or statewide evaluation standards as defined by the Secretary of the Interior's standards and guidelines for archeology and historic preservation.<sup>3</sup>

An inventory of structures in the Village based on the Secretary's standards should be conducted, starting with advice from the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYS OPRHP). By working with NYS OPRHP, buildings of historic significance can be identified, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and made eligible for State and Federal tax credits and potential rehabilitation funding.

The priority buildings listed in the table on the previous pages were selected using the following criteria:

- Geography – the buildings are all centrally located in Jordan's business district, are easily accessible, and are visible by local residents and visitors
- Structural stability – the buildings

<sup>3</sup> Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines [As Amended and Annotated] [http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch\\_stnds\\_3.htm](http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_3.htm)

Location and page # in “A Stroll in Jordan, New York”	Building Name	Current Use	Potential Re-Use	Justification for Priority Designation
3 North Main Street (p. 20)	Converse Block, Hendricks Building	See below	Retail stores, restaurant, apartments	Central location; structural integrity; potential for expanded use
<p>Comments: This building was constructed in 1876 and has remained the largest building in the commercial district since early Erie Canal use. The building is a two-story, ten-bay brick commercial building with Romanesque Revival style detailing. Doors on the lower level led to the Canal for ease of moving freight and supplies into the stores. The building has been used to house the Warner Library, insurance offices, telephone office, apartments, a coffee shop, liquor store, drug store, confectionary store, optometrist, restaurants, and the Elbridge Grange #220.</p> <p>The Bennett Conservatory of the Arts is currently located on the first floor. The building also includes the La Pace Art Shop. The current owner would like to develop residential space on the second story and has looked into historic preservation grants to help with this effort.</p>				
2 South Main Street (p. 22)	Clinton House, ‘Jordan Hotel’	Pizza Shop	expanded restaurant(s)	Central location; structural integrity; potential for expanded use
<p>Comments: This two-story building was constructed in 1820 and a third floor was added in 1870. It has served as a hotel (with housing for ‘the proprietor, transients, and boarders’), bar, restaurant, beauty parlor, Town of Elbridge offices, antique shop, Elbridge VFW, and a law office. It presently houses a pizza shop.</p>				
12-16 South Main Street (p. 24)	Brace Block	Antiques and Collectables Shop	retail stores on the 1st floor with apartments on the 2nd floor	Central location; structural integrity; potential for re-use
<p>Comments: This building was constructed in 1898 and housed the Brace Hardware Store until the 1970s. It also housed the post office, the Terpsichorean Dance Club, the Eat It And Bead It Shop craft shop and apartments. It is currently vacant.</p>				

Location and page # in “A Stroll in Jordan, New York”	Building Name	Current Use	Potential Re-Use	Justification for Priority Designation
12 Elbridge Street (p. 26)	Sperry & Rockwell Wheelbarrow Shop	Bennet Bolt Works, Inc.	--	Central location and structural integrity
This building was constructed in 1870 as a wheelbarrow shop. The wheelbarrows were widely used on the Erie Canal and also in the bauxite mines in Chile. Toy wagons and potty-chairs were also manufactured in the building. It is currently occupied by Bennet Bolt Works, Inc. which makes structural fasteners and anchor bolts.				
1 Elbridge Street (p.27)	The Creamery Building	Automotive Repair	--	Central location and structural integrity
Comments: This building was constructed in the 1870s and has been used as a heating and a plumbing shop.				
23 South Main Street (p. 27)	Commercial Building	Cabin Creek Antiques	—	Central location and structural integrity
This building was constructed in the 1870s and served as a joint commercial/residential structure. Over the years, it has housed a cobbler shop, restaurant, a piano (regular and player) repair shop the Amphionola Shop.				
11 South Main Street (p. 28)	Daggett & Son Building	Apartment and attorney’s office	Retail store	Central location; structural integrity; potential for re-use
Comments: This building was constructed in the 1880s and housed the A&P Tea Company. The Grand Union moved into the building in the early 1970s and apartments were located on the 2nd floor. It also housed a sign and trophy shop and a skate shop.				
9 South Main Street (p. 28)	Brown Block		Retail stores or restaurant	Central location; structural integrity; potential for re-use
Comments: This building was constructed around 1845 and has housed a dry goods store, a harness shop, restaurants, home improvement store, coffee shop, liquor store, and beauty salon.				
13 South Main Street (p. 28)	Commercial Building	Dog grooming shop	Retail store	Central location; structural integrity; potential for expanded use

Location and page # in “A Stroll in Jordan, New York”	Building Name	Current Use	Potential Re-Use	Justification for Priority Designation
<p>Comments: Community Development Grant funding has been used to restore this commercial building. New rafters were installed and the doors and windows were painted. The building was originally designed as a meat market in the early 1900s and in subsequent years has served as a barbershop, a second-hand store, a candy store, a pizza shop, a dog grooming shop, a beauty parlor, and an antique store. It is currently vacant.</p>				
15-17 South Main Street (p.27)	Commercial Building	vacant	Retail stores	Central location; structural integrity; potential for expanded use
<p>Comments: The building was constructed around 1865 and has been the site of the Jordan Grill, the Crowley Computer Service, and the Odd Fellows Temple. The building has its own parking lot.</p>				



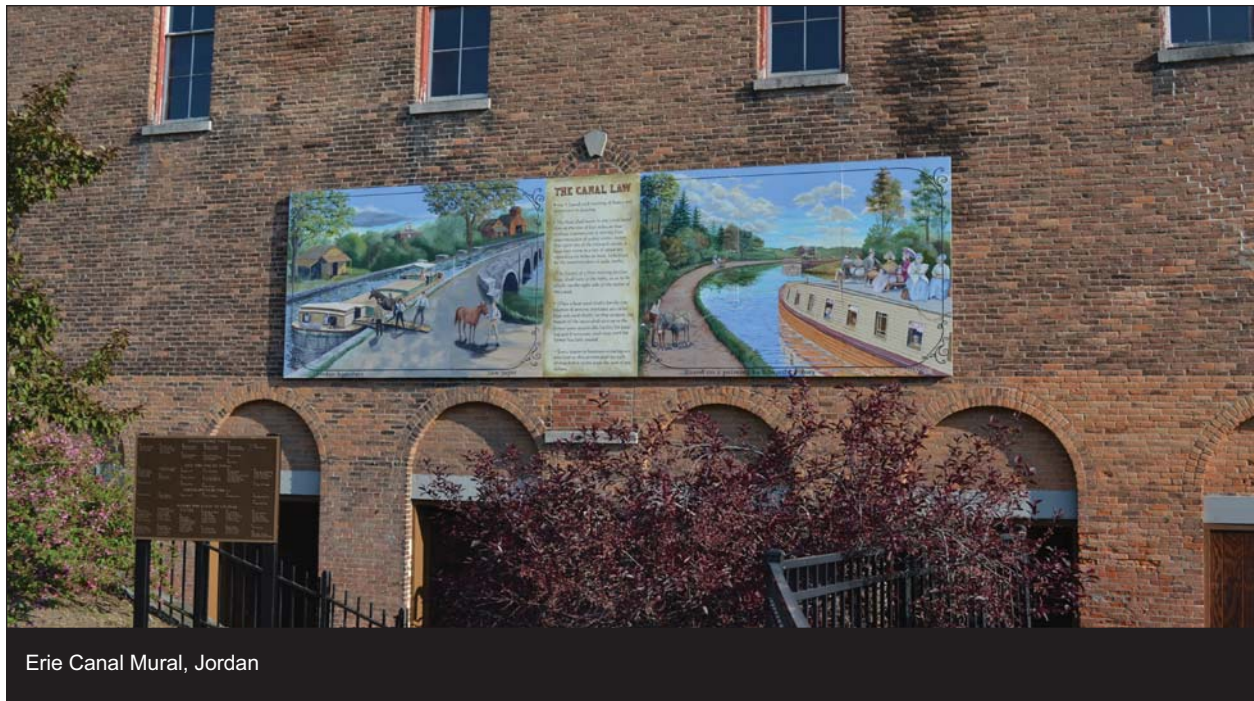
Historic Building, Jordan

appear to be structurally sound although an engineering analysis of the structural integrity, appearance, condition and associative value of the sites was not conducted for the purpose of this study.

- Architectural characteristics – some of the buildings contain architectural features that enhance their historic or cultural significance. Information on the building histories was gathered from ‘A Stroll in

Jordan, New York’. Additional details concerning the architectural characteristics and previous owners can be found in this publication.

- Opportunities for continued commercial use or re-use – the buildings are either vacant or are currently used for commercial business purposes.



Erie Canal Mural, Jordan

## CHAPTER 2: COMMUNITY INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

Jordan is situated within the Oswego River Drainage Basin. Water flows from upland streams down to the Finger Lakes, then to low elevation rivers and the New York State Barge Canal and eventually to Lake Ontario. The Basin drains an area of approximately 5,100 square miles and encompasses three physiographic regions: the Appalachian Uplands, the Tug Hill Uplands, and the Lake Ontario Plain.

The Village is characterized by a series of hills and valleys that follow a north-south direction. The Clyde/Seneca River-Oneida Lake trough is an “unofficial” geographic designation for the belt of lowlands that runs through the basin from west to east. The trough is key to understanding the Oswego River Basin flow system in its natural and human altered state.

The trough is a product of regional geology and

glaciation. During the last Ice Age, glaciers carved out the erodible shales that lie between the Lockport Dolomite bedrock ridge to the north and the Onondaga Limestone bedrock ridge to the south. Subsequently, the trough was filled with a mixture of clay, silt, and gravel. The result was a very flat, low-lying area that encompasses many square miles of wetland. The New York State Barge Canal was constructed within the trough due to its exceptionally low gradient.

Jordan is situated in the northwestern section of the Town of Elbridge in Onondaga County, New York. It is in a physiographic province known as the Erie Ontario Lowlands (also known as the Lake Plain region) which is within the Oswego River watershed.

Skaneateles Creek flows northward from Skaneateles Lake through the Village and into

the Seneca River. The tributary once served as a source of water power for some of Jordan's early industries. The Village covers an area of approximately 1.2 square miles (3.1km<sup>2</sup>) and the population in 2013 was 1,350. The population had increased by 2.7% since 2000. The largest metropolitan area is the City of Syracuse which serves as an important industrial service and transportation center in Central New York.

## History of the Community

An excellent resource for Jordan history is located in John Horner's publication called, "A Stroll in Jordan, New York (An Erie Canal Village)" and at "The Erie Canal" website ([www.eriecanal.org](http://www.eriecanal.org)). The following summary is adapted from these two sources.

New York State Route 317 begins at an intersection with NY 5 in the Village of Elbridge and ends at a junction with NY 31 in the Village of Jordan. The route was once part of the Jordan and Skaneateles Plank Road that was established by a New York State legislative charter in the 1850s. The Plank Road provided travel in place of the Auburn and

Syracuse Railroad which ended operations in 1834. The Skaneateles Railroad bought out most of the plank road company in 1866.

The Village of Jordan was formerly located along the Erie Canal. Lock 51 was built between 1818 and 1824 and the canal opened in 1825. Small communities were situated along the canal at a distance of between seven to ten miles apart. This was the approximate daily travel distance by the mule-drawn packet boats. Many of these communities evolved into a major transportation, industrial and commercial center because of their close proximity to the canal. The economy in and around Jordan grew and eventually included mills, train and trolley service, and a local newspaper called The Jordan Courier. By the mid-1830's, the Village industries included three gristmills, three saw mills, a sash factory, a distillery, a clothing shop, five taverns, seven general stores, two drug stores, and five grocery stores. The Village was later incorporated into the Town of Elbridge in 1835 and the local economy was strengthened between 1870 and 1890 when the Jordan Feeder Canal was widened and deepened. The economy continued to grow with the arrival of the New York



Erie Canalway Trail, Jordan

Central and Hudson River Railroad and later the West Shore Railroad.

Economic conditions in Jordan began to weaken in the late nineteenth century with the decline of rail and canal-based transportation. The Rochester, Syracuse, and Eastern Electric Train Co. continued to maintain a rail line to Jordan which provided transportation from Jordan to Syracuse. The Erie Canal, once the focal point for Jordan's economy, was drained in 1917 and re-routed farther north. By 1930 the area had been converted to a landscaped park which still exists today.

Several distinct architectural examples dating from the Erie Canal era remain intact. The former gristmill is still used as a grain and feed store and retains its simple Greek revival detailing and some original equipment. The mill's setting is also remarkably intact with the millrace and millpond located to the southeast. Other examples of early commercial structures include a hotel which was built to accommodate canal travelers.

## The Jordan Village Historic District

The following section is adapted from John Horner's publication called, "A Stroll in Jordan, New York (An Erie Canal Village)" and "The Erie Canal" website ([www.eriecanal.org](http://www.eriecanal.org)).

To maintain its historic reference, much of the Village was included in the Jordan Village Historic District in 1983 and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The buildings, sites, and structures situated in Jordan's 34-acre Historic District date back to 1810, with most dating from between 1820 to the early 1930s. It includes 70 contributing buildings, one contributing site, and two contributing structures. The NRHP, administered by the National Park Service, is a national list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are considered worthy of preservation.

The architecture reflects Jordan's most prosperous period when the Erie Canal was in operation. The

commercial area of the Jordan Village Historic District is located near the former Erie Canal bed in the heart of the village. Residential areas extend north and south along Main Street from the commercial district.

The Historic District was established following a comprehensive survey conducted by consultants for the Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency. A variety of nineteenth and early twentieth century architectural styles, detailing, and methods of construction are represented, but similarities in size, scale and use of materials and consistency in craftsmanship create a cohesive district of intact historic buildings.

There is a distinctive concentration of nineteenth and early twentieth century architecture. The historic and architecturally significant residential, commercial and ecclesiastical structures illustrate the village's nineteenth-century growth and prosperity, particularly during 1830-1840 and 1870-85, when the Erie Canal made Jordan's principal commercial, industrial and transportation center of western Onondaga County. There are also many structures which represent the village's growth in the early twentieth century when Jordan contained railroad and trolley service. By 1930, the Erie Canal took on new significance by being converted to a landscaped park and remains an educational tool for understanding the canal and aqueduct construction. A variety of architectural styles, detailing and methods of construction are represented in the district. The historic character



Jordan Aqueduct

of the village, relatively undisturbed by the effects of post 1930 modernization, remains an important example of a nineteenth and early twentieth century Village in Central New York.

Several distinct architectural examples dating from the early to mid-1930s remain substantially intact and are included in the Jordan Village Historic District. The White Mill, built in 1812, is the sole surviving mill from this early development. The former grist mill is still used as a grain and feed store and retains its simple Greek revival detailing and some original equipment. The mill's setting is also remarkably intact with the millrace and millpond located to the southeast.

Other examples of early commercial structures include two hotels which were built to accommodate canal travelers. The Jordan Hotel was only two stories high when first constructed in 1820. Located close to the canal, the hotel enjoyed excellent business and added a third floor and a rear wing when the canal was enlarged. The Old Tavern (16 North Main Street), built circa 1830s, served as an inn, meeting place and social center for stage and canal travelers as well as for local residents.

Extant residences from the period are predominantly vernacular interpretations of the Federal and Greek Revival styles. These include 2 1/2 South Main Street, 305 Clinton Street, and 31 North Main Street.

Jordan experienced a second period of economic expansion between 1870-1890 due to improvements made on the feeder canal and the advent of rail transportation. The originally small and narrow Jordan Feeder (section at Jordan) was widened and deepened in 1860. Between 1865 and 1885 the old canal was eliminated altogether, the canal bed was straightened, a new double lock was constructed west of the village and a larger aqueduct over Skaneateles Creek was built. The extant masonry foundations of the wooden

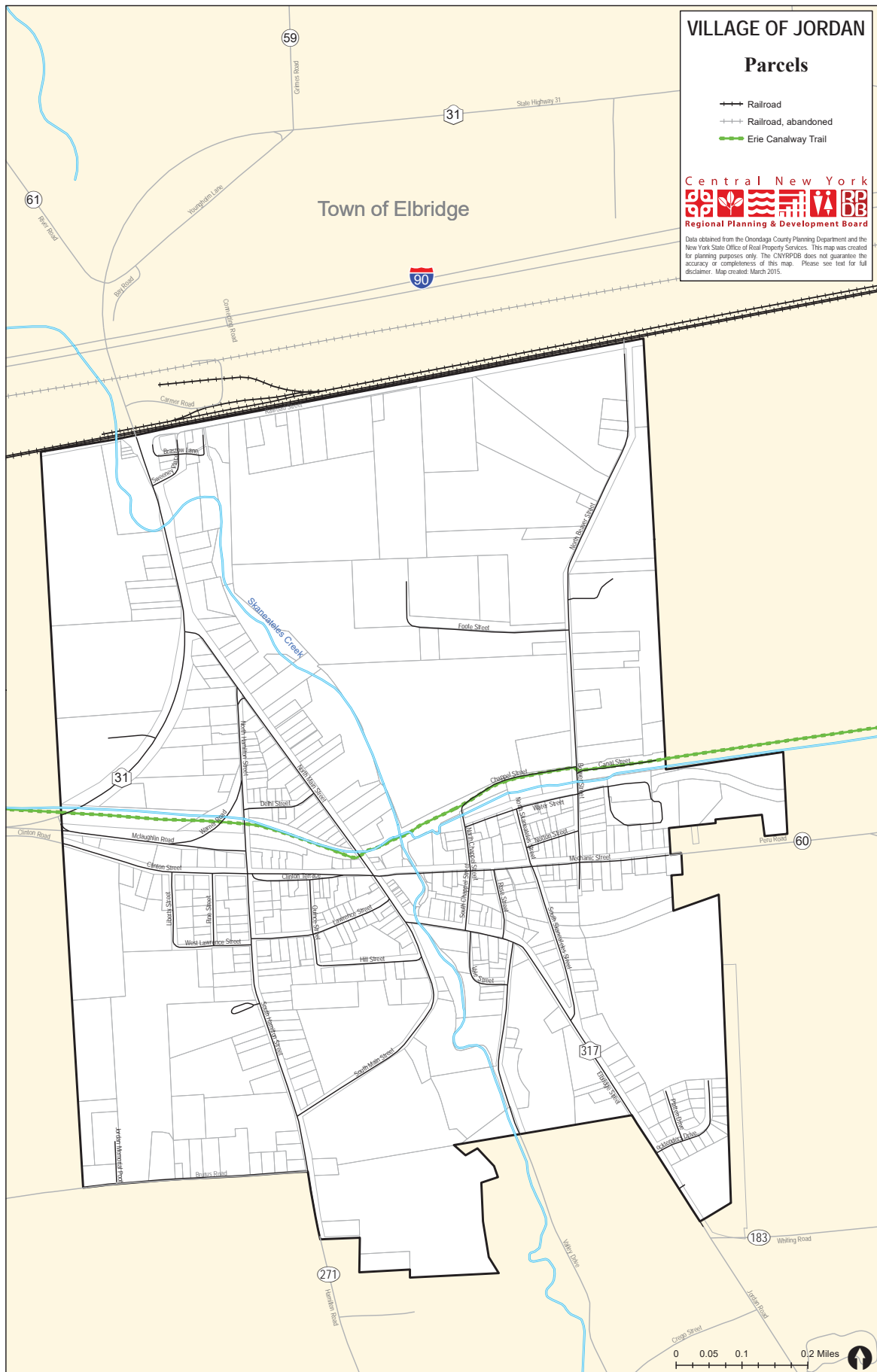
aqueduct in the east end of the canal park date from this period. By 1855 the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad had been extended to Jordan with the tracks running north of the Jordan Village Historic District and parallel to the Erie Canal. In 1885 a second line, the West Shore Railroad, arrived, continuing to aid in Jordan's prosperity. Examples of the Italianate, Gothic Revival and Queen Anne styles are represented, ranging from highly elaborate to modest vernacular interpretations.

Distinctive examples of commercial architecture include the Hendricks Block (North Main Street), the Brace Block (South Main Street), and the Coliermic Building (12 Elbridge Street). The majority of North Main Street was developed during this period and the street is a cohesive collection of late nineteenth century building styles. The Italianate houses on Lawrence Street, built as speculative housing, represent the prosperity of this period in Jordan's development.

Jordan's economy suffered in the late nineteenth century when the importance of the Erie Canal as a major transportation mode and rail transportation declined. However the Rochester, Syracuse and Eastern Electric Train Co. had a line to Jordan providing easy access to Syracuse for commuters. The trolley station has now been adapted to a garage but serves as a reminder of the line which was popular until the 1930s.

The creation of Canal Park also occurred in the 1930s. The canal had been drained in 1917, and as part of a Works Progress Administration community development project the canal bed was converted into a landscaped park. The limestone walls and aqueduct were carefully incorporated in the design and the entire park serves as a reminder of the catalyst of Jordan's development and transportation history in the state.

Educational signage describes the historical



**Figure 3: Historical and Community Resources, Jordan, NY**

relevance of the area and provides information about canal and aqueduct construction. The Jordan Aqueduct still stands where the Erie Canal crossed Skaneateles Creek.

Jordan became increasingly isolated during the twentieth century as modern transportation routes bypassed it. Industries left Jordan for more accessible locations and very few new enterprises have been established. The lack of modern development in the heart of the village after the 1930s, however, has resulted in the substantially intact survival of the historic character of this important nineteenth-century canal Village.

Mr. Horner is the author of an architectural and historic guide published in 2004 called 'A Stroll in Jordan, New York (An Erie Canal Village)'. Horner's publication provides interesting information about the Historic District that is based on a walking tour that was conducted in 2003. Descriptive summaries and photographs are provided for each site. Three notable structures in the historic district are described on the following pages.

### ***Lock 51***

A goal for Jordan is to preserve and improve visitation to barge-related historic sites. Lock 51,

built in 1847, was once a busy thoroughfare for barge traffic, excursion boats, and maintenance scows (a large boat with a flat bottom and square ends that was used for loading and unloading barges and for carrying rubbish) along the Erie Canal. Use of the lock was terminated in the late 19th century when the new, larger State Barge Canal was built.

Lock 51 contains a stone aqueduct that once served as the mule towpath. Barges floated along the seven-foot-deep wooden trough that was supported by large stone piers. The Jordan section of the canal was built in 1819. Plans for an enlargement of the canal were stalled by the Depression of 1842 and the "Stop and Tax" law eventually put an end to construction. Repairs were eventually completed in 1845 but this section of the Canal was abandoned in the fall of 1917. The Canal Park was built in 1932 and the aqueduct serves as the primary focus. The Village of Jordan maintains the park gardens and the aqueduct remains.

### ***Locktenders House***

The Locktenders House was originally constructed in 1889 and was located one mile west of Jordan at Lock 51. It served as the office of the Supervisor of



Locktender's House, Jordan

the Locks. It was closed in 1922 but in the 1980's the house was restored by the Jordan Historical Society and was moved to its present location in the center of the Village.

### ***The Jordan Aqueduct***

The Jordan Aqueduct was built between 1841 and 1845 as part of the Enlarged Erie Canal. It uses four spans to cross Skaneateles Creek and is 105 feet and 6 inches long. It was abandoned in 1917 at the close of the canal season but in 1932, a garden park was created, with the aqueduct remains serving as the central focus. A modern bridge crosses the supports of the canal prism trunk and the towpath arches serve as a part of the Erie Canal Trail. The Village of Jordan maintains the gardens and the aqueduct remains.

### ***New York State Canal System***

Under the direction of Governor DeWitt Clinton, the Erie Canal was first completed in 1825 and was built to connect the Hudson River to Lake Erie. Although Governor Clinton's idea was at first met with harsh criticism, calling the idea "Clinton's Ditch" or "Clinton's Folly," the Erie Canal allowed for goods and raw materials to be transported cheaply from western to eastern New York. The Erie Canal is credited for spurring the first great westward migration of American settlers and today known as one of the most important projects in the development and success of New York.

There was much skepticism when the Erie Canal was being built. The design was therefore very narrow and shallow, as no one anticipated the heavy boat traffic it accommodated at its peak. As railroads began to operate widely in the second half of the 19th century, the Erie Canal underwent an upgrade to try to remain influential and relevant. The Barge Canal Act was passed in 1903, which called for the creation of a more substantial barge canal, an enlarged version of the Erie Canal.



The Barge Canal Act also called for improvements of the Oswego Canal and Champlain Canal routes, and together with the Cayuga-Seneca Canal and Erie Canal, the four canal routes were referred to as the New York State Barge Canal, or what is known today as the New York State Canal System.

## **Demographic Profile**

### ***Population***

The median resident age in the Village of Jordan is 39.7 and the estimated household income is approximately \$55,720. The population has remained relatively stable in recent years. Totals increased from 1,390 in 1960 to 1,493 in 1970. During the following three decades, the population declined and reached a low of 1,314 in 2000, but increased by 2010 to 1,368. American Community Survey data for 2014 showed a slight increase to 1,390 which reflected a 5.8% increase since 2000. 98.7% of the population is white. As of the Census of 2010, the population density in the village was 1,190 people per square mile (459/km<sup>2</sup>) and 515 homes per square mile (199/km<sup>2</sup>).

Other municipalities in Onondaga County showed similar population trends, with the exception of Clay, which exhibited a notable increase from 1960 to 1990. According to Census data, overall population trends in Central New York counties during this time period showed an increase from

## Historic Districts

An historic district is a group of buildings, properties, or sites that have been designated by one of several entities on different levels as historically or architecturally significant. The number of buildings, structures, objects and sites within a historic district vary in size: some have hundreds of structures, while others have just a few.

The U.S. federal government designates historic districts through the United States Department of Interior under the auspices of the National Park Service. Federally designated historic districts are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, but listing imposes no restrictions

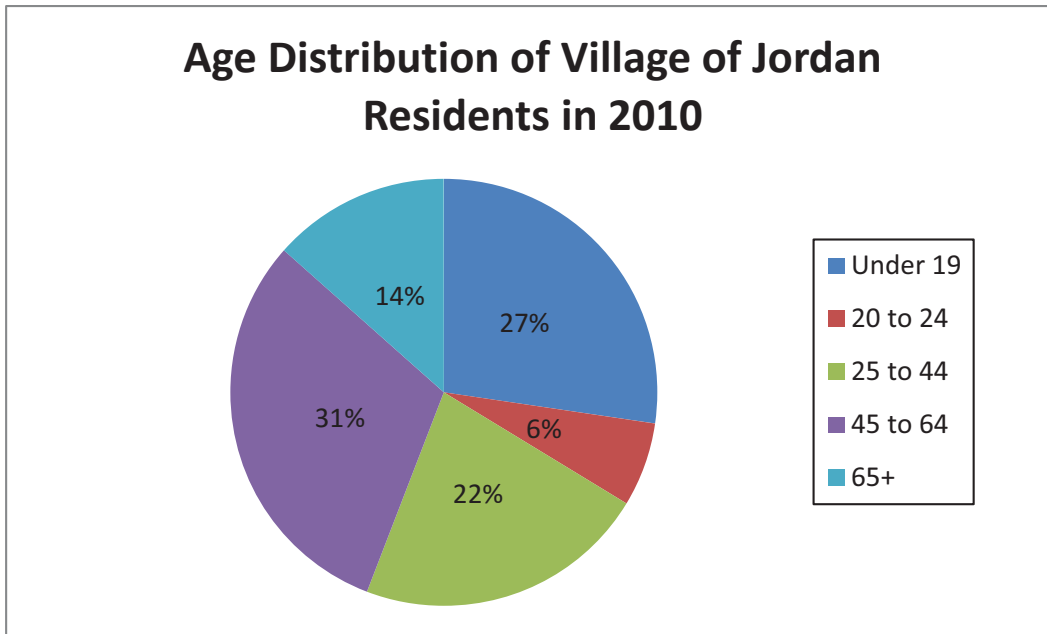
on what property owners may do with a designated property. State-level historic districts may follow similar criteria (no restrictions) or may require adherence to certain historic rehabilitation standards. Local historic district designation offers the most comprehensive legal protection for historic properties because most land use decisions are made at the local level. Local districts are generally administered by the county or municipal government.



Historic photograph of Lock 51, Jordan (Source: <https://picasaweb.google.com/JordanNYLife/JordanInThePast>)

The National Register of Historic Places is the United States federal government's official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects deemed worthy of preservation. A property listed in the National Register, or located within a National Register Historic District, may qualify for tax incentives derived from the total value of expenses incurred preserving the property. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service (NPS), an agency within the United States Department of the Interior. Its goals are to help property owners and interest groups identify and protect historic sites in the United States. While National Register listings are mostly symbolic, their recognition of significance provides some financial incentive to owners of listed properties. Protection of the property is not regulated; it is simply a national listing of historically significant places. Federal and State tax credits provide benefits to owners that implement improvements.

## Age Distribution of Village of Jordan Residents in 2010



(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census)

678,836 in 1960 to 791,939 in 2010. In 2010, the majority of Jordan residents (31%) were between the ages of 45 and 64. 27% were under the age of 19, and 22% were between the ages of 25 and 44.

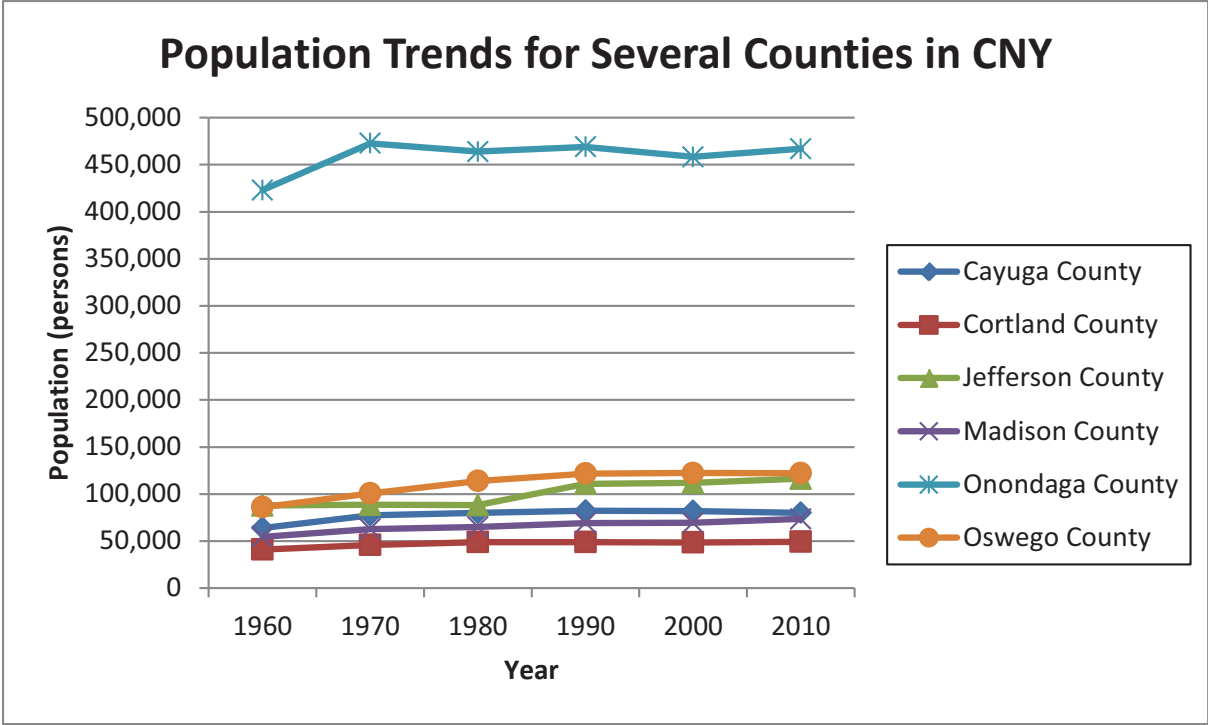
According to the 2014 American Community Survey, 30.9% of households had children under the age of 18 living with them, 49.7% were married couples living together, 15.9% had a single female in the householder, and 29.4% were non-families. 22.5% of all households were made up of individuals and 11.7% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 3.07 for an owner-occupied unit and 1.85 for a renter-occupied unit.

### **Housing**

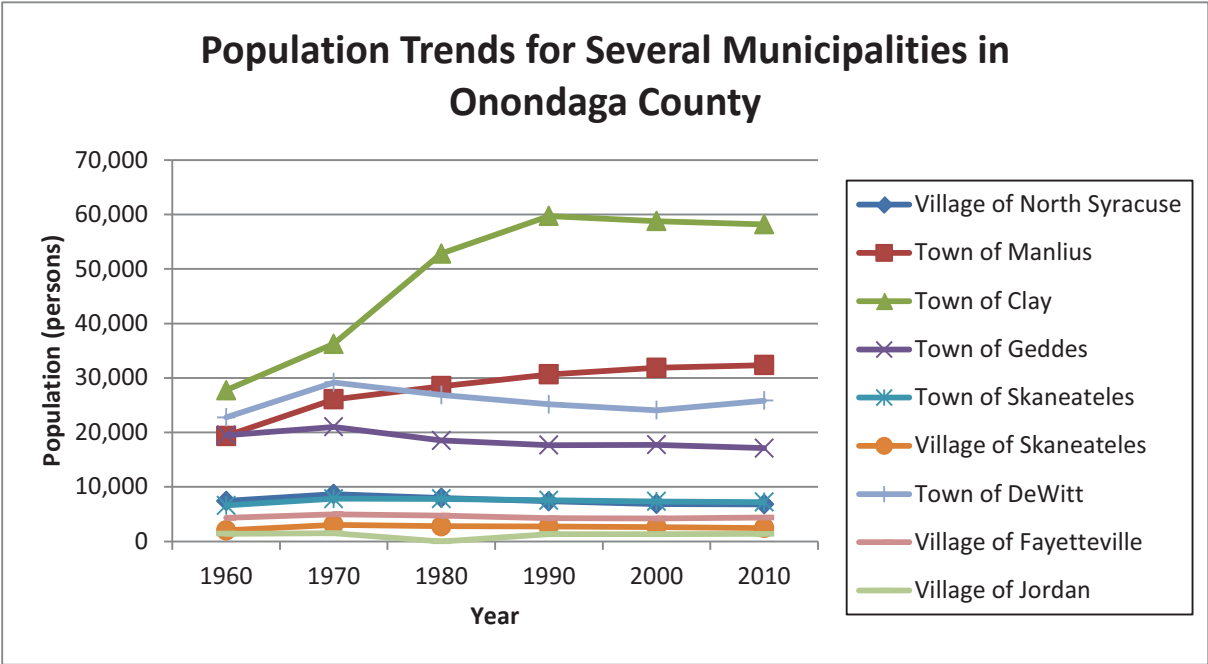
The number of housing units in the Village of Jordan showed a slight increase from 486 in 1990, to 542 in 2000, and to 592 in 2010. This trend was consistent with other municipalities in Onondaga County during the same time period. Owner occupied housing represented 63.2% of housing in 2010, with 38 homes, or 6.4%, vacant.

Between 1970 and 1980, Onondaga County vacancy rates increased from 4.3% to 7.3%. Housing vacancy rates have most likely continued to increase because county population has decreased by 1.2% since its peak in 1970, but housing stock has grown 31.7% during the same time period. This suggests a trend of development that is not sustainable, and growth should be redirected towards existing housing and rehab programs rather than continued new development.

The median cost of housing in Jordan as reported by the 2010-2014 American Community Survey (ACS) was \$99,000, and median gross monthly rent in the village was \$600. Most homes in Jordan (55.1%) were built prior to 1939, and the majority is single-unit homes (69.2%). Some of the older housing stock has been updated to be more energy efficient and modern, although most older homes have not and are not up to current standards. Affordable housing options, including apartments, house rentals, and rent-to-own properties are

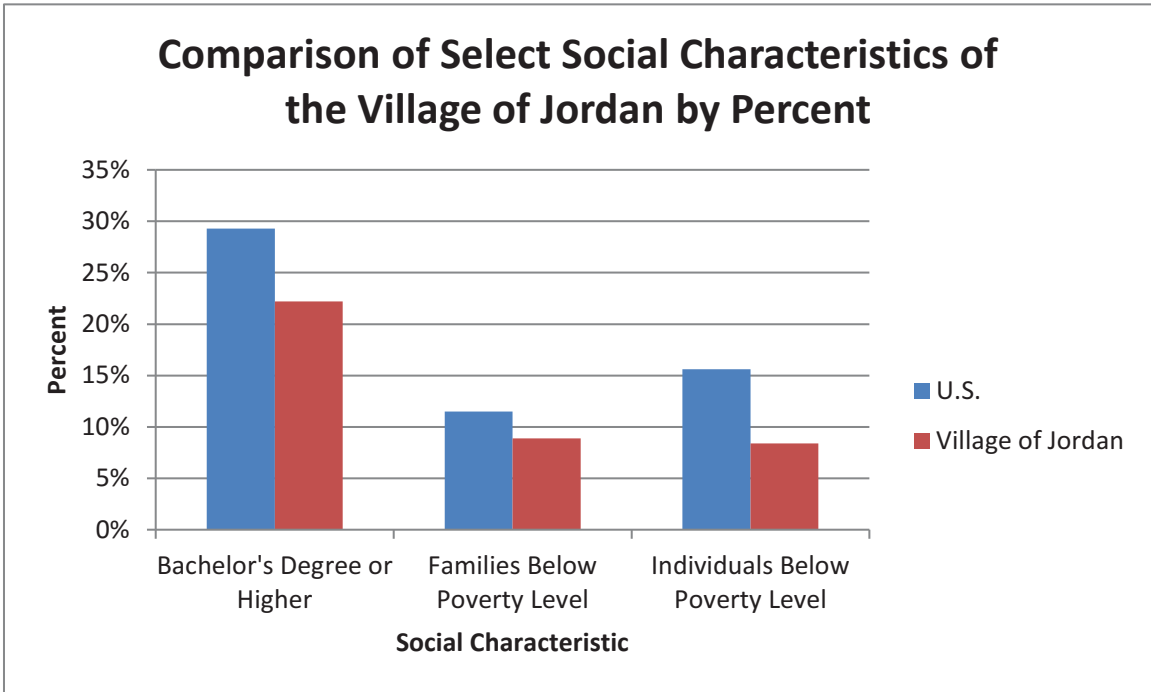


(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census)



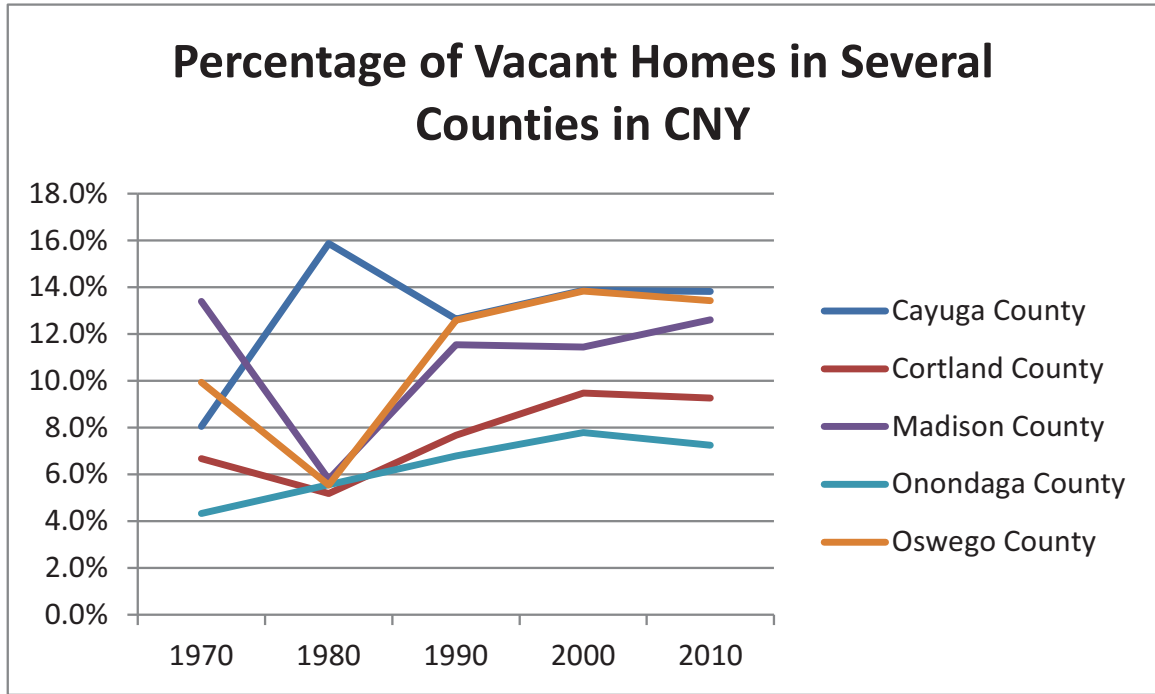
(Source: U.S. Census Bureau)

### Comparison of Select Social Characteristics of the Village of Jordan by Percent



\*Note: 2014 year reflects results of the ACS 2010-2014 5-year estimate (Source: American Community Survey)

### Percentage of Vacant Homes in Several Counties in CNY



(Source: U.S. Census Bureau)

available in the village. Housing options geared toward the elderly are also needed in the village, as the aging population currently is forced to move out of the village for assisted living or retirement home opportunities.

Locktenders Landing has been the only new development in Jordan in recent years. The subdivision is located on the southeast section of the Village, off of Jordan Road and Elbridge Street (State Route 317). Old Erie Place Apartments provide low-income housing in the Village. 72 of its 96 units in the complex are occupied by seniors.

### ***Business and Economic Base***

Onondaga County's principal sources of employment are health services (17.3%), retail/wholesale (14.9%), and education services (13.6%). Most of the people in Onondaga County, as well as the surrounding counties, make their living in Syracuse. Agriculture is also vital to the Central New York economy, with Onondaga County producing some of the state's finest livestock, dairy products and cash crops. Onondaga County agriculture produced goods with a market value of \$152 million on 681 farms averaging 221 acres per farm in 2012. The products of agriculture in Onondaga County are led by field crops and dairy. Based on the 2010-2014 American Community Survey (ACS), per capita income for Onondaga County was \$29,156, up from \$21,336 in 2000.

The occupations of Jordan residents were reported in the 2010-2014 American Community Survey as largely retail and wholesale (22.6%), followed by health services (17.7%), manufacturing (15.6%), and education services (11.0%). The average time spent traveling to work is approximately 25 minutes and 2.4% of people work from home. The per capita income was \$26,007 in 2014, which showed a 64% increase from the income level of \$15,844 in 2000. This increasing trend was

consistent for other municipalities in Onondaga County during the same time period. The Town of Skaneateles exhibited the greatest increase at 82.6%. Onondaga County showed the highest per capita income (\$29,156) when compared to the other four counties (Madison, Oswego, Cortland and Cayuga) in Central New York. The medium family income in Jordan also showed a sharp increase from \$40,234 in 2000 to \$59,191 in 2014. The unemployment rate for Jordan was relatively high in comparison to other municipalities in Onondaga County and showed an increase from 3.3% in 2000 to 6.0% in 2014. The Village of Fayetteville was the only municipality that showed a decrease during this time period.

The largest employer in Jordan is the International Wire Group, Inc. The company, headquartered in Camden, New York, is the largest bare copper wire and copper wire products manufacturer in the United States and they currently have expanding operations in Europe. They produce bare and tin-plated copper wire, engineered wire products and high performance conductors.

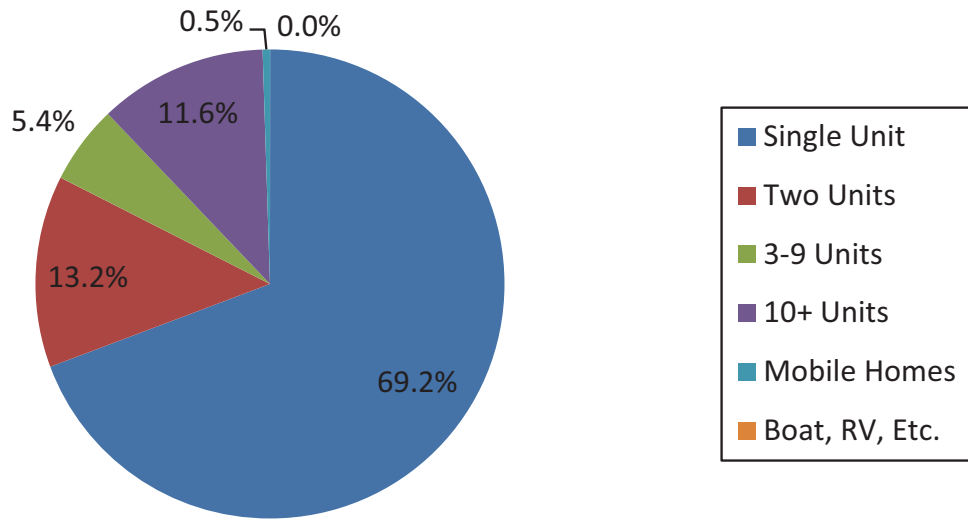
The Village continues to experience an overall decline of retail establishments even though Jordan's historic buildings illustrate a rich history as part of the Erie Canal corridor. These historic sites have great potential to serve in an economic development role as tourist destinations, especially for visitors passing through the Village on the Erie Canalway Trail.

### ***Businesses located in Jordan***

Retail Stores and Restaurants:

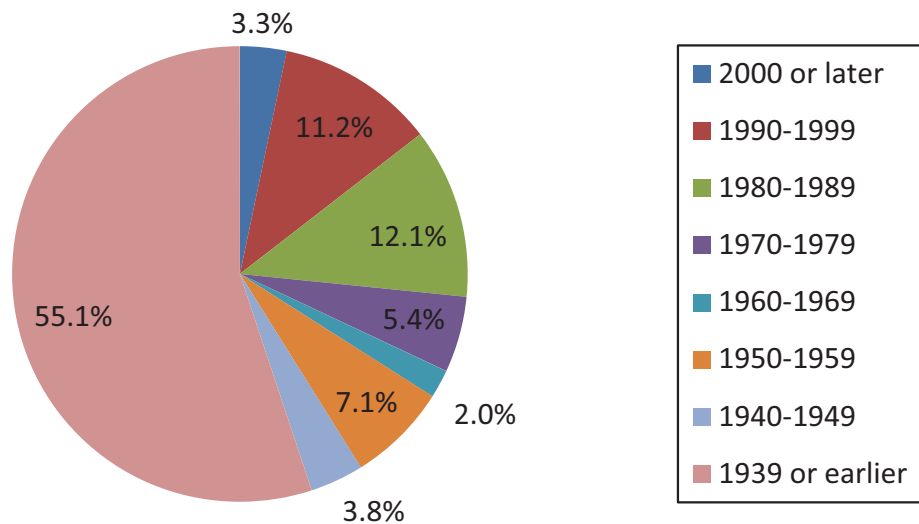
- Cabin Creek Antiques
- Daddabbos Pizza Shop
- L B There Antiques and Collectables
- La Place
- Tops Friendly Markets
- Wheeler's Farm and Home, Inc.

### Type of Housing in the Village of Jordan



\*Note: 2014 year reflects results of the ACS 2010-2014 5-year estimate (Source: American Community Survey)

### Age of Housing (year built) in Village of Jordan



\*Note: 2014 year reflects results of the ACS 2010-2014 5-year estimate (Source: American Community Survey)

Services:

- Angry Owl
- Bush Funeral Home
- Creekside Auto
- J&T Car Care
- Jarrod W. Smith, Esq. PLLC
- Jordan Elbridge Tax Services
- Keg's Canalside Event Center
- Lyons National Bank
- Mickie's Shear Boutique
- Scenic Surroundings
- Small Paws
- Tom's Auto Garage
- Ultimate Fitness

Industrial and Manufacturing:

- Bennett Bolt Works, Inc.
- Hawker Construction
- International Wire Group, Inc.
- Lifatec USA
- P&M Fabrications

Home-Based Businesses and Services:

- Rob Meixner Jewelry
- Stand Against Suicide

## Municipal and Community Services

### Local Government

Jordan is governed by an elected Mayor, a deputy Mayor and three trustees, serving four-year terms. Richard Platten has served as the Mayor since 1979. The Village Board appoints the Planning Board, Code Enforcement Officer, and Zoning Board of Appeals. The village also maintains positions for a Village Historian, Tax Collector, Water Clerk, and Animal Control Office. Jordan contracts with the Town of Elbridge for code enforcement and tax assessment services. The Town of Elbridge is also responsible for dog control. There are separate municipal clerks in Jordan, the Village of Elbridge, and the Town of Elbridge and each is supported by a deputy clerk



International Wire, Jordan

and/or clerical personnel.

The following people serve in leadership positions in the Village of Jordan:

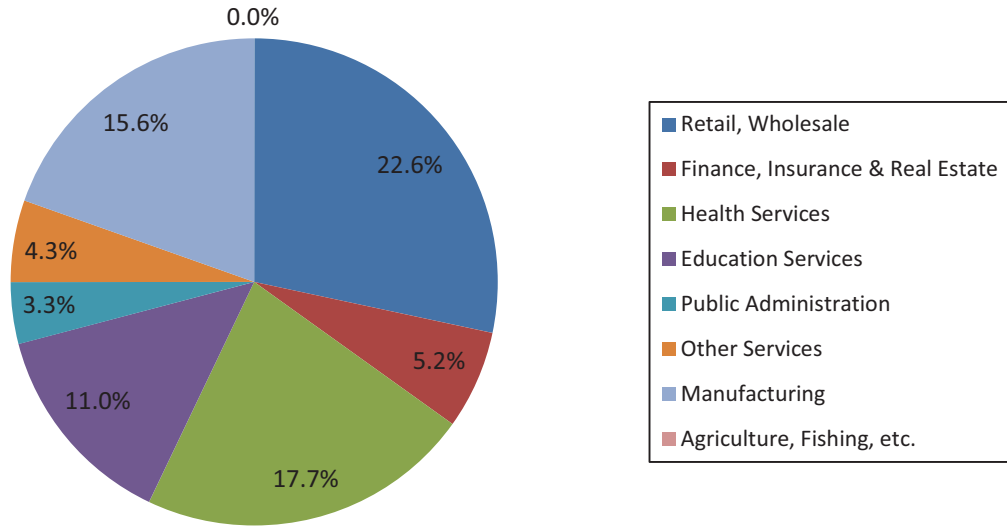
- Village Mayor: Richard Platten
- Village Deputy Mayor: Catherine Ferris
- Village Trustees: Mark Gustafson, Errin Chilson, and Robert Meixner
- Village Clerk/Treasurer: Cindy Meixner
- Deputy Clerk: Beth Flynn
- Planning Board: Matt McCabe, John Nevin, Sr., Jeffery Ferris
- Code Enforcement Officer: Robert Herrmann, Jr.
- Fire Chief: Douglas Milton
- Village Historian: Jack (John) Horner
- Tax Collector: Cindy Meixner
- Water Clerk: Cindy Meixner

Jordan has an elected Justice and Associate Justice, both of whom also serve in the Town of Elbridge. The Village has a part-time police department that currently consists of five members, including an Officer-in-Charge, a Deputy Officer-in-Charge, and three police officers. The following people serve on the Zoning Board of Appeals: John Nevin, Jr., Gabe Rosetti, Jr., Jamison Boomzha, and Ronald Hill.

### Drinking Water

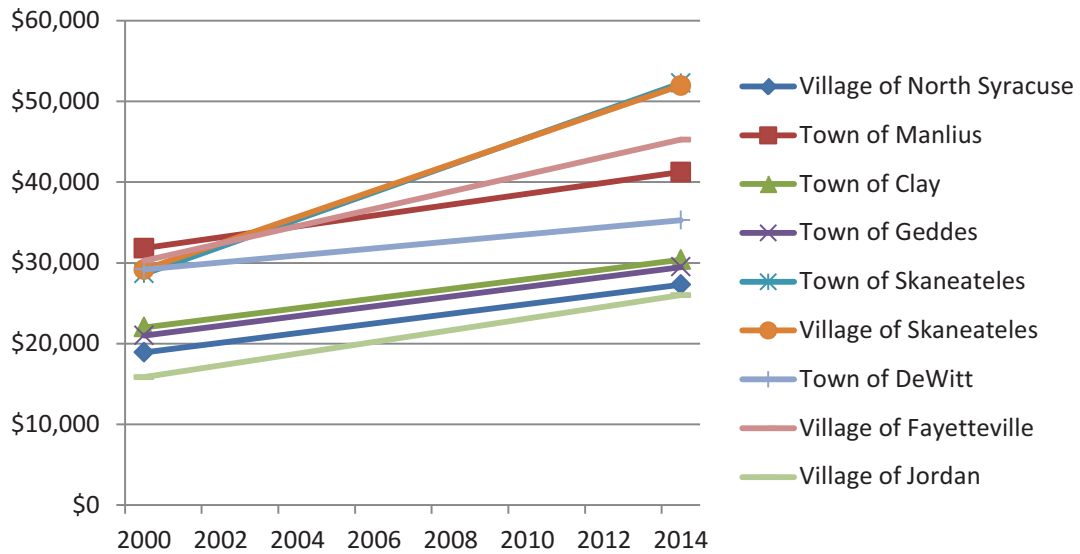
Jordan's water district includes areas in the village as well as 200 homes beyond the village

## Village of Jordan Workforce Composition in 2014

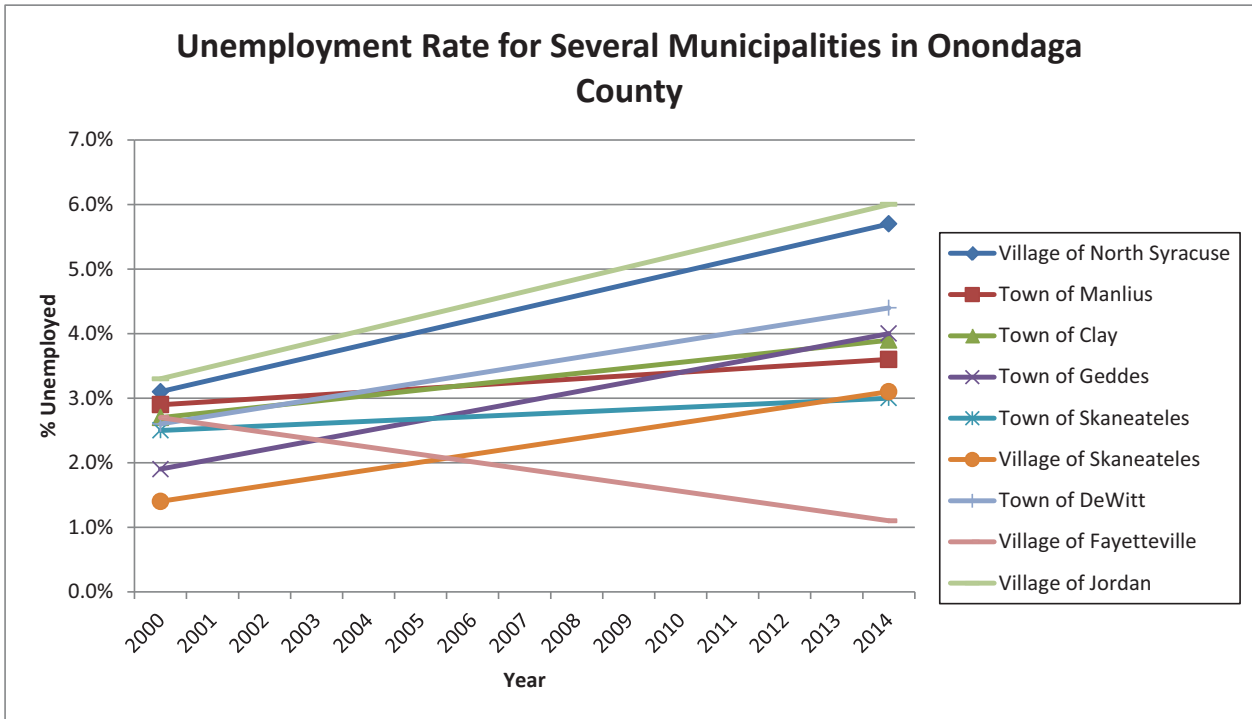


\*Note: 2014 year reflects results of the ACS 2010-2014 5-year estimate (Source: American Community Survey)

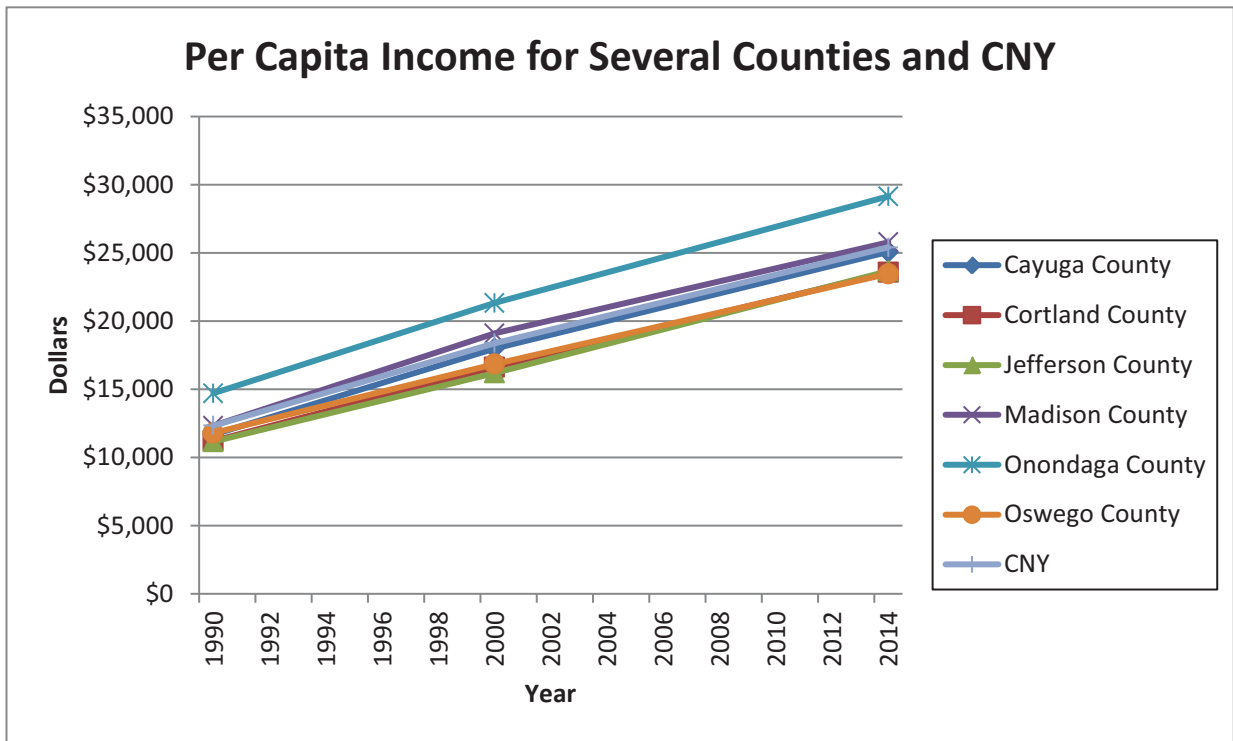
## Per Capita Income for Several Municipalities in Onondaga County



\*Note: 2014 year reflects results of the ACS 2010-2014 5-year estimate (Source: American Community Survey)



\*Note: 2014 year reflects results of the ACS 2010-2014 5-year estimate (Source: American Community Survey)



\*Note: 2014 year reflects results of the ACS 2010-2014 5-year estimate (Source: American Community Survey)



Village Hall, Jordan

border. During the warm summer months with high demand for water, the system encounters low pressure and flow situations. The water used by village residents comes from Skaneateles Lake, and the City of Syracuse is responsible for water treatment. This process involves ultraviolet treatment as it enters the Elbridge system, chlorination for disinfection purposes, and fluoridation for the prevention of tooth decay. The water flows by gravity to the City of Syracuse distribution system. From there it is delivered through the Village of Elbridge transmission lines to the Village of Jordan water distribution system. Jordan's water system serves the local population through 550 metered service connections. The water treatment practices and routine monitoring are designed to ensure the water delivered to Jordan residents meets all applicable standards.

The New York State Department of Health evaluated the Village of Jordan's water supply's susceptibility to contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). The 2013 annual drinking water quality report indicated a "moderate susceptibility to contamination for the

Skaneateles Lake source of drinking water. The amount of pasture in the assessment area results in high potential for protozoan contamination. No permitted discharges are found in the assessment area. There is no likely contamination threats associated with other discrete contamination sources, even though some facilities were found in low densities." The water system had no violations. Some contaminants were detected but they were below the level allowed by the State.

### ***Sewer District and Waste***

The Jordan sewer district is delineated by the Village border but 71 homes in the Village still have individual septic systems. They are located on Railroad Street, South Hamilton Street, Brutus Road, South Main Street, Elbridge Street, Liberty Street, Clinton Street, North Beaver Street, and one residence on Canal Street. The Town of Elbridge initiated a feasibility study in 2015 to evaluate options to extend the sewer lines. The findings for this study are pending.

The nitrification wastewater treatment process serves 943 people (including the school

population) and the waste is processed at the Foote Street Treatment Plant. 71 homes in the Village have individual septic systems. The Town of Elbridge initiated a feasibility study in 2015 to evaluate options to extend the sewer lines outside of the Village. The engineering firm of Barton and Loguidice is working with Jordan and Elbridge on this project. The findings for this study are pending.

Jordan collects bids for trash and recycling services every one to three years. A sticker system was implemented (\$1.50/bag) to encourage recycling.

### **Transportation**

Jordan is located at the junction of Route 60, NYS Route 31, and NYS Route 317, and the New York State Thruway (Interstate 90) passes just north of the Village. The village was once a vibrant transportation center but became increasingly isolated during the twentieth century as modern transportation opportunities shifted to routes located north of the village. Industries left the village for more accessible locations and very few new enterprises have been established in recent years. The majority of employed residents commute to larger nearby municipalities such as Syracuse and Auburn.

With such a significant commuting segment of the population, improved transportation options such as bus routes and carpooling should be pursued. This will help support a more vibrant, conservation-oriented and energy sustainable community.

The Village is responsible for repairing roads but maintenance costs are high. Roads are typically repaired using the oil and chip method and several are in disrepair. Speeding is also a problem when wide farm equipment travels through the Village. Off-street parking opportunities are lacking in various locations and renters

occasionally park on Main Street, limiting parking for shoppers at retail establishments. Stormwater management measures and sidewalks are needed for improved safety of pedestrians and bicyclists.

The Jordan Highway Department provides plowing and repairing of village roads, while the county and state provide plowing and repairing of their respective roads within the Village. Sidewalks are maintained by the Village, which also has an installation and renewal policy. The majority of respondents to the community survey thought road maintenance in Jordan was good or adequate, with Clinton Street and Route 31 mentioned most frequently as in need of maintenance. Speeding is an issue in Jordan that many residents are concerned about, especially on Chappell, Hamilton, and Main Streets.

### **Regional Resources**

Jordan is a rural community nestled in the hills of Onondaga County. The closest hospitals and medical centers, located in Auburn, Baldwinsville, and Camillus, are between seven and eleven miles away. A small, one-runway airport (Anthonson) is located in Jordan. Syracuse provides the closest commercial air travel from Hancock International Airport and rail transport through Amtrak. The following colleges and universities are located within a 20-mile radius from Jordan: Cayuga County Community College (Auburn), Onondaga



Jordan Fire Department in Memorial Day Parade

Community College (Syracuse), SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry (Syracuse), Syracuse University (Syracuse), and Le Moyne College (Syracuse).

### ***Fire and Rescue***

Fire suppression, rescue, and EMT first-response services are provided by the Jordan Volunteer Fire Department, located at 1 North Hamilton Street in the Village of Jordan. The department protects 41.8 square miles, which includes the Village of Jordan, Town of Elbridge, and Town of Cato. 36.1 square miles of the contracted area is land and 4.5 miles is waterways (i.e. Cross Lake, Seneca River). The Fire Department participates in a mutual aid system, cooperating with neighboring departments in the nearby areas of Elbridge, Memphis, Mottville, Weedsport, Cato, and Skaneateles in providing apparatus and manpower for working fires and other large incidents both inside and outside of the village. Funding for the Jordan Fire Department is generated through taxes, occasional donations, and fund raising.

The Jordan Fire and Ambulance responded to 1,379 fire-related and rescue-related calls in 2015. 280 of the calls were fire-related and 46 of the fire-related calls were located in the Village of Jordan. The departments averages 3.8 dispatches per day with 0.77 fire-only dispatches per day. 54 members with 17 EMTs and 4 paramedics serve the departments. Of the 1,099 calls that were ambulance related, mutual aid ambulance services were required 4.5% of the time. Mutual Aid service was provided by Rural Metro, GBAC, WAVES, and SAVES when Jordan was on other calls.

Old Erie Emergency Services, Inc. is the ambulance corporation DBA Jordan Ambulance. The ambulance's primary operating territory is the Town of Elbridge, which has formed a town-wide ambulance district and includes both the Villages of Elbridge and Jordan. The town-wide ambulance district allows all area's with the district to pay the same, helping to partially fund the ambulance

operations.

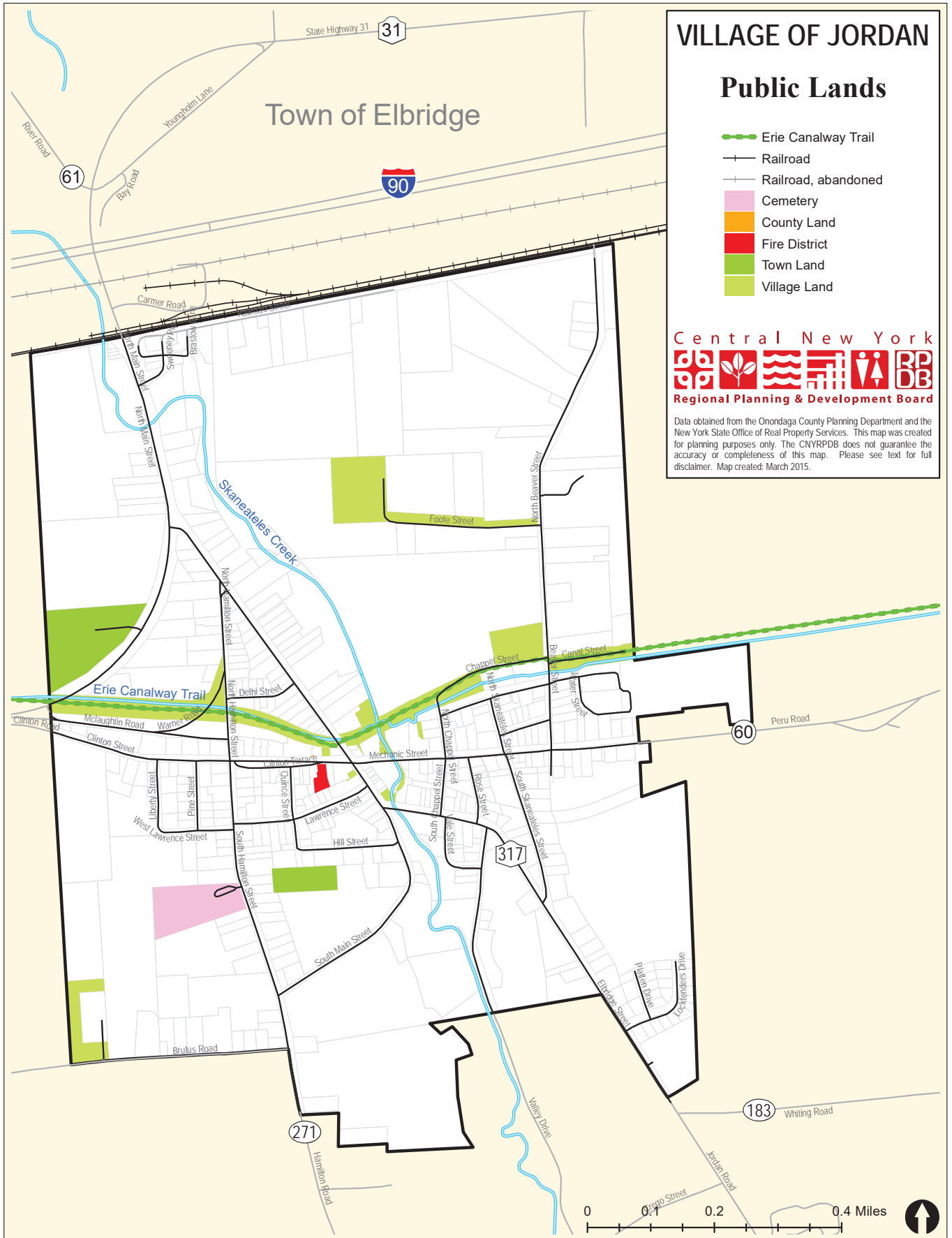
The following delivery models are used in Onondaga County:

- **Municipal Departments**— The city and some villages directly provide the service themselves, and fund fire services through property taxes.
- **Fire Districts** – Separate units of local government with their own elected board of commissioners – some of which have their own associated fire departments. They collect a district tax, and have control of the budget and expenditure.
- **Fire Protection Districts**—Geographic areas created by towns to receive service pursuant to a formal contract between the town and one or more fire service providers. Town governments levy property taxes in the areas served.

Emergency response within the Village of Jordan is provided by the Jordan Fire Department, whose personnel operate at a Basic Life Support Level. Ambulance services are also provided by an independent corporation in cooperation with Jordan Fire Department. The Jordan Volunteer Fire Department and Ambulance are dispatched by the Onondaga County 911 and the Cayuga County 911 Centers.

### ***School District***

The Jordan-Elbridge Central School District serves the Village of Jordan in public education and includes Elbridge Elementary, serving approximately 560 students in grades Pre-K-4, Jordan-Elbridge Middle School, serving approximately 430 students in grades 5-8, and Jordan-Elbridge High School, serving approximately 430 students in grades 9-12. Jordan-Elbridge Middle School is located on Chappell Street and is the only school located within the Village of Jordan. Elbridge Elementary is located in the Village of Elbridge and Jordan-Elbridge High School is located in the Town of Elbridge. The following



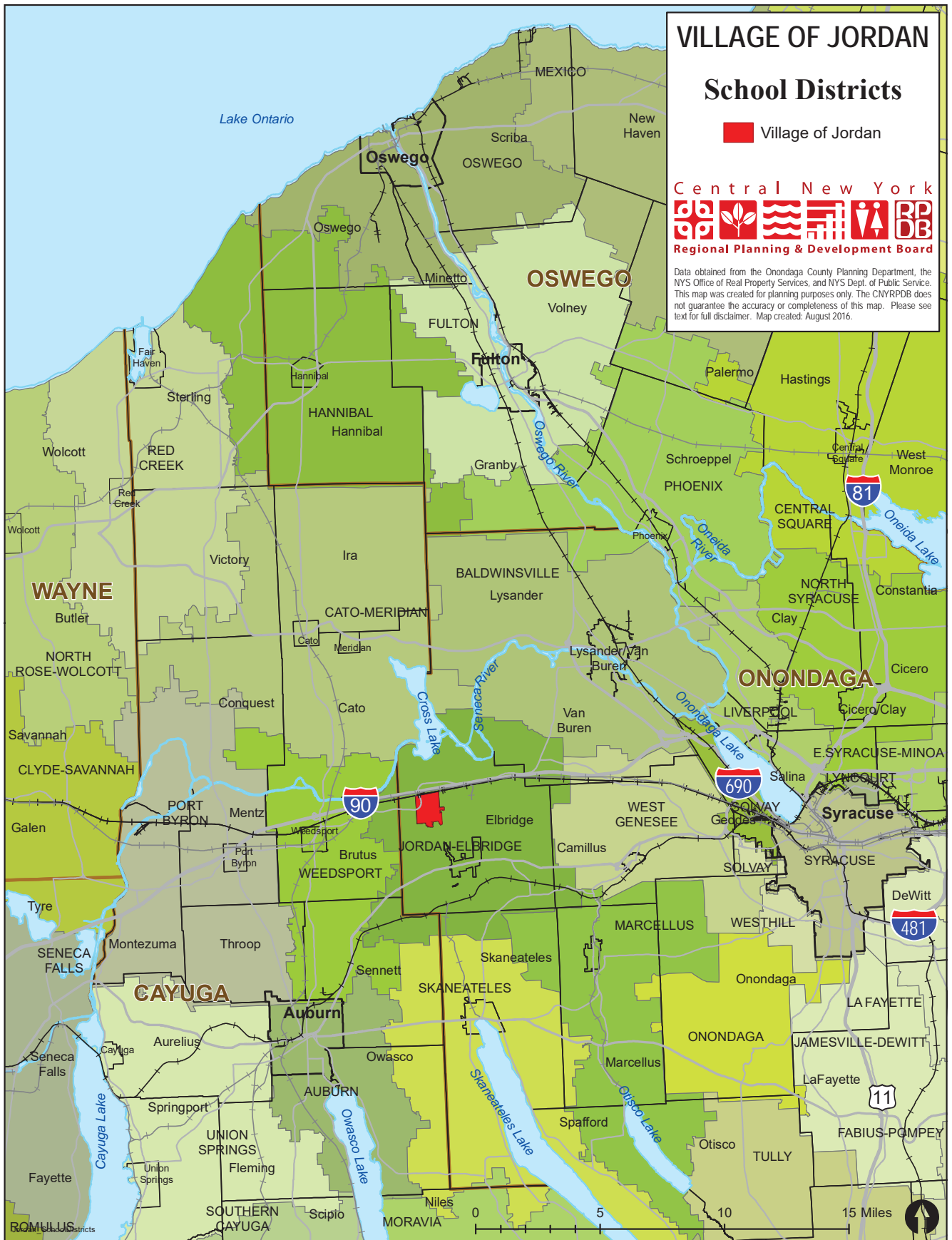


Figure 5: School Districts in Central New York

schools and daycare centers provide care and education for the children of Jordan:

- Jordan-Elbridge Country Kids Day Care - 689-9686
- Corner of Elbridge Street. & Whiting Rd., Jordan
- Jordan-Elbridge Head Start - 689-0079, 25 North Main Street, Jordan
- Jordan-Elbridge High School - 689-8500, 5271 Hamilton Rd., Jordan
- Middle School - 689-8500, 6th - 8th Grade, Chappell Street, Jordan
- Ramsdell Elementary School - 689-8500, 3rd - 5th Grade, Chappell Street, Jordan
- Elbridge Elementary School - 689-8500, pre K - 2nd, East Main Street., Elbridge

### ***Local Community Services***

#### ***Jordan Bramley Library***

The Jordan Bramley Library, located on 15 Mechanic Street, offers a full range of library services and materials, wireless internet connection, a community room available for meetings, a museum, and a book store.

High speed broadband services exists in the Village and is provided through TDS, but the service is not always reliable. Internet service through the Village is provided primarily by Time Warner and Verizon. Electric and natural gas services are provided by NYSEG.

#### ***Jordan Sidewalk Sales***

An outdoor marketplace at Canalside Event Center is a popular feature in Jordan during the warm



Jordan Elbridge Middle School

weather. The events feature antiques dealers and artisans and is held each 1st and 3rd Sunday from June to October. The events are organized and sponsored by the Canalside Event Center and Jordan People in Business.

### ***Jordan Fall Festival***

The Village organizes a three-day Jordan Fall Festival in September which has been an annual family attraction for the past 68 years. The Festival is an all-volunteer event and 100% of the proceeds go back to the Jordan Elbridge community - there are no personal or political gains. Funds generated by the festival are used to support the food pantry, scholarships, parades, the library, programs for children and senior citizens, and the community pool. Approximately 400 volunteers participate in the Festival which is always held on the third weekend of September. There is a wide variety of food, rides and attractions, games, crafts, local merchants, educational booths and a massive car show. Approximately 50,000 people attend from the Jordan Elbridge area and also from the surrounding communities in Auburn, Baldwinsville, Camillus, and Marcellus.

### ***Memorial Day Parade***

The annual Memorial Day parade in Jordan is organized by the Jordan Memorial Committee on behalf of the Mayor and Village Board. The parade has been a long standing tradition in the Jordan community since the 1880s and includes activities throughout the day to remember those who gave their lives for our country. Events include services at the local cemeteries, the Veteran’s Memorial Pool, and the Veterans’ Memorial on North Main Street. The “Memorial Day Parade of Bands” takes place in the afternoon.

The 2016 parade featured eleven bands that marched with fire departments, fraternal organizations, businesses, service groups, farm tractors, school groups, and floats. The parade usually lasts an hour with attendance generally around several hundred. Other activities on Memorial Day in Jordan include: a chicken barbecue at the Jordan Baptist Church, a hot dog stand run by the Elbridge Boy Scout Troop 52, the Historical Museum Open House, the Jordan Library Ice Cream Social, and a pre-read book sale at the library.



Bramley Library, Jordan



Memorial Day Parade, Jordan

### ***Erie Canal Celebration and Yard Sale***

The Village also sponsors an annual Erie Canal celebration and Village-wide yard sale in July. The event features the original Erie Canal, promotes local businesses and organizations, and offers families an entertaining, educational and affordable way to spend the day together. The Jordan Outdoor Historical Gallery mural dedication was held in 2014 at the Veterans Memorial Park on North Main Street. The mural illustrates scenes in Jordan during the Erie Canal era. Jordan is now listed on Mural Mania, a growing statewide art gallery which will eventually span the length of the NYS Canal System. The objective of Mural Mania is to highlight historical preservation through community art.

### **Community Organizations**

#### ***Jordan Community Council, Inc.***

The Jordan Community Council is a charitable organization that incorporated in 2001. Funds generated by the Council are used to support recreational programming such as the Jordan Pool.

#### ***Jordan Historical Association and Museum***

The Historical Association and Museum are located in the Jessica L. Bramley Library and Community Center, 15 Mechanic Street, Jordan. The Village Historian is John (Jack) G. Horner.

#### ***Veteran's Memorial Pool***

The community pool in Jordan offers recreational swimming for all ages, swim lessons for children and adults, and water aerobics.

#### ***The Lions Club***

The Lions Club includes men and women dedicated to giving back to their community and helping people in need. Chartered in May 1966, the Jordan-Elbridge Lions Club participates in fund-raising activities throughout the year such as lottery calendars, holiday fruit, mint sales, Mother's Day roses, and advertising for the annual horse show. Activities supported by the proceeds include aid to the Jordan-Elbridge Food Pantry, Jordan Teen Center, sending a child to the NYS Troopers Summer Camp, \$500 scholarship to a graduating senior from the J-E School District, eye exams and glasses for children in the Village,

training seeing eye dogs, and donating to the Lions Camp for the deaf and hearing impaired in the Ithaca area. The Lions Club meets the first Saturday of the month at 9:00am and the third Tuesday of the month at 6:30pm at various locations. Persons wishing to join are welcome to attend a meeting on one of these dates. Contact: The Lions Club, PO Box 608, Elbridge, NY 13060

### ***Masons***

Jordan Lodge #386 is a fraternal organization that meets on the first and third Monday of each month at 7:30 pm at the Jordan Masonic Temple (except during July & August). The Jordan Masonic Lodge is located at 14 N. Main St., Jordan, NY 13080.

### ***Elbridge Rod & Gun Club***

The Rod and Gun Club is located on Laird Road.

### ***Clothing Ministry***

The Clothing Ministry is located in the First Baptist Church of Jordan on Clinton Street.

### ***Jordan Elbridge Study Club***

The group meets on a monthly basis to discuss current affairs and community events.

### ***Clothing Drop-off Areas***

There are clothing drop off areas in several church parking lots.

## **The New York Main Street Program**

Jordan recently received funding from New York State to complete Main Street façade renovations. Neighboring Port Byron was also awarded funding for a similar project, highlighting the County and State's efforts to invest in Erie Canal Recreationway communities.

The New York Main Street grant program, which is administered by the NYS Office of Community Renewal, provides financial resources and

technical assistance to communities such as Jordan that are working to strengthen their economic vitality. If the eligibility requirements are met, funding from the New York State Housing Trust Fund Corporation is made available to local governments, business improvement districts, and other not-for-profit organizations that are committed to revitalizing historic downtowns, mixed-use neighborhood commercial districts, and Village centers.

The Onondaga County Office of Community Development received a \$200,000 New York Main Street grant in 2014 to implement improvements in the Village of Jordan.<sup>5</sup> Main Street grant funds are typically used to revitalize downtowns through commercial and residential improvements such as façade renovations, interior commercial and residential building upgrades, and streetscape enhancements.

The Main Street grant is helping Jordan invest in historic revitalization and housing. The target area for these improvements includes an area within North and South Main Street and is bordered on the north by the Erie Canal Park and on the south by Rte. 317 (also known as Elbridge Street). Five commercial storefronts located in three buildings in the Village will be restored to better reflect the historic character of the community and to provide greater appeal to shoppers. Four residential units will also be created and a street clock will be installed on Main Street. As part of the grant award, three business owners agreed to participate and have provided detailed outlines of the proposed improvements. Jordan's grant contract term will end on December 10, 2016.<sup>6</sup>

This grant opportunity will expand on the existing work already completed in the business district which resulted in the restoration of four historic properties. Funds were invested in Jordan by New York State to restore

<sup>5</sup> Personal conversations with Toni Kleist, Onondaga County Office of Community Development (8/18/15)

<sup>6</sup> Email correspondence with Patricia O'Reilly, Community Developer, New York State Homes and Community Renewal, 8/18/15

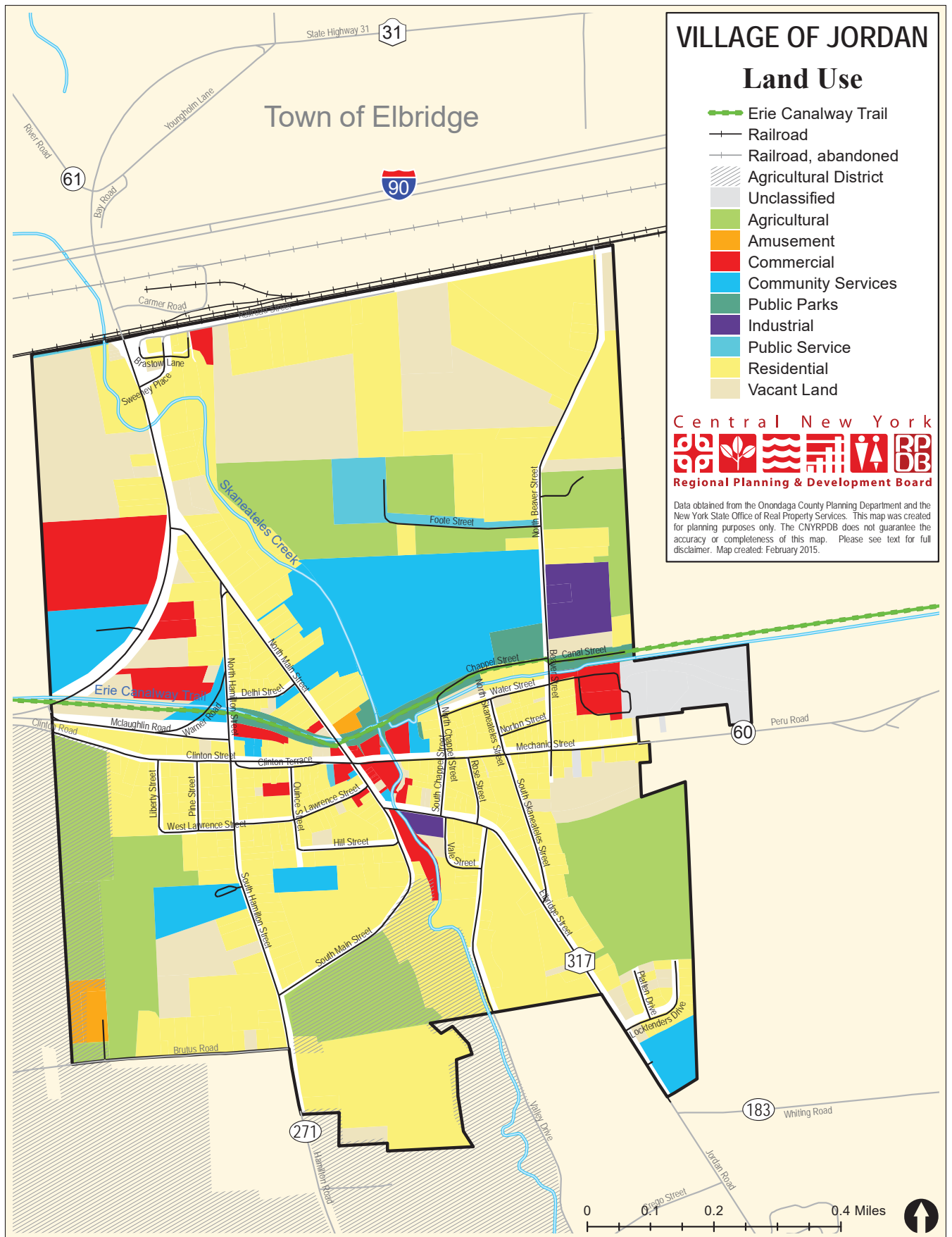


Figure 6: Land Use, Jordan, NY

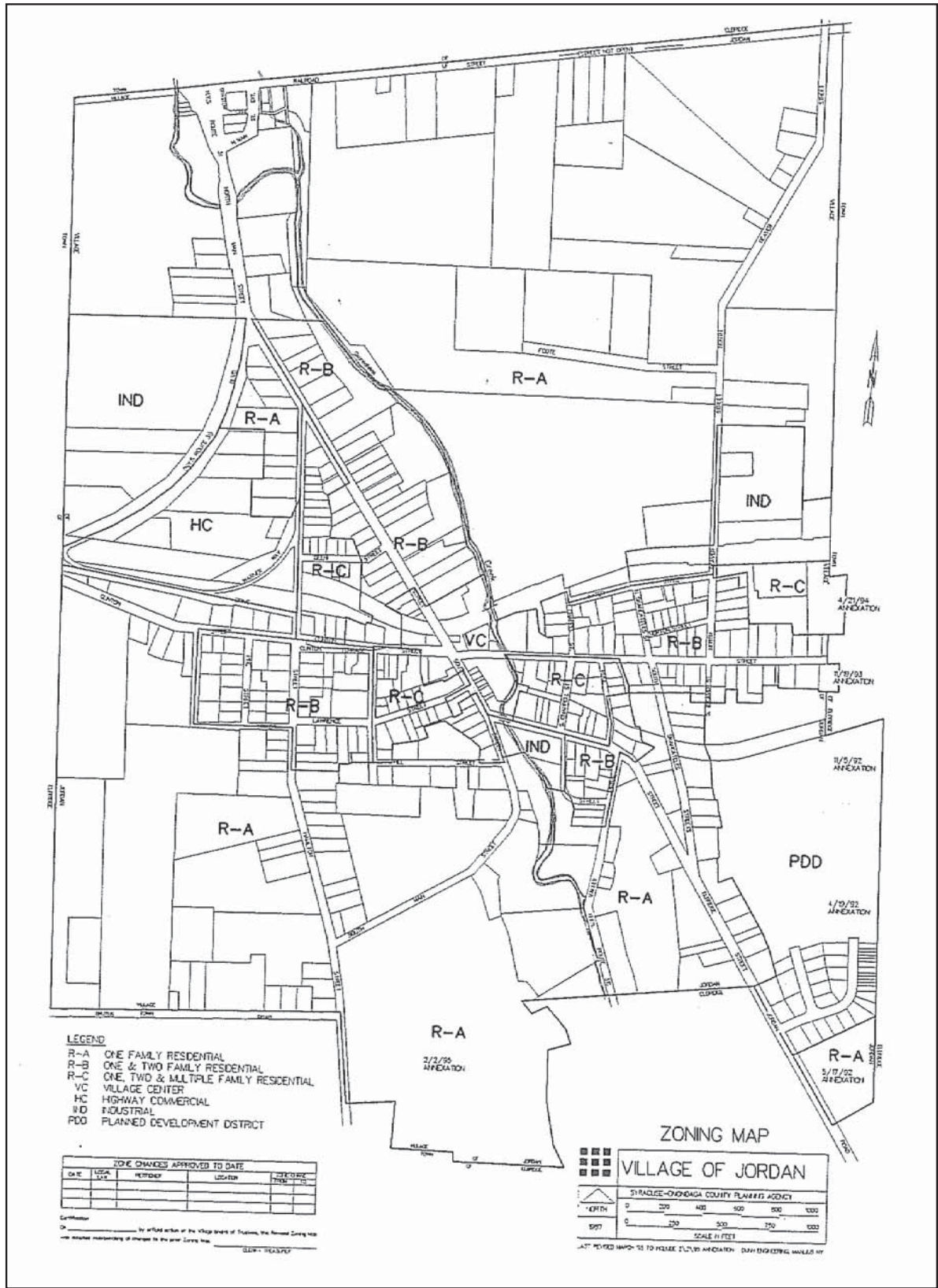
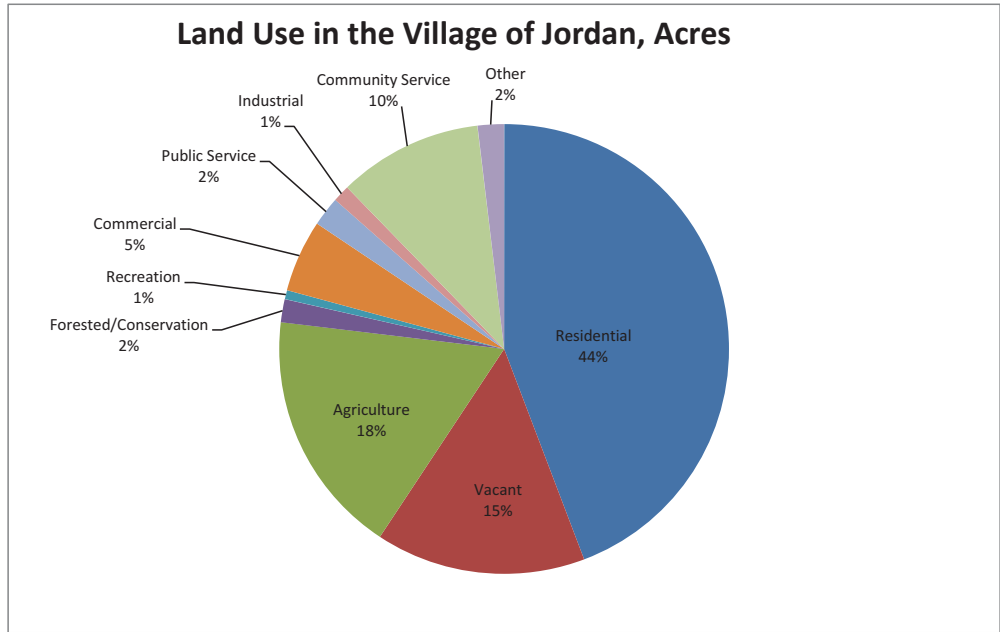


Figure 7: Zoning, Jordan, NY



(Source: NYS Office of Real Property Services, 2014)

portions of the Erie Canal as it runs through the Village.

### Land Use and Zoning

The majority of land in Jordan, 44%, is used for residential purposes. 18% is used for agricultural purposes, 15% is vacant, and 10% is used for community services.<sup>7</sup> 29% of land parcels (at 34.8% of total assessed value) in the village falls within the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) 100-year floodplain. The Village experiences occasional flooding in the northern and central regions along Skaneateles Creek.

Jordan has a building code, zoning, subdivision and National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) flood damage ordinances, a comprehensive plan for the Town of Elbridge (completed in 1992), a capital improvement plan, site plan review regulations, and an emergency response plan. There are five zoning districts: one-family residential; Village Center; highway commercial; industrial; and planned development.

<sup>7</sup> Information obtained from the New York State Office of Real Property Services, 2014

Several years ago, the Village Board blended the one- and two-family residential zoning and the one- two- and multiple family residential zoning into the one-family residential zone. This change was made in order to address problems associated with absentee landlords caring for large homes that had been divided into multiple apartments. The changes have improved the village housing stock but have also limited opportunities for the conversion of large historic home into Bed & Breakfast facilities. Another limiting factor of Jordan’s zoning is the 1½ parking spaces available for apartments which is reflective of the need to address parking in the Village.

The Syracuse Onondaga County Planning Agency (SOCPA) developed a zoning map for Jordan which does not reflect these zoning changes. SOCPA recommends that villages offer density through both multi-family and commercial uses in order to create an active and dense enough environment that supports commercial uses, and to offset municipal costs. They also cautioned against using variances as a zoning practice.

Community opinion, as noted through the survey responses and discussions among members of the Comprehensive Planning Committee, indicate the need for diverse housing in the village with an emphasis on zoning that allows for mixed uses by commercial business, professional and community services, and options for second and third story residential housing. There is a need to develop well-balanced, diverse housing opportunities for seniors, young families, professionals, and businesses.

There are lovely, historic homes located in Jordan and additional opportunities are needed to convert them into Bed & Breakfast facilities or apartments. Problems with absentee landlords and the abundance of low-income housing options can be minimized by setting minimum floor space per unit and by strict enforcement by the village code officer.

Jordan is encouraged to develop a comprehensive inventory of priority historic structures throughout the Village that are vacant, under-used, or that have economic development potential. Plans should then be prepared for desired future use of these buildings which could include, for example, additional senior housing, restaurants, or retail establishments.

Old Erie is a senior complex in Jordan and 72 of the 96 units provide housing for elderly residents. There remains a need for an extended care facility in the village and the community feels that additional and diverse senior citizen housing options are needed.

Village leaders are encouraged to work with SOCPA, CNY RPDB, and other local agencies to develop and implement a Village-wide business plan with a promotional campaign designed to target and attract business and industry and

to foster sustainable job creation. Desirable village services should be identified, prioritized and further developed such as additional senior housing, a restaurant, Bed & Breakfast establishment, and a coffee shop. Planning is needed to strengthen a year-round tourism economy that will accommodate public space and private enterprise while focusing on the preservation of historic building sites and enrichment of outdoor resources along the Erie Canalway Trail and Skaneateles Creek.

Based on community needs, changes to the zoning laws should be modified to account for two parking spaces per rental unit; additional parking opportunities for renters; mixed use zoning; retail opportunities in the center of the Village with the option for 2nd and 3rd floor rental units; and the conversion of historic homes to Bed & Breakfast establishments or hotels.

### ***Relationship Between Zoning and the Comprehensive Plan***

Preparation of a comprehensive plan is the process by which a governing body defines the municipality's long-term goals and objectives. Once finalized and approved, it serves as the backbone from which zoning laws are developed. New York State's zoning-enabling statutes require that zoning laws be adapted in accordance with the comprehensive plan if one is available. According to the New York State Department of State, adoption of a comprehensive plan under current State zoning enabling provision is voluntary but once the plan is adopted, all land use regulations must be in accordance with it. This usually means (though it is not mandated) that adoption of the comprehensive plan is followed by the adoption of new or updated zoning laws. The plan serves as a primary measure of managerial or legislative leadership performance. The document should be periodically reevaluated to identify any necessary or desirable additions, modifications,

revisions or replacements based on current conditions or unexpected events.

Zoning, a tool that allows for land use planning in support of a community's general welfare, should be adopted in the Village of Jordan in accordance with the comprehensive plan. This New York State requirement is based on constitutional guidelines. According to the NYS Department of State, the comprehensive plan is to provide the means to connect the circumstances and the locality to the zoning law. The plan serves as insurance that the law bears a 'reasonable relation between the end sought to be achieved by the regulation and the means used to achieve that end'.<sup>8</sup> A zoning law or amendment should be enacted after careful study and consideration of the interests and greater purpose of a given community.

### ***New York State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR)***

In New York State, most projects or activities proposed by a state agency or unit of local government, and all discretionary approvals (permits) from a NYS agency or unit of local government, require an environmental impact assessment as prescribed by 6 NYCRR Part 617

<sup>8</sup> Zoning and the Comprehensive Plan. James A coon Local Government Technical Series; a Division of the New York Department of State. 2015.

State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR). SEQR requires the sponsoring or approving governmental body to identify and mitigate the significant environmental impacts of the activity it is proposing or permitting.

Environmental assessments are standardized through use of the Environmental Assessment Form (EAF). To assist applicants in preparing the Part 1 of either the Short or Full EAF, the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation developed workbooks and a mapping program that searches databases and provides answers to location-based questions. By completing an EAF for the comprehensive plan, the lead agency (in this case the Village of Jordan) determines the significance of the plan's environmental impacts. The agency then decides whether to require (or prepare) an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and whether to hold a public hearing on the proposed action.

New York's SEQR requires all state and local government agencies to consider environmental impacts equally with social and economic factors during discretionary decision-making. The adoption and amendment of a comprehensive plan or zoning laws are "actions" for purposes of SEQR.



Erie Canal Park, Jordan

## CHAPTER 3: NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Jordan is a rural community nestled in the hills of Onondaga County in a lovely area characterized by agricultural fields, woodland, and beautiful views. The Village is located in a physiographic province known as the Erie Ontario Lowlands (also known as the Lake Plain region) which is within the Oswego River watershed. Skaneateles Creek flows north from Skaneateles Lake, through the center of Jordan, and into the Seneca River. The tributary once served as a source of water power for some of Jordan's early industries.

Due to its location in the eastern Finger Lakes region, Jordan has an extended growing season even though it receives heavy amounts of snow in winter that is typical of Central New York State. The hilly topography provides landscape and ecological diversity. Forests and vegetation serve as important buffers by filtering out and minimizing sediment and nutrient runoff to Skaneateles Creek.

### Weather

Jordan experiences weather patterns that are characteristic of the northeastern U.S. Cyclonic systems. Summer temperatures typically range from about 76°F to 81°F. Winter high temperatures are usually in the middle to upper 30s°F, with minimum temperatures of 14°F. The 2015-2016 winter has been relatively warm but historical data indicates that the area receives an average depth of 121 inches each year. Due to its close proximity to Lake Ontario and the influence of lake-effect precipitation, the nearby City of Syracuse has the largest annual snowfall of any metropolitan area in the United States with a population over 200,000.

### Flooding

A flood zone (Figure 8) is located along Skaneateles Creek and encompasses much of the northern

portion of the Village but residents do not consider flooding a major issue in the Village. The southern section of the Village is characterized by a hilly landscape with steep slopes throughout residential neighborhoods and on agricultural lands. Village land use is primarily residential. Floods, severe storms, and severe winter storms are categorized as “high hazards” in the Onondaga County Hazard Mitigation Plan with the probability of occurrence listed as frequent. A FEMA 100-year flood zone, located along Skaneateles Creek, covers most of the northern portion of the Village.

To address occasional flooding issues, a flood damage reduction project was initiated in 1955 along Skaneateles Creek near the Village of Jordan. The project consisted of removing snags, clearing the channel from a point south of the New York Central Railroad tracks to the downstream Village line, and relocating a short section of channel to remove an oxbow. This work was designed to reduce local flooding caused by ice and debris jams during and after periods of high flow. Efforts to clear and remove obstacles in the channel and along creek banks created better conditions for the passage of ice flows. Isolated obstructions and shoals were removed and the channel was deepened in several locations to direct water and ice flow and to reduce ice formation.

The Department of the Army conducted an inspection in 2008 to assess the current condition of the site and reported the following:

*In accordance with Headquarters, USACE guidance, this project is rated “Minimally Acceptable” (M). The presence of one or more deficient conditions that lessen the degree of project reliability was the determining factor for the project rating.*

This rating was primarily due to the presence of downed and hanging trees along the banks of the creek. A volunteer in the Village removes log-jams

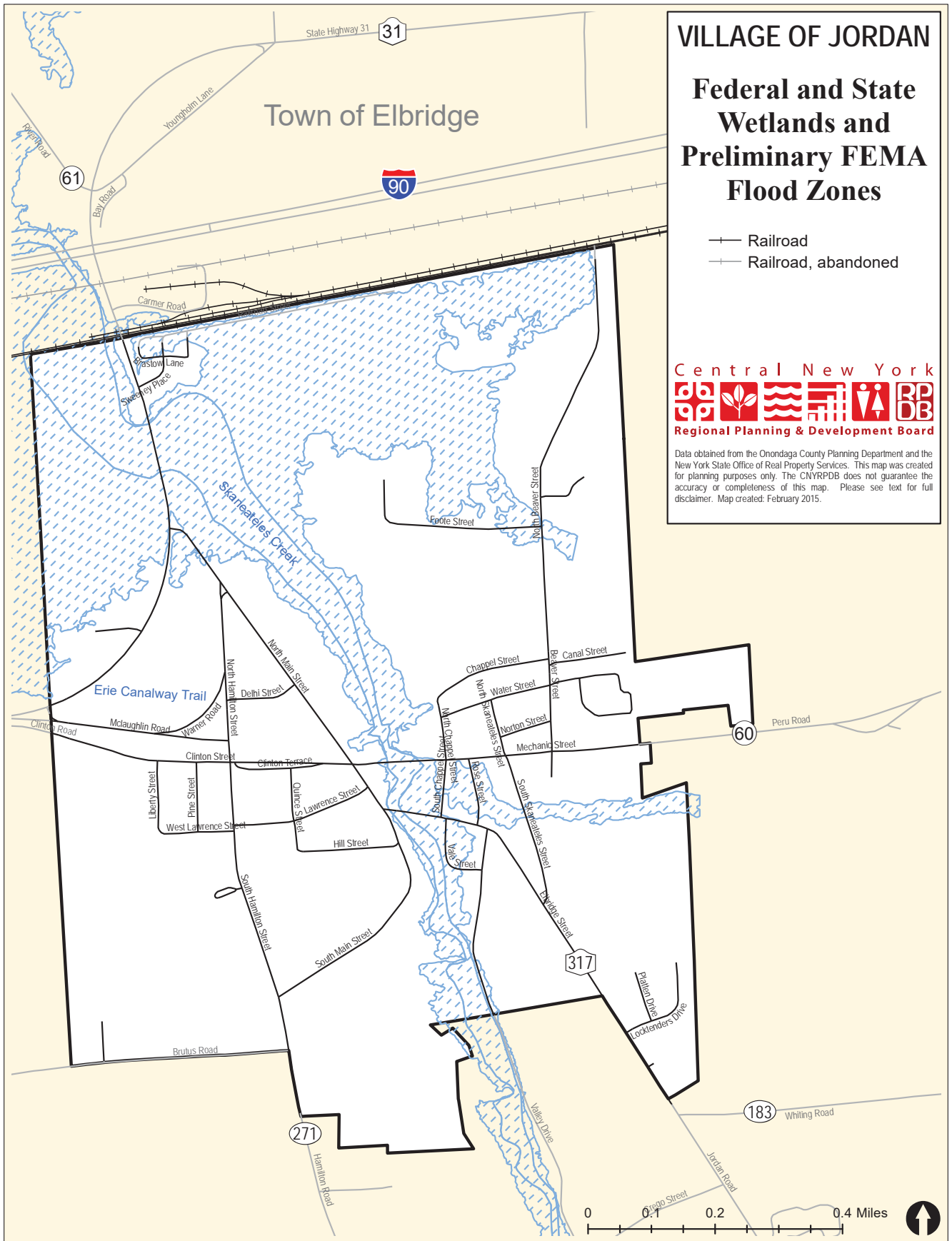
and snags in the creek on an annual basis which helps to reduce the potential for flooding.

## Wetlands

New York State regulated wetlands are normally mapped using information sources such as aerial photography, soil surveys, elevation data, wetlands inventories, and field verification. State regulated wetlands refer to areas that are regulated under the freshwater wetlands act, either by the department or by towns, cities, Villages, or counties. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation maps and classifies wetlands, regardless of which agency is implementing the act in a particular locality.

The classification system establishes four separate classes that rank wetlands according to their ability to perform wetland functions and provide wetland benefits. Class I wetlands have the highest rank, and the ranking descends through Classes II, III and IV. The regulatory classes of wetlands depend on the degree of benefits supplied. The degree to which wetlands supply benefits depends upon many factors, such as vegetative cover, ecological associations, special features, hydrological and pollution control features, and the wetland distribution and location. The majority (76.6%) of wetlands in Central New York are listed as Class I. Class IV represents the smallest percentage of wetlands in the region.

Wetlands resources are valued for their flood and stormwater control, surface and groundwater protection, erosion control, pollution treatment and nutrient cycling, fish and wildlife habitat, and recreational benefits. Current threats to wetland resources in Central New York include land development and other land uses, de-watering or rerouting of contributing land area inflows, pollutant loadings from stormwater runoff and



**Figure 8: Wetlands and Floodplains, Jordan, NY**

wastewater discharges, groundwater drawdown from withdrawal or stream channelization, development practices, discharge of dredged and fill material from development activities.

## Invasive Species

Invasive species are non-native plants and animals that can damage the environment, hurt the economy, or harm human health. Many of the invasives in Central New York originate in Asia or Europe. They generally have few if any predators which causes unchecked populations and degradation of native ecosystems. Invasive species that cause an actual or potential threat to Jordan are Emerald Ash Borers, Hemlock Woolly Adelgid, Armyworm, Asian Longhorned Beetle, Brown Marmorated Stink Bug, and the Deer Tick. Additional information about these species is available at the Onondaga County Cornell Cooperative Extension website.

**The Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)** *Agrilus planipennis Fairmaire* is an invasive, wood boring beetle native to Asia that feeds on and eventually kills all species of Ash. The EAB was first found in North America in 2002 near Detroit and since has spread to 13 states and two Canadian provinces, killing hundreds of millions of Ash trees in rural and urban settings. EAB has been found in a number of New York State counties, and a quarantine zone is in effect to prevent its further spread.

**The deer tick or black-legged tick**, (*Ixodes scapularis*) is known to transmit several diseases (Lyme disease, babesiosis, anaplasmosis.) It is a common parasite of the white-tailed deer, however ticks acquire the Lyme disease microbes by feeding on infected mice and other small rodents. As of 1993, the deer tick was found in at least 42 counties across New York State.

**The Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (HWA)** is an insect native to Asia. It was first recognized in the Eastern U.S. in Virginia in 1950's, and reached New York in

the 1980's. The insect targets Eastern and Carolina Hemlock trees (*Tsuga canadensis* and *Tsuga caroliniana*). The HWA is spread by the wind, by birds, or by humans or other animals. HWA produce two generations a year and all are female and reproduce asexually. The HWA is active during the winter, which allows it to avoid predators and to take advantage of the hemlock's increased energy intake during the winter.

**Armyworm** larvae are being found across New York State. Armyworm moth migrations are somewhat sporadic, cyclic from year to year and difficult to predict. True armyworms are primarily a pest of plants in the grass family, small grains and corn. Under hunger stress true armyworms will also attack legumes and other plants.

**Brown Marmorated Stink Bug** (*Halyomorpha halys*) is a native of Eastern Asia and was first detected in Pennsylvania in 2001. The insects often are found in houses, where they produce an unpleasant smelling chemical. They can be an agricultural pest, threatening apples, pears, peaches, figs, mulberries, citrus, persimmon and soybeans.

**The Asian Longhorned Beetle** (*Anoplophora glabripennis*) was introduced from Asia to the U.S. with the first breeding populations found in New York State in 1996. It is a wood-boring pest that attacks maples and other hardwood trees.

## Skaneateles Creek

Water quality in this area of Central New York is generally considered to be satisfactory to good. Surface water quality issues for the area in and around Jordan include nonpoint sources of nutrients, sediment, and pollutants from agricultural and other land uses; inadequate wastewater treatment from on-site septic or small community systems; and occasional impacts from flooding along Skaneateles Creek.

Skaneateles Creek flows north from Skaneateles Lake through the Village of Jordan. In 1797 Zercas and Owen Wright built the first house within the present boundaries of Jordan and by 1800 a mill had been erected on the bank of Skaneateles Creek. In 1805 the Seneca Turnpike (Route 5) and the Cherry Valley Turnpike (Route 20), two major east-west highways, were constructed south of the Village. Jordan became a major transportation center after one of the earliest sections of the new Erie Canal was constructed through the Village in 1819.

The Jordan Feeder fed the canal via Skaneateles Creek and Skaneateles Lake which is located about twelve miles south-southwest of the Village. Several dams were erected along the creek to regulate flow into the canal and to provide water power for Jordan's expanding mill industry. The Jordan Feeder contributed to the Village's early nineteenth century growth.

*A brush and tree lined cold water stream, Skaneateles Creek gets it's exceptionally cold and clean water from Skaneateles Lake, and flows north for 14 miles before draining into the Seneca River. A 10.2 mile stretch of this stream has a special regulation - a no-kill artificial lures only section. A no-kill stretch of stream is just as the name implies -- no fish may be killed/kept and no live bait can be used for angling. The section begins just north of the Village of Skaneateles, and continues down-stream to the Village of Jordan. There are many access points via road right of ways and the public Erie Canal Park in Jordan. Onondaga County Parks Carpenter's Brook Fish Hatchery stocks nearly 2,000 rainbow trout, at 24 access spots on the stream each spring. Cool water temperatures and good bank cover have enabled good holdover of stocked rainbow trout and the establishment of a good wild brown trout population.<sup>9</sup>*

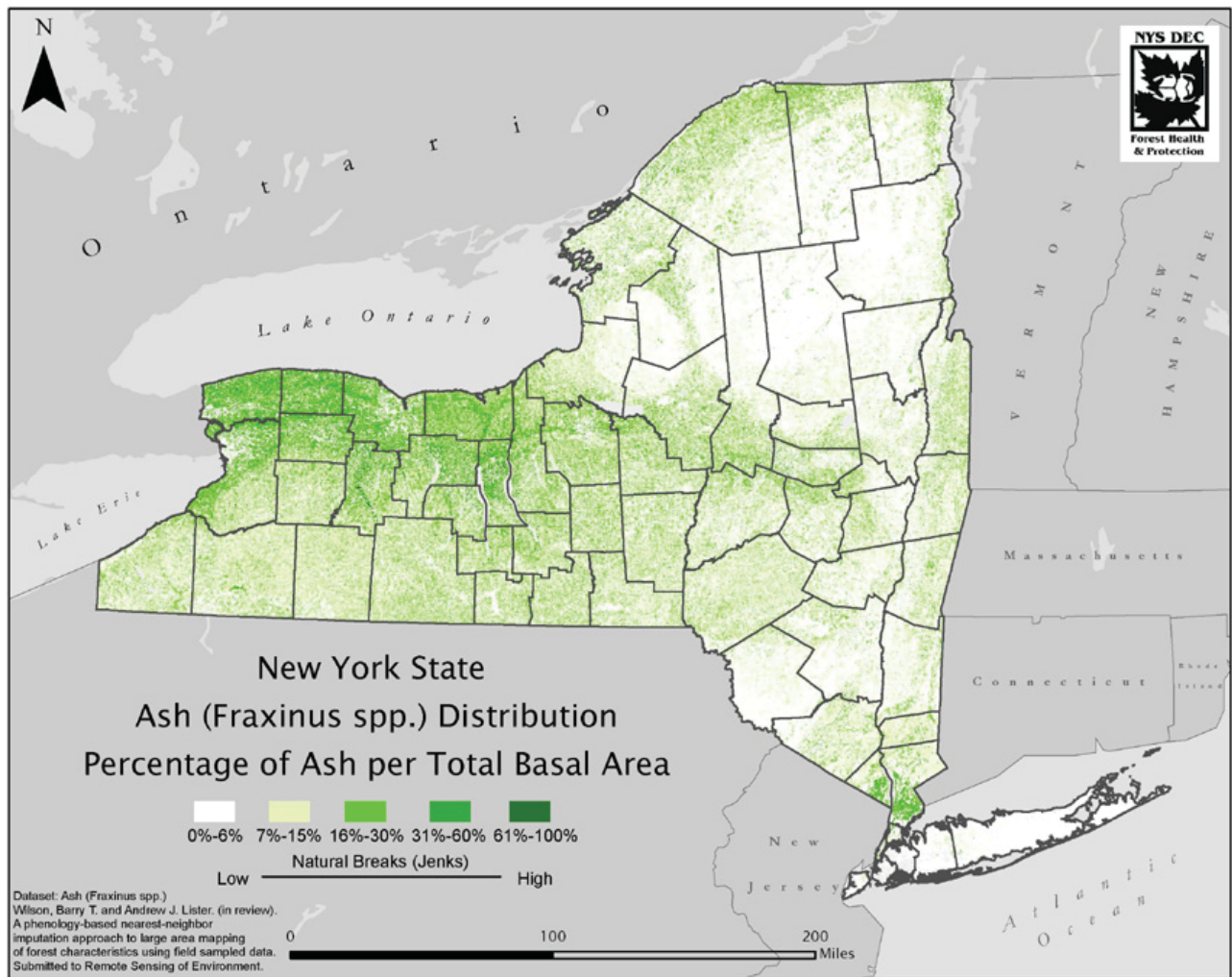
In the mid-1990s, state sampling crews discovered marginally high levels of a suspected cancer-causing class of chemicals called polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in the flesh of trout living in Skaneateles Creek. That finding, and the ensuing state health advisory about eating fish from the stream, led to a 10.2-mile-long catch-and-release or "no kill" fishing zone being established between Old Seneca Turnpike in the Onondaga County Village of Skaneateles and the Jordan Road bridge crossing in the Village of Jordan.

Though controversial at first, the no-kill area has proven to be one of the better places in the Syracuse area to catch wild browns and both wild and stocked rainbow trout. Early-season prospects vary considerably from year to year, however, because the narrow creek is the outlet for Skaneateles Lake, which is 315 feet deep and covers almost 9,000 surface acres.

After a harsh winter and heavy snowfalls, the creek may not recede to a good fishing level until the third or fourth week of April. On the other hand, if winter makes an early exit from Central New York, Skaneateles Creek may afford excellent opening-day action. More than once I've caught good fish there on April Fool's Day by drifting artificial nymphs through the deep pools in and above Jordan.

On the no-kill section of the creek, single-hook lures and flies are the only legal options, and all the trout you catch must be quickly returned to the water after landing them. Hendrickson and Gold Ribbed Hare's Ear nymphs are deadly on this stream, particularly when fished with one or two BB-size split shot on the leader. Bait-fishing is permitted from the Route 31 bridge in Jordan downstream to the creek's confluence with the Seneca River. Every season, some very nice browns are also caught under the low dam behind the Jordan Post Office. Below that dam, be prepared for an occasional piscatorial surprise in the form of a northern pike or walleye. Now and then, one of these warm-water species swims out of the river

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.ongov.net/>



**Figure 9: New York State Ash Distribution in New York State**



Emerald Ash Borer (Source: Cornell Cooperative Extension)



Farm in Jordan

and up the creek after a spring freshet.

Skaneateles Creek flows parallel to Jordan Road as it travels north from Skaneateles. It crosses under Route 5 in Elbridge and then winds within sight of a partially abandoned highway, Route 31C.

To approach the abandoned part of the Route 31C stretch, which is perhaps the prettiest water on the creek, take Route 5 east into Elbridge and turn left at the stoplight to continue north on Jordan Road. Much of Skaneateles Creek winds through pleasant Villages. I suspect that's one reason the stream is lightly pressured compared to many other western New York waters. Some anglers are put off by its suburban feel. However, you'll encounter few posted signs along the creek and most of the residents in Jordan and Elbridge seem to enjoy watching polite anglers in their back yards hooking 10- to 15-inch trout.

## Agriculture

The Village of Jordan is surrounded by productive farmland which is influenced by a favorable mix of

physiographic and climatic conditions. The growing season lasts approximately 171 days, typically extending from late April through mid-October. A mixture of high lime glacial tills and deep lacustrine (lake laid) deposits provides prime farmland soils in the Appalachian Uplands. Crop growth and forage quality for pastured livestock benefit from the approximately 45 inches of annual precipitation in the form of rain and snow.

In addition to providing a safe, high quality and consistent food supply, agricultural practices in Jordan help to maintain open space, protect wildlife habitat, provide employment for local workers, and give Central New York its unique, rural character.

While the physiographic and climatic characteristics can be assets to the farming community, they can also present farm management challenges. Soil on steep slopes is subject to erosion. Heavy rainfall and snowmelt contribute to runoff from barnyards and cropland where manure is spread. Snow covered fields and



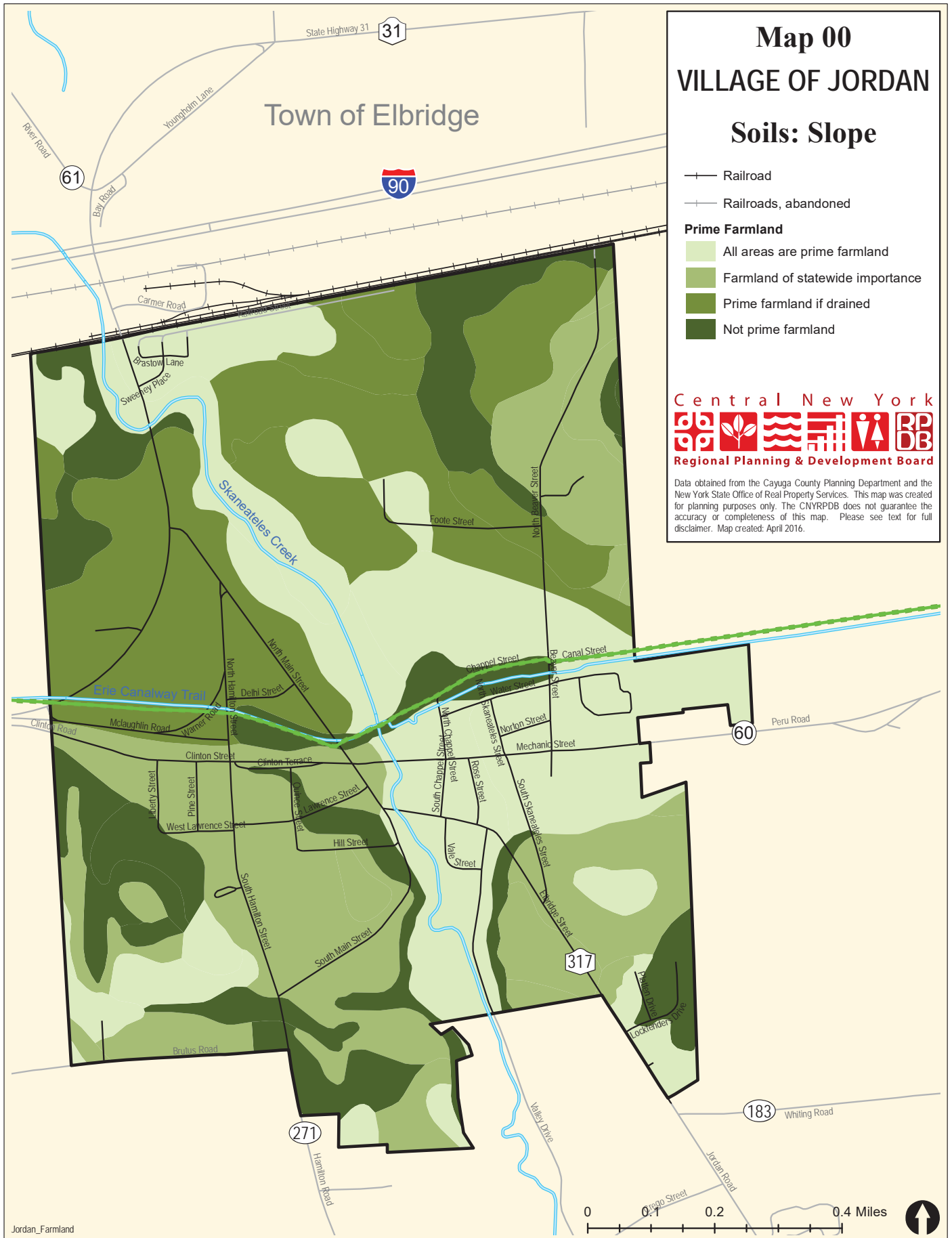
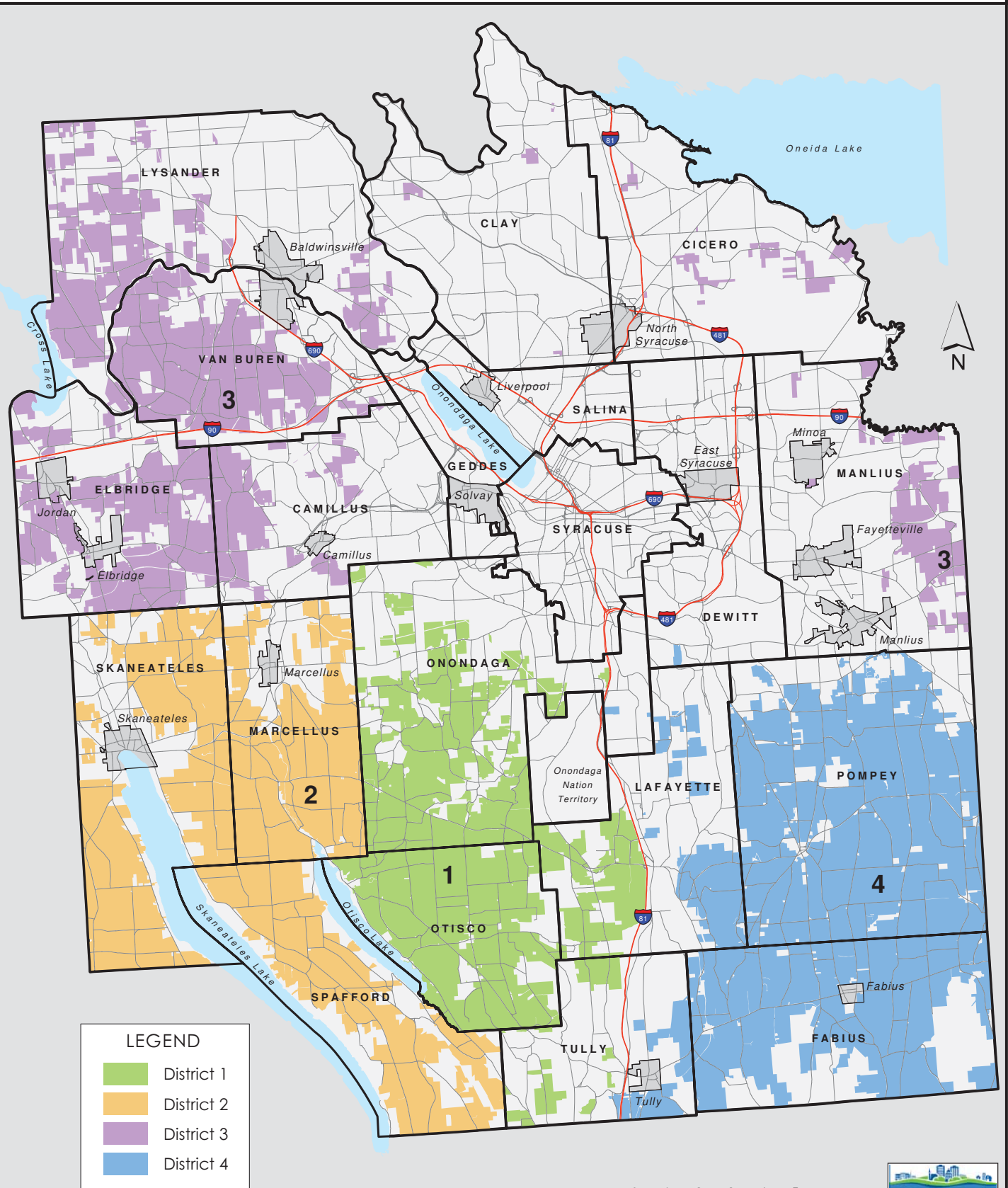


Figure 11: Soils, Jordan, NY

# Agricultural Districts in Onondaga County



This map is intended for general planning purposes only.



December 2015

**Figure 12: Onondaga County Agricultural Districts**

perennially wet areas on farms create difficulties for manure spreading. Heavy precipitation causes high rates of nutrient runoff to Skaneateles Creek and other nearby water resources. Erosion, runoff, and leaching from farm land are collectively known as agricultural non-point source pollution. In addition to natural resource management challenges, farmers are often impacted by low profitability, high taxes, high costs of land and machinery, biosecurity, unstable prices, and suburban sprawl.

Despite the challenging resource management issues, Onondaga county farmers are conscientious land stewards and participate in a variety of programs such as the New York State Agricultural Environmental Management (AEM) Program. AEM is New York State's official tool to address agricultural non-point source pollution and is a key component of whole farm planning. AEM takes a proactive approach to enhancing environmental stewardship and the economic viability of

New York State's farms. Opportunities for Best Management Practice implementation also exist at the State, Regional, and National levels.

## Renewable Energy

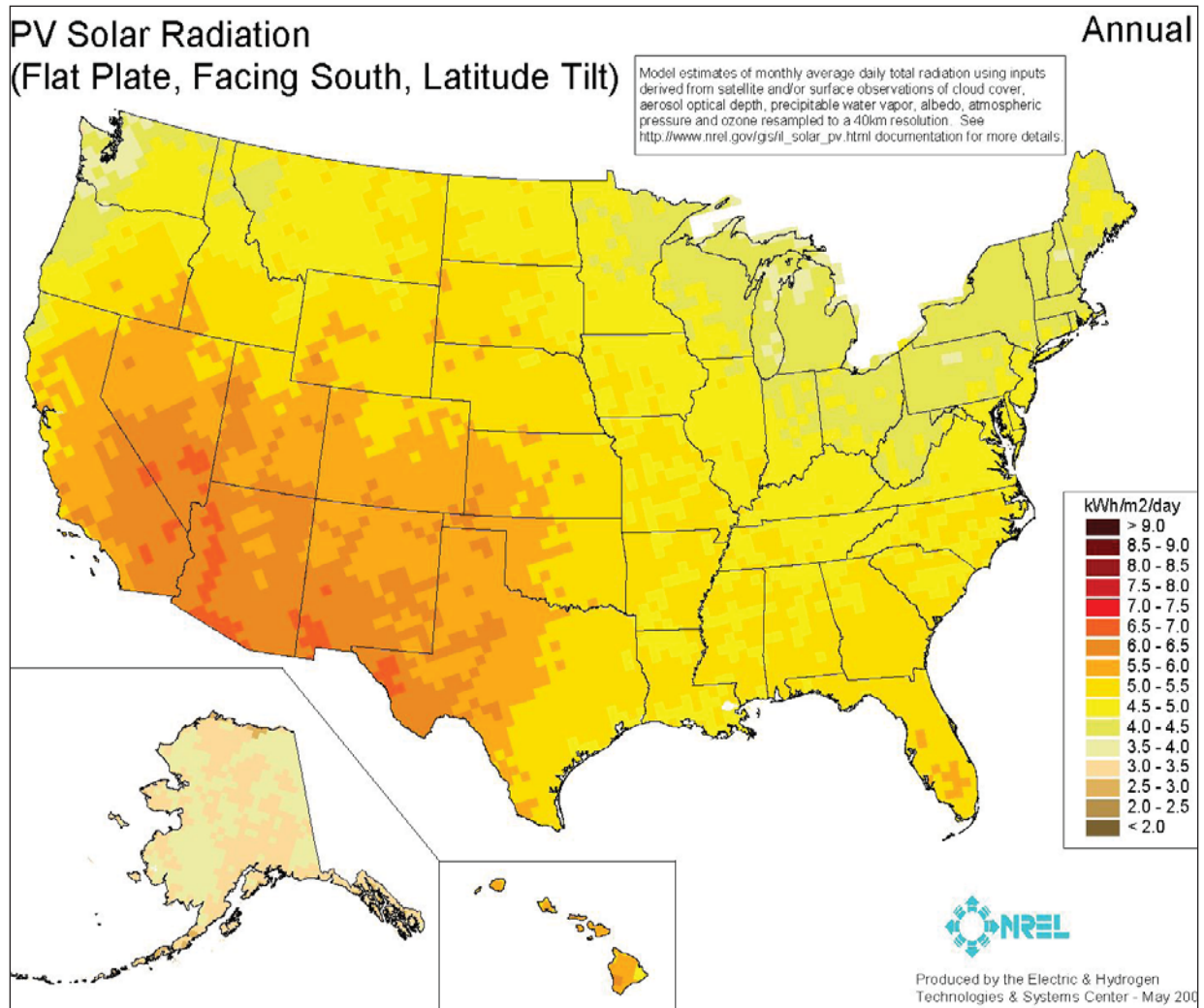
Electricity generation, with its heavy reliance on fossil fuels, is the nation's largest industrial source of air pollution, accounting for two-thirds of sulfur oxides, one-quarter of nitrogen oxides, two-fifths of carbon dioxide, and one-third of mercury emissions. Renewable energy development can provide non-polluting sources of energy that reduces greenhouse gas emissions and emissions that cause smog and acid rain. A single megawatt of wind or solar power can displace 1,800 tons of carbon dioxide each year. Renewable energy also protects water resources with no particulate emissions that contribute to mercury contamination of lakes and streams, a particular concern in New York State.



Skaneateles Creek intersect with Erie Canal Trail, Jordan



Roof-mounted and ground-mounted solar electric array (Source: National Renewable Energy Lab [NREL])



National Solar Radiation Map (Source: National Renewable Energy Lab [NREL])



Skaneateles Creek, Jordan

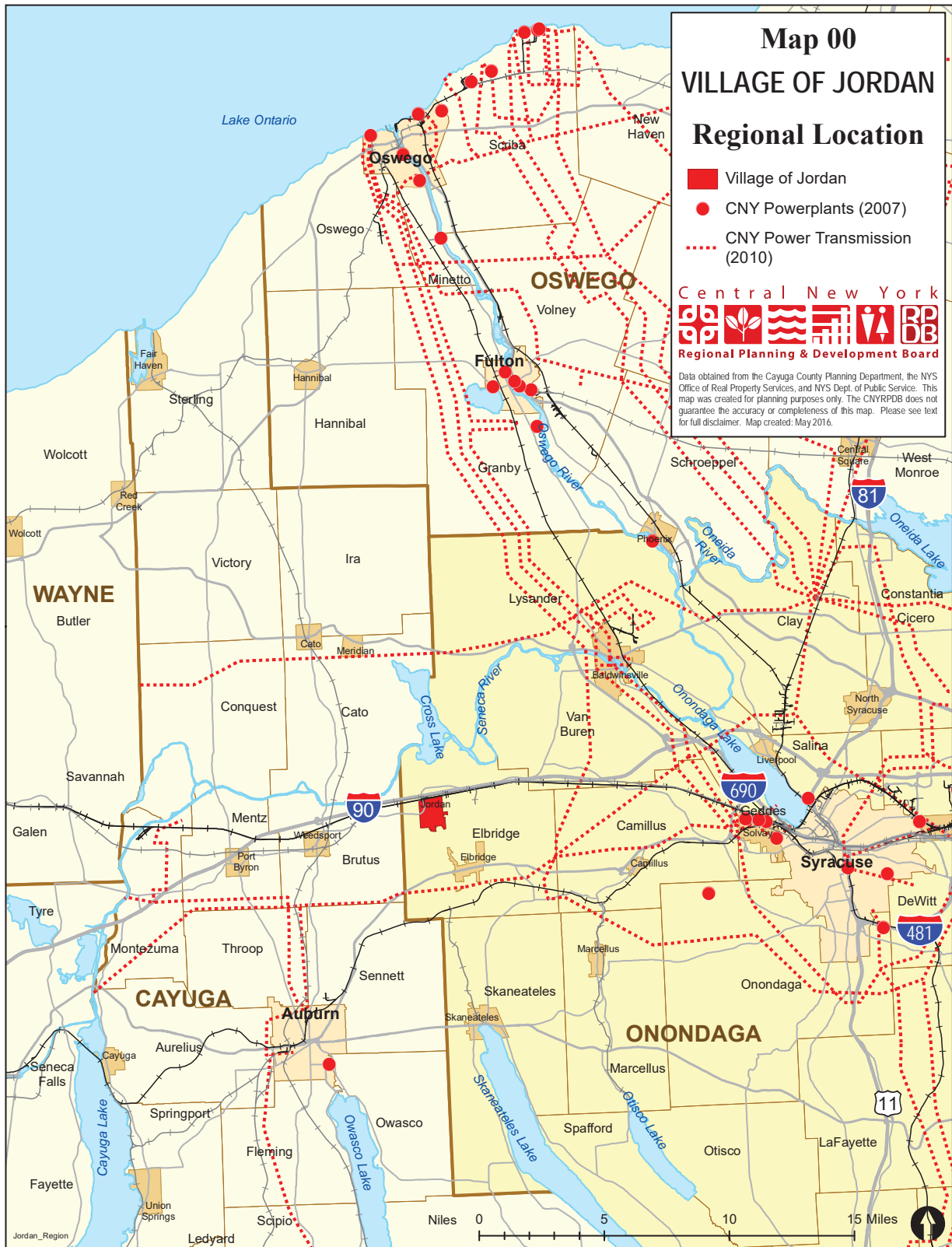
With a robust renewable portfolio standard and progressive net metering legislation, New York State has become a leader in the development of renewable energy resources such as wind, solar, and biomass. Central New York’s local governments are increasingly playing a critical role in advancing the state’s policies for the reliability, affordability and environmental sustainability of its renewable energy supply. The regulatory and institutional landscape of federal and state energy policy, as well as the “Home Rule” authority of New York State municipalities, provides an opportunity for local governments to serve as critical partners in promoting efficient resource use, renewable energy market development, and location efficiency within the built environment.

Local governments have many reasons to promote sustainable energy planning practices, and many municipalities throughout New York are already doing so. Among the main energy related concerns driving local action are the need for price stability; the public health and safety consequences of energy unreliability; strong public support for environmental initiatives;

and quality of life considerations. Another key reason why Central New York communities are increasingly interested in renewable energy is the importance of affordable and reliable energy to economic development as evidence suggests that high energy costs are a leading factor behind the exodus of businesses from the state.

### **Solar Systems**

Jordan would be able to reduce municipal energy costs by installing photovoltaic (PV) systems. Solar systems can perform very well in relatively cloudy conditions such as those found in Jordan. While cloudy regions will require larger, more expensive solar arrays than sunny regions, the size and cost of other components such as inverters will stay the same. Because a system’s PV panels represent only about 30 percent of a system’s total installed costs, a system installed in an area with one-half the sunlight of another area does not cost twice as much. Even in Syracuse, which averages only about 3.65 kWh per square meter per day of solar radiation capacity for the year, PV systems can be cost-effective under certain conditions.



**Figure 13: Power Plants and Transmission Lines In Central New York**

State incentives through NYSERDA and state and federal tax credits are in place that reduce costs for both municipal and private solar energy investment. An emerging tool that municipalities can use to help spur investment in PV systems is the property tax assessment model, pioneered by the Berkeley FIRST (Financing Initiative for Renewable and Solar Technology) program, and known as PACE (Property Assessed Clean Energy) financing. PACE financing allows property owners to borrow money to pay for renewable energy systems, energy efficiency improvements, water conservation, and/or seismic retrofits and spread the cost of the upgrade over a period of time through an annual special tax on their property tax bill. The primary innovation of this program is that since both the solar system and the tax obligation remain with the property, if the property is transferred or sold, the new owners will pay the remaining tax obligation. Since there is little or no up-front cost for the property owner, it eliminates the primary risk that has discouraged investment in PV systems, i.e., that the property owner may move before they recoup their investment in reduced energy costs.



Variations of on-site small wind energy  
(Source: American Wind Energy Association)



## New York State Unified Solar Permit

NYSERDA, New York Power Authority (NYPA) and City University of New York (CUNY) developed a NYS Unified Solar Permit that helps to reduce costs for solar projects by streamlining municipal permitting processes and supports the growth of clean energy jobs across the state. The unified solar permit is part of Governor Cuomo’s NY-Sun initiative to create a more flexible power grid, lower NY’s carbon footprint, and promote clean energy. Adoption of a standardized residential/ small business solar permit is a key element to help New York municipalities remove barriers to local economic development in the growing solar industry. The standardized permit cuts costs by creating a uniform permitting process in municipalities across the state. Installers in New York State have had to work with different permits and permitting processes in each of the State’s 1,550 municipalities, which increase the complexity of permitting and has caused project delays and added costs.

Jordan is encouraged to participate in the Central New York Regional Planning and Development Board’s municipal procurement program for solar PV energy.

Jordan worked with Cazenovia Equipment in 2015 to explore the use hydropower at the waterfall

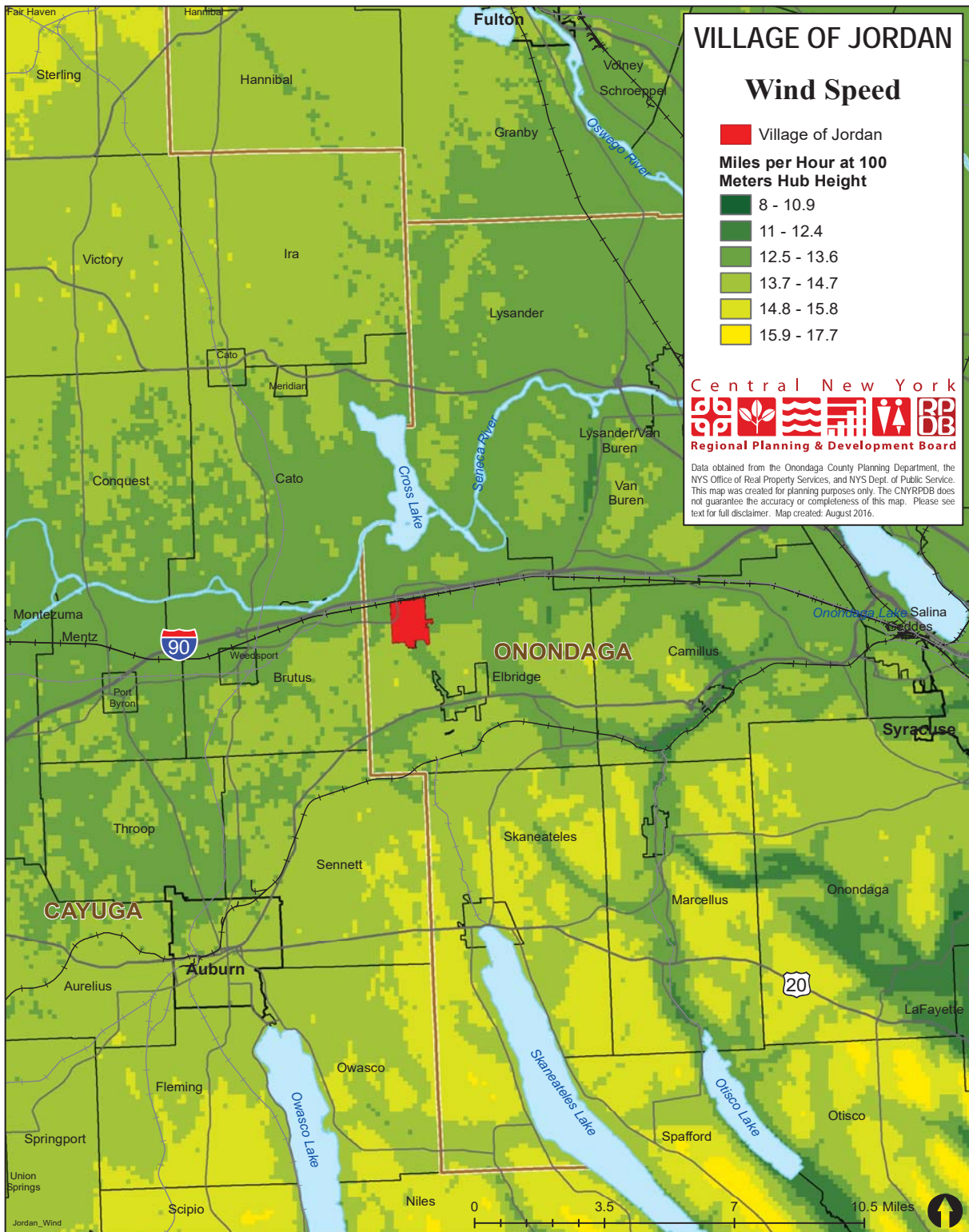


Figure 14: Wind Speed in Central New York

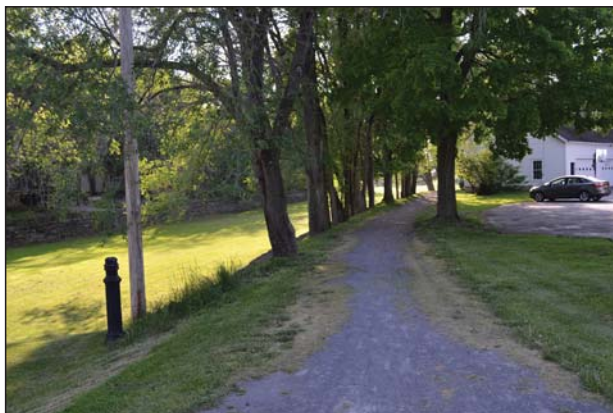
along Skaneateles Creek but determined that it was not a viable option.

## Wind Energy

Wind is a plentiful natural resource that can provide energy without burning fossil fuel or emitting greenhouse gases. Wind turbines convert wind energy directly into electricity. They can be an excellent source of electricity in Central New York, especially during the winter months when solar exposure is limited. A single small wind turbine in the proper location can generate enough clean electricity for local use. A collection of several large turbines is called a wind farm which is connected to an electric power grid.

A New York State wind map (Figure 14) should be referenced to determine if a wind system is suitable for a given site. Maps generated by the US Department of Energy or NYSERDA will provide information on the mean wind speed in miles per hour. These maps are derived from computer estimates. Additional features such as trees, buildings, and atmospheric effects may cause the wind speed to be different from the map estimates.

In addition to potential wind capacity, a land owner considering a wind turbine installation should evaluate wind policy and local laws. The American Wind Energy Association ranks



Erie Canalway Trail, Jordan

New York eleventh in the nation for installed wind generation capacity. Continued wind energy development is important to meet New York's renewable energy goals.

## Public Parks, Trails, and Protected Areas

### *Erie Canalway Trail*

The historic character of Jordan remains a good example of a nineteenth and early twentieth century Village in Central New York. Jordan has notable economic and historical opportunities related to Erie Canalway Trail which passes through the center of the Village. The 365-mile trail is part of the Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor which extends along relatively flat terrain from Buffalo, through Rochester, Syracuse, Rome, Utica, and Schenectady and onto Albany. As of 2013, approximately 77% of the trail had been completed. Communities along the Erie Canal began to develop the hiking and biking trail system in the 1960s and it now provides attractive outdoor recreation opportunities and non-motorized commuter alternatives. The trail system improves community vitality through commercial, historical and artistic development and provides a valuable link among neighboring municipalities.

The Canalway Trail is a wonderful way to experience New York State history with a focus on Colonial America, the American Revolution, commerce, and women's rights. It provides opportunities for walking, bicycling, cross-country skiing and other recreational activities. The Canalway Trail parallels the New York State Canal System, comprised of four historic waterways: the Erie, the Champlain, the Oswego, and the Cayuga-Seneca Canals. Parks & Trails New York, in partnership with the NYS Canal Corporation and Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor are working to complete what will ultimately be a

524-mile continuous trail along New York's historic Erie, Oswego, Cayuga-Seneca, and Champlain canals.

Today, the Erie Canalway Trail is more than three-fourths complete. This multi-use recreational trail complements several state, federal and local efforts to reinvigorate the historic canal corridor. The Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor includes New York's canal system and their shoreline communities. It contains hundreds of miles of scenic and recreational waterways and trails for outdoor enthusiasts.

### ***Canal Recreationway Plan and Canal Revitalization Program***

The Canal Recreationway Commission developed a general basis for developing the Canal System into a recreationway system and the resulting document, the Canal Recreationway Plan, was adopted in 1995. The \$32.3 million, five-year program provided a strategy for development along the Canal with a focus on four major elements: Canal Harbors, Canal Service Port and Lock Projects, Canalway Trail, and Canal System Marketing Plan. Ninety-six individual projects were developed with the goal of improving canal frontage at lock sites and municipalities along the Canal System.

Nearly half of the sites have implemented improvement efforts and site restoration and nearly 230 miles of completed Canalway Trail are now available throughout the State. The trail system will eventually become a continuous 500-mile trail (the longest in the country) providing eco-tourism destinations. The Canalway Trail is boosting recreational and tourism opportunities for New York State and will provide quality of life benefits to canal community residents.

***Erie Canalway Trail Partners***  
**Canalway Trails Association New York (CTANY)** is an all-volunteer organization that works both

statewide and locally with citizens, state agencies and municipalities to develop the Canalway Trail System as a world-class multi-use recreational trail and international bicycle tourism destination. In partnership with the NYS Canal Corporation and others, it encourages the proper maintenance of the trail by coordinating the Adopt-a-Trail Program. [www.ptny.org/canalway/ctany.shtml](http://www.ptny.org/canalway/ctany.shtml)

**Parks & Trails New York** works statewide to expand, protect and promote a network of parks, trails and open space for the use and enjoyment of all. It advocates for completion of the Canalway Trail System and promotes the trail through events such as its annual Cycling the Erie Canal bike tour, the annual Canal Clean Sweep, and Bicyclists Bring Business community roundtables and publications such as Canalway Trail Times; Cycling the Erie Canal: A guide to 400 miles of adventure and history along the Erie Canalway Trail; and Bicyclists Bring Business: A Guide for Attracting Bicyclists to New York's Canal Communities. In addition, it supports the Canalway Trails Association New York in managing the Adopt-a-Trail Program.

**The New York State Canal Corporation** operates, maintains and promotes the NYS Canal System and owns and manages approximately one-third of the Erie Canalway Trail. The Canal Corporation is a subsidiary of the NYS Thruway Authority. [www.canals.ny.gov](http://www.canals.ny.gov) The Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor collaborates with communities and organizations to preserve and interpret the nationally significant heritage of New York's canal system, invite visitors to explore what makes the Corridor unique, and ensure a vibrant future for the 3.7 million people who call the Corridor home. The National Heritage Corridor extends across the expanse of upstate New York and includes the present day canal system along with its historic alignments.

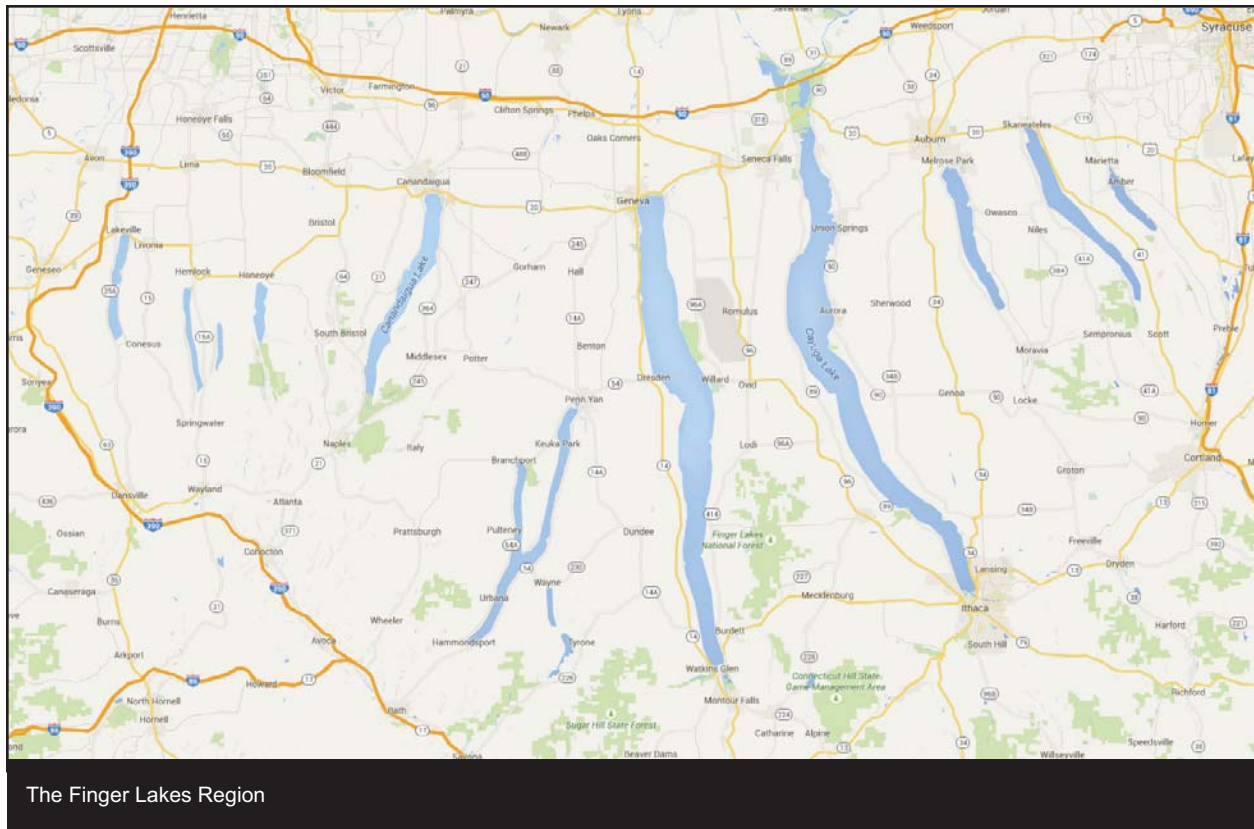
**The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation** manages and protects the state's system of state parks and historic



Erie Canalway Trail, Jordan

sites and also is charged with coordinating and developing a statewide trails plan. OPRHP owns approximately one-third of the Erie Canalway Trail corridor, including Old Erie Canal State Park, in the central portion of the route. In some cases, the agency contracts with counties to maintain the trail.

**Local governments** play an important role in completing and maintaining the trail in the more than 200 municipalities and 14 counties through which the Erie Canalway Trail passes. About one-third of the Canalway Trail is owned by local governments.



## CHAPTER 4: REGIONAL INFLUENCES

Regional influences are important for long-term planning in Jordan. Issues related to trends in growth and economic activity, environmental impacts or use of resources, and infrastructure development among many other considerations, can have profound effects, both positive and negative, on communities even though they may not be right next door. Consideration of regional conditions and trends during a community's comprehensive planning process can help to identify those issues and opportunities that are relevant to the community's own goals and objectives.

Jordan is in New York's 24th Congressional District which is served by Representatives John Katko (R), Senator Charles Schumer (D) and Senator Kirsten

Gillibrand (D). The Village is located in the Finger Lakes region of Central New York, an international tourism destination that encompasses communities in the United States and Canada. Central New York consists of five counties including Cayuga, Cortland, Madison, Onondaga, and Oswego. The region covers an area of 3,120 square miles and has an estimated population of 790,948.

Central New York has an abundant supply of cultural, historic, and natural resources serving to enhance the quality of life within the region. The rolling terrain and four season climate adds to the sense of environmental diversity. By most measures, the region forms an area of interdependent economic activity. There is a central concentration of activity in Onondaga

County and the City of Syracuse. In addition to this major urban center, there are intermediate areas of activity in cities located in each of the other four counties. These cities include Auburn (Cayuga County), Cortland (Cortland County), Oneida (Madison County), and Fulton and Oswego (Oswego County). The five-county region comprises a balance of an urban center, suburban areas, small cities, rural towns and villages, and farming communities.

Central New York is located in the center of New York State and is in close proximity to Rochester, Buffalo, Albany, and Binghamton. It is just a few hours drive from New York City, Toronto, Boston, and other major cities in the Northeast. The area has an extensive transportation network including Syracuse Hancock International Airport, the deep water Port of Oswego, a CSX intermodal rail center along with freight and passenger service, Interstate Routes 81 and 90 that bisect the region in a north/south and east/west direction.

The region is also served by an extensive network of public sewer and water facilities. Electric and gas service is provided by several private utility companies including National Grid, New York State Electric and Gas, and Rochester Gas and Electric. An advanced telecommunications system is provided by such major service providers as Verizon, Time Warner and AT&T. The region's labor force currently numbers 397,604 workers. The skills of the Central New York labor force support a wide range of economic sectors including manufacturing, health care, education, professional business services, warehouse and distribution, wholesale and retail trade, the construction trades, transportation and utilities, and government.

Central New York has a strong foundation of several important industrial and occupation clusters. These include biosciences, digital and electronic devices, environmental systems, precision metalworking, packaging, information

management, engineering, medical services, and logistics. These clusters account for more than 670 establishments and employ more than 40,000 people – nearly 10% of the region's employment base.

Economic activity in the region includes a diversity of manufacturing types, a strong wholesaling sector, a significant agricultural activity, and a sizeable representation in the finance, insurance and real estate sectors. Although manufacturing employment has declined over the last two decades, it has maintained its importance as a critical part of the regional economy. The traditional role of manufacturing in generating supportive employment and paying relatively high wages is no less important to the Central New York Region than it is to the nation as a whole.

The service sector of the economy in central New York, represented by finance, insurance and real estate businesses, has accounted for a large amount of employment growth in the region since the 1960's. This trend represents the transformation of the region's postindustrial economy to a new service economy supported by an in-migration of financial and insurance companies.

The region's wholesaler sector is concentrated in the Syracuse area which serves as the major center of economic activity. The city has helped define the region as a functioning economic unit due to intra-regional flows of labor and products. Agriculture has been declining as an economic activity when measured by direct employment, number of farms, and land area, but displayed considerable strength in increasing the market value of agricultural sales. Recently, with advances in alternative energy technologies such as ethanol production, field crop production is focused more on corn rather than hay or soybeans. Agricultural activity and related agribusiness is the primary base of economic activity in the rural areas of the region, particularly in Cayuga, Cortland, and



Finger Lakes Winery (Source: Grapevine Country Tours)

Madison Counties.

The Central New York Regional Planning and Development Board (CNY RPDB), a public planning agency, provides a comprehensive range of services associated with the growth and development of communities in the Central New York Region with a focus on comprehensive planning, economic development, energy management, environmental management, information and research services, intergovernmental cooperation, and transportation planning. The CNY RPDB employs a wide range of resources to assist communities with planning and development initiatives.

### **The Finger Lakes Region**

The Village of Jordan is located in the Finger Lakes Region of Central New York. The region,

approximately midway between New York City and Niagara Falls, encompasses 14 counties with 11 lakes ranging in size from 11 to 40 miles in length with more than 650 miles of shoreline. Located in the area formed by the cities of Rochester, Syracuse, Binghamton, and the Corning/Elmira area, the region is bordered by Pennsylvania to the south and Lake Ontario to the north. Lakes in the region include Canandaigua, Cayuga, Owasco, Keuka, Seneca, Skaneateles, Canadice, Conesus, Hemlock, Honeoye and Otisco. The names of these lakes reflect the region's rich Native American heritage. The region draws visitors from all over the world to experience Finger Lakes Region Wines, stunning rural scenery, historic villages, beautiful waterfalls, and recreational opportunities that abound throughout the area during all four seasons of the year.



Erie Canal former location, Jordan (Source: <https://picasaweb.google.com/JordanNYLife/JordanInThePast>)

## Onondaga County

Onondaga County has a total land area of 499,200 acres (780 square miles). Most of the people in the county and the surrounding counties make their living in Syracuse. The northern portion of Onondaga County is within the Lake Plain region, while the southern portion is part of the Appalachian Upland region. In general, agriculture and forestry are the largest land uses in the county and dairying is the principal type of farming. Most of the forest acres are commercial, and the majority of the acres occur in small, scattered woodlots. Forests in the southern portion of the county are mostly natural and reforested areas owned by the county or state. The northern portion of Onondaga County is much more populated and developed than the rural farm and forest land to the south.

## The City of Syracuse

The City of Syracuse, located in Onondaga County in the geographic center of New York State and just over 20 miles from the Village of Jordan, is

a major north east metropolitan center. With an estimated population of 144,648 and a labor force of 65,044, Syracuse is home to several major employers. Featuring much distinctive architecture from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, Syracuse is also a major cultural center in Upstate New York. The city offers dozens of parks, nature centers, golf courses, the Rosamond Gifford Zoo at Burnet Park, several museums and galleries, including the nationally known Everson Museum of Art (designed by I.M. Pei), Syracuse Opera, the only year-round professional opera company serving Central New York, Syracuse Stage, the Carrier Dome (home of Syracuse University athletics), the Museum of Science & Technology with New York state's only IMAX-Dome theatre, numerous music festivals including Jazz Fest, NYS Blues Fest and Empire Brewing Musical Festival, Ethnic festivals including the Polish Festival, Jewish Music & Cultural Festival, Bavarian Festival, Latino-American Festival, Irish Festival, La Festa Italiana, and Oktoberfest. Destiny USA is a retail, entertainment and recreation complex is a "green" building project which is powered by renewable resources.

## Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor

Onondaga County is traversed by the Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor, a 524 mile-long scenic navigable waterway constructed in 1825 connecting the Great Lakes of New York State with the Atlantic Ocean at New York City via the St. Lawrence Seaway and the Hudson River. This National Heritage Corridor is celebrated for its rich history, including the birthplace of the women's rights movement, transportation, early settlement and industry, historic architecture, wine country, and world-class cultural and recreational attractions. Cultural events and festivals along the historic corridor are taking root as well as a multiple-use trail currently in development that will stretch 360 miles when completed, becoming the longest such trail in the nation. Currently, there are over 280 miles of completed trail that are open to the public. As the Canalway Trail continues development, it will become a significant recreational and economic asset promoted and open to hikers, joggers, bicyclists, cross country skiers, and visitors to the region, connecting and benefiting hamlets, villages and cities across New York State.

## Colleges and Universities

There are over 44 institutions of higher education in Central New York with a combined enrollment in excess of 215,000 students. Several of these institutions are within a reasonable driving distance from Jordan. Many are part of the State University of New York (SUNY) system, the nation's largest comprehensive system of public higher education. The State University of New York's 64 geographically dispersed campuses bring educational opportunity within commuting distance of virtually all New Yorkers and offers students a wide diversity of educational options: short-term vocational/technical courses, certificate programs, associate degree programs, baccalaureate degree programs, graduate degrees and postdoctoral studies. The University offers access to almost every field of academic or professional study – over 7,670 degree and certificate programs overall. There are also numerous private colleges and universities within 50 miles of the Village, including Syracuse University and LeMoyne College.



## APPENDIX A: NATIONAL REGISTER LISTINGS

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic

and or common Jordan Village Historic District

2. Location

street & number see site map not for publication

city, town Jordan vicinity of

state New York code 036 county Onondaga code 067

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> NA in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name various

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Onondaga County Courthouse

street & number 401 Montgomery St.

city, town Syracuse state New York

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Statewide Inventory of Historic Resources has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date January 1980  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records N.Y.S. Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation Field Service Bureau

city, town Albany state New York 12238

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>NA</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Village of Jordan is located in the central part of the New York State along the western edge of Onondaga County. The village lies north of the main east-west road (Rt. 5) and is somewhat isolated due to a series of steep hills which separates them. From these hills, the village spreads north along the plains of the Seneca River. The Skaneateles Creek runs north and south through the village and was a source of water power for some of Jordan's early industries.

The historic district contains seventy-three commercial, residential and ecclesiastical buildings, most of which date from between 1820 to the early 1930s. The building styles reflect Jordan's most prosperous period when the Erie Canal was in operation. The commercial area of the district is located near the former Erie Canal bed in the heart of the village. Residential areas extend north and south along Main Street from the commercial district. There are only five modern non-contributing structures in the district.

The district was established and boundaries proposed as a result of a comprehensive survey conducted by consultants for the Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency. The district boundaries were drawn to include the most architecturally intact structures surviving in the village. To the north, Route 31 forms a visual and physical terminus to North Main Street. The southern boundary line was drawn to include the mill race and pond of the White grist mill.

The western and eastern boundaries are drawn to include the significant properties sited on No. Hamilton, Clinton (Lawrence), Elbridge and Mechanic Streets. Beyond these properties, the architectural integrity diminishes due to extensive alterations.

A variety of nineteenth and early twentieth century architectural styles, detailing, and methods of construction are represented, but similarities in size, scale and use of materials and consistency in craftsmanship create a cohesive district of intact historic buildings.

The following is an annotated list of all structures in the district. For additional information, please consult the building-structure inventory forms on file with the New York State Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau.

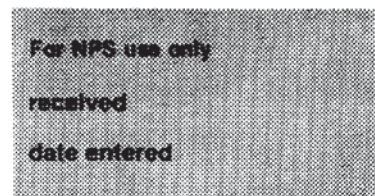
The following properties are considered non-contributing components of the historic district:

1. St. Patricks Roman Catholic Church, North Main St.
2. 14 North Main Street
3. 2 North Main Street
4. 1 Clinton Street
5. rear portion of 3 Mechanic Street

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National Park Service**

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Inventory—Nomination Form**

Jordan Village Historic District  
Onondaga Co., N.Y.



Continuation sheet

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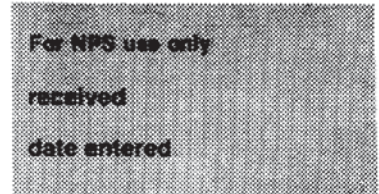
Page 2

South Main Street - southwest side

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PHOTO</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
26 S. Main	c.1830		two-story, wood frame house; clapboard siding; windows changed 1870s; altered
24 S. Main	c.1900		modest, one and one half story, wood frame house; shingle sided, simple brackets at eaves; screened porch on front
22 S. Main	c.1870		two-story, wood frame house; hipped roof; three bays wide; aluminum siding; carriage barn in rear
20 S. Main	c.1900		two-story, wood frame house; gable end to street; asbestos siding; enclosed porch on front
18 S. Main	c.1900		one and one half-story; gable roof; aluminum siding
16 S. Main	c.1890	4,7	Brace Block; two-story, brick commercial building; five bays wide; engaged hexagonal tower on north corner; pressed metal cornice with patterned brick frieze band; original storefronts
2½ S. Main	c.1840		Crowfoot bldg; two-story, three-bay wood frame commercial building; gable roof; addition on south side; street level storefront with bracketed cornice; was once the livery for the hotel
corner of S. Main & Clinton	c.1820, 1870	10	Jordan Hotel; three-story, brick hotel; stone lintels and sills; eight bays wide; originally two stories; third story and heavy bracketed cornice added 1870
4 S. Main (actually on Lawrence St.)	c.1820	5	Marten House; two-story, three-bay brick residence; Federal style details; delicate cornice with modillions; 12/12 windows; fan lattice vent in gable end.

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Jordan Village Historic District

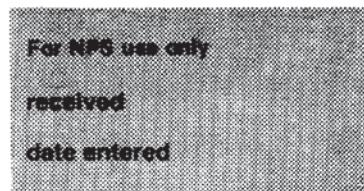
Continuation sheet Onondaga Co., N.Y. Item number 7 Page 3

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PHOTO</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>Elbridge - south side</u>			
14 Elbridge	c.1860		one and one-half story, brick, L-shaped residence; cross gable roof; simple stone lintels above windows and doors; small rear addition; porch on ell removed
12 Elbridge	c.1870		Coleimic Bldg.; two-story brick industrial building; flat roof; corbelled brick cornice with dentils; variety of irregular fenestration includes original openings; brick label molds and stone sills, some with glassblock windows; one and one-half story office wing on northwest corner with two-story tower, pressed tin roof, Queen Anne style detailing
<u>Elbridge Street - north side</u>			
1 Elbridge	c.1850		Old Tannery; two-story, three-bay frame commercial building; front parapet conceals gable roof; 2/2 windows with simple wooden trim; modern siding
<u>South Main St. - northeast side</u>			
So. Main St.	c.1810		White Mill; two and one-half story, three-bay frame grist mill building; gable roof with cornice returns; eyebrow windows in wide frieze; clapboard siding; corner pilasters; some original 12/12 windows and equipment remain; later addition of several one-story frame wings on northwest elevation and shed roof spanning front facade
25 S. Main St.	c.1860		two-story frame commercial structure; standing seam metal hipped roof; altered fenestration with modern sash ; later addition of various southeast wings, modern siding
23 S. Main	c.1870		two-story frame commercial/residential structure; gable roof; two 2/2 second-story windows; original storefront with central entrance; one-story frame rear addition with shed roof
15-17 S. Main	c.1865		two-story, seven-bay brick commercial structure; flat roof; bracketed, corbelled brick cornice; segmental arched brick lintels above modern sash windows; cornice above altered storefronts

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Jordan Village Historic District  
Onondaga Co., N.Y.



Continuation sheet

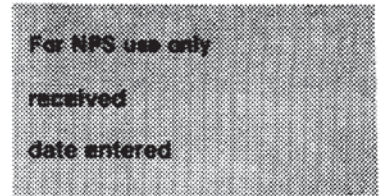
Item number 7

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<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PHOTO</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>South Main St. - northeast side</u>			
13 S. Main	c.1920		one-story, one-bay brick commercial structure; original storefront
11 S. Main	c.1870		two-story, five-bay brick commercial structure; flat roof; corbelled brick cornice; cast-iron lintels above modern sash windows; altered storefronts
9 S. Main	c.1845		two-story, three-bay brick commercial structure; flat roof; corbelled brick cornice; modern sash windows with stone lintels and sills; bracketed cornice above partially altered storefront
S. Main St.	c.1905		one-story frame commercial structure; originally a trolley station on the Syracuse line; asymmetrical configuration; broadly projecting eaves of hipped slate roof supported by large brackets; projecting pediments above entrances; altered fenestration; modern sash
<u>North Main St. - northeast side</u>			
N. Main St.	c.1968		one-story modern brick commercial building; <u>non-contributing</u>
8-10 N. Main	c.1912		two-story brick commercial block; three bays wide; very plain cornice; paired windows on second floor; modern corrugated paneling above storefronts
Canal park & aquaduct	c.1930		Canal Park is a public park and garden created on either side of Main St. in the bed of the Erie Canal. Limestone walls, foundation & aquaduct survives & is incorporated in the design.
14 N. Main	c.1979		one-story modern concrete fraternal lodge; <u>non-contributing</u>
16 N. Main	c.1865		Old Tavern; two-story, five-bay frame inn; converted to residence; flat roof with centrally located cross gable; bracketed cornice; clap-board siding; pedimented lintels over 2/2 windows; central entrance porch supported by square, bracketed columns; later addition of northwest and rear wings

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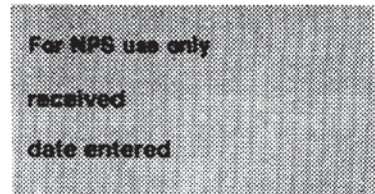
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<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PHOTO</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>North Main St. - northeast side</u>			
18 N. Main	c.1840		two-story, three-bay brick residence with one-story ell; hipped roof; plain frieze; 6/6 windows with stone sills; side entrance surrounded by sidelights, pilasters and transom light; late nineteenth century front porch with Doric columns, turned balustrade
20 Main	c.1900		two-story modest Queen Anne style frame residence; asymmetrical configuration; hipped roof with cross gables; Palladian window in front gable end; modern sash windows with simple wooden trim; verandah with Ionic columns and turned balustrade encircles front and northwest elevations; modern siding
No. Main	c.1952		St. Patrick's Reformed Catholic Church; modern brick edifice; <u>non-contributing</u>
28 N. Main	c.1860		two-story brick residence; gable roof; cornice with scroll brackets; later addition of two-story frame southeast wing with projecting, polygonal bay windows; late nineteenth century wrought-iron cresting, frieze and support posts of porch on south and west elevation
30 N. Main	c.1880		two-story frame Italianate style residence; flat roof; bracketed cornice; prominent two-story projecting front bay features applied ornamentation above second-story windows; bracketed cornice above first-story windows; porch with bracketed cornice and segmental arches encircles southeast corner entrance; modern siding
32 N. Main	c.1860		two-story frame residence; L-shaped configuration; standing seam metal cross gable roof; clapboard siding; corner pilasters; modern sash windows with simple wooden trim; altered verandah with turned posts on stone piers
34 N. Main	c.1860		two-story, L-shaped frame residence; cross gable roof; clapboard siding; corner pilasters; modern sash windows with simple wooden trim; side entrance surrounded by sidelights, pilasters and transom light; altered front porch with turned balustrade and square columns with brackets

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<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PHOTO</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>North Main St. - northeast side</u>			
36 N. Main	c.1920-30		one-story frame residence; cross gable roof with broadly projecting eaves and exposed rafters; front gable projects to shelter enclosed first-story porch
38 N. Main	c.1920-30		two-story frame residence; gable roof; front eave extends down to shelter front porch; porch has Doric columns on stone piers and a turned balustrade; prominent cross gable shelters second story porch; enclosed rear porch with shed roof
40 N. Main	c.1875		two-story frame Italianate style residence; irregular massing of projecting bays; low-pitched hipped roof with projecting eaves; bracketed cornice with modillions; clapboard siding, corner pilasters, modern sash windows with simple wooden trim; side entrance porch with bracketed cornice
42 N. Main	c.1875		two-story, three-bay frame residence with Italianate detailing; flat roof; projecting eaves; cornice with paired brackets; corner pilasters; pedimented lintels above one-over-one windows; applied wood ornamentation above side entrance; altered front porch; several frame, rear additions; modern siding
44 N. Main	c.1860		one and one-half story frame residence with one-story ell; gable roof; simple wooden trim around modern sash windows; twentieth-century pedimented entrance porch; modern siding
46 N. Main	c.1860		two-story, three bay frame residence; gable roof; cornice with returns and plain frieze; corner pilasters; 6/6 windows with simple wooden trim and louvred shutters; pilasters, sidelights and transom light surround side doorway; late nineteenth century entrance porch with turned posts and balustrade; twentieth-century rear wings; modern siding
48 N. Main	c.1850		two-story, three-bay brick residence with numerous wings; hipped roof; 6/6 windows with stone lintels and sills; side entrance surrounded by sidelights, pilasters and transom light; front facades of one-story two-bay northwest wing and main block are spanned by twentieth-century porch; frame rear additions

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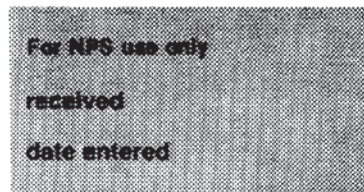
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<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PHOTO</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>North Main St. - northeast side</u>			
50 N. Main St.	c.1850		two-story, three-bay frame residence; hipped roof; plain frieze; clapboard siding; corner pilasters; simple wooden trim around modern sash windows; sidelights, pilasters and transom light surround side entrance; late nineteenth century entrance porch with turned posts; one and one-half story rear wing with one-story glass-enclosed porch
52 N. Main	c.1875		two-story frame Italianate residence; asymmetrical massing of wings and two-story projecting bays; flat roof; bracketed cornice; simple wooden trim around sash windows; entrance porches with pierced ornamentation and turned posts and balustrades on northwest elevation; modern siding
54 N. Main	c.1860		one and one-half story frame residence with altered, one-story ell; gable roof; cornice with returns; wide frieze; clapboard siding; corner pilaster; modern sash windows with simple wooden trim; late nineteenth century front porch with turned posts
56 N. Main	c.1890		two-story, two-bay frame residence; one-story ell with enclosed entrance porch; gable roof; modern sash windows with simple wooden trim; modern siding
58 N. Main	c.1860		one and one-half story brick residence; gable roof; 6/6 windows with simple stone lintels and sills; one-story, enclosed frame porch attached to rear elevation
64 N. Main	c.1900		two-story frame residence; gable roof; pedimented front gable end; clapboard siding; corner pilasters; modern sash windows with simple wooden trim; glass-enclosed front porch with hipped roof

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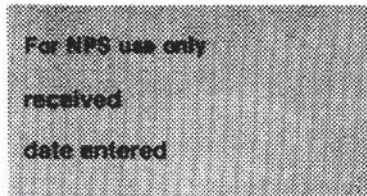
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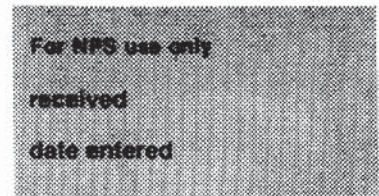


Continuation sheet

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PHOTO</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>North Main St. - southwest elevation</u>			
N. Main St.	c.1876		Hendricks Block; two-story, ten-bay brick commercial building with Romanesque Revival style detailing; flat roof; corbelled brick cornice with brackets and dentils; brick pilasters separate the second-story facade above the four storefronts; tall, rounded-arch windows with applied Eastlake style ornamentation in upper-most sash; brick surrounds with keystones; stone sills; bracketed cornice above original storefronts
canal park			
N. Main St.	c.1875		Case Block; three-story, eight-bay brick commercial structure; simple stone lintels and sills; altered street-level storefront; originally a refrigeration warehouse
15 N. Main	c.1820		two-story, four-bay commercial structure; fan window in center of brick parapet; 2/2 second-story windows with segmental-arched lintels; stone sills; bracketed cornice above altered storefront; paired, multi-paned windows flank central entrance
17 N. Main	c.1835		two-story, five-bay frame residence; low-pitched gable roof with broad overhanging eaves and paired brackets; 6/6 windows (second story) and 2/2 windows (first story) with simple wooden trim and louvred shutters; pediment above central entrance; sidelights, pilasters and transom surround doorway
19 N. Main (see page 12)			
21 N. Main	c.1870		two-story, L-shaped frame residence; hipped roof; cornice with paired scroll brackets; modern sash windows with simple wooden trim; side entrance porch with square columns, bracketed cornice, projecting bay window on northwest elevation; one-story rear wing
23 N. Main	c.1840		two-story, three-bay brick residence; low-pitched hipped roof; cornice with dentils and wide frieze; modern sash windows with simple stone lintels and sills; stone lintel above side entrance; later addition of front porch, rear wings, and projecting bay window on south-east elevation

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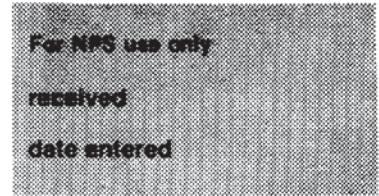
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<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PHOTO</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>North Main St. - southwest elevation</u>			
N. Main	c.1870		Christ Church Episcopal; brick Gothic Revival style with sandstone trim; square tower with polygonal steeple engaged in north corner; tower features corner buttresses, Gothic arched windows with corbelled brick surrounds, trefoil windows and main entrance in northeast elevation; northeast facade of edifice features large Gothic arched opening with trefoil-arched lancet windows, above which is a prominent trefoil window; bays of side elevations articulated with brick buttresses
27 N. Main	c.1860		two-story, three-bay frame residence; gable roof; cornice with modillions; clapboard siding; corner pilasters; simple wooden trim around 2/2 second-story windows and large 2/4 first-story windows; side entrance porch with Doric columns and turned balustrades; entrance with pilasters, sidelights, and transom light; one-story rear addition
29 N. Main St.	c.1840		two-story, three-bay frame residence with one-story ell; gable roof with cornice returns; triangular louvred vent in front gable end; simple wooden trim surrounds 6/6 windows; side entrance surrounded by pilasters, sidelights and transom; modern siding
31 N. Main St.	c.1830		two-story, three-bay brick residence with one and one-half story ell; gable roof with cornice returns; elliptical attic vent in front gable end; modern sash windows with stone sills; eyebrow windows in frieze of ell; side entrance surrounded by sidelights, pilasters and transom light; entrance porch supported by Doric columns; small, one-story frame addition on north corner of dwelling
33 N. Main St.	c.1860		one and one-half story frame residence with ell; hipped roof; wide frieze with eyebrow windows; corner pilasters; simple wooden trim around large, late-nineteenth century first-story windows; sidelights, pilasters and transom light surround side entrance; later addition of front porch with balustrade and Doric columns; enclosed porch spanning facade of ell; projecting bay window on southeast elevation

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<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PHOTO</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>North Main St. - southwest elevation</u>			
35 N. Main	c.1850		one and one-half story brick residence; hipped roof; wide frieze with ornate iron grillwork in vents; modern sash with simple stone lintels and sills; pilasters, sidelights and transom surround side entrance; later addition of front porch with turned balustrades, paired columns on stone piers; frame rear additions with modern siding
39 N. Main	c.1840		two-story frame double residence, each with three-bays; gable roof; 6/6 windows with simple wooden trim; later addition of front porch with wrought iron posts and rails
41 N. Main	c.1930		two-story, five-bay frame residence; gable roof; modern sash windows with simple wooden trim; semi-circular hood above central entrance; enclosed porch added to northwest elevation; small one-story addition to rear elevation; modern siding
43 N. Main	c.1920-30		two-story residence, brick first story; frame second story with shingle siding; gable roof; broadly projecting front eave extends down to shelter front porch; porch features turned balustrades, paired columns on stone piers; projecting cross-gable forms second story porch; elliptical window centered in front gable end; projecting bay window on southeast elevation
45 N. Main	c.1860		two and one-half story frame residence with ell; hipped roof; wide frieze with eyebrow windows; bracketed cornice; modern sash windows with simple wooden trim; corner pilasters; later addition of porch over entrance to ell; one-story rear wing; modern siding
51 N. Main	c.1930		two-story frame residence; hipped roof; clapboard siding; modern sash windows with simple wooden trim; front porch with turned balustrades and paired columns on stone piers; projecting bay window on southeast elevation

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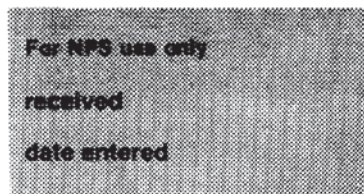
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<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PHOTO</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>North Main St. - southwest elevation</u>			
53 N. Main	c.1920s		two-story, three-bay frame residence; hipped roof with broadly projecting eaves; modern sash windows with simple wooden trim; enclosed front porch; modern siding
57 N. Main	c.1890		two-story, frame residence with ell; cross gable roof; modern sash windows with simple wooden trim; later addition of front porch on northeast (front) facade of ell; one-story frame rear wing; modern siding
61 N. Main	c.1930		two-story frame residence; hipped roof; modern sash windows with simple wooden trim; later addition of shed overhang spanning front facade; modern bay windows, modern siding
<u>Clinton Street - south side</u>			
1 Clinton	c.1965		one-story modern brick commercial structure, <u>non-contributing</u>
3 Clinton	c.1855		two-story, three-bay frame residence; hipped roof; wide frieze; 6/6 windows with simple wooden trim; side entrance flanked by <u>sidelights</u> and pilasters; one-story porch encircles front and west elevations; one-story rear addition, modern siding
<u>Clinton Street - north side</u>			
10 Clinton St.	c.1865		Craner Block; three-story, seven-bay frame commercial structure; bracketed cornice with scallop shingles; miter-arched lintels above 2/2 windows; two second-story oriel windows with bracketed cornices; bracketed cornice above storefronts; modern siding
12 Clinton St.	c.		one and one-half story two-bay frame commercial structure; gable roof; clapboard siding; simple cornice above storefront

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Jordan Village Historic District

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<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PHOTO</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>Clinton Street - south side</u>			
22-24 Clinton	c.1850		Rockwell Warehouse; two-story, frame commercial structure; gable roof; 6/6 windows with simple wooden trim; clapboard siding; later addition of one-story west wing
<u>Hamilton Street - west side</u>			
2 Hamilton	c.1860		one and one-half story frame house; gable roof; frieze with eyebrow windows; massive corner pilasters; off-center entrance surrounded by pilasters, sidelights, and transom light
<u>Lawrence Street - southeast side</u>			
3 Lawrence	c.1875		four, two-story Italiante style frame residences; hipped, standing seam metal roof; bracketed cornice; one story porch; clapboard siding
5 "	"		"
7 "	"		"
9 "	"		"
<u>Mechanic Street - north side</u>			
3 Mechanic St.	c.1830		one-story, frame commercial structure; gable roof; altered fenestration; clapboard siding; large one-story concrete rear ell addition ( <u>not contributing</u> )
5 Mechanic St.	c.1910		two-story, four-bay brick civic building; prominent cupola with standing seam metal hipped roof; bracketed cornice with modillions below brick parapet; segmental-arched brick lintels with keystones above second-story windows; street level has garage opening for fire truck on left and office space on right with plain cornice above
<u>North Main St. - southwest elevation</u>			
19 N. Main	c.1860		two-story; L-shaped frame residence; cross gable roof; simple wooden trim around modern sash windows; entrance to ell surrounded by pilasters, sidelights and transom light; entrance porch supported by Corinthian columns

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** 1810-1930      **Builder/Architect** NA

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

The Jordan Historic District is a distinctive concentration of nineteenth and early twentieth century architecture. The historically and architecturally significant residential, commercial and ecclesiastical structures illustrate the village's nineteenth-century growth and prosperity, particularly during 1830-1840 and 1870-85, when the Erie Canal made Jordan a principal commercial, industrial and transportation center of western Onondaga County. There are also many structures which represent the village's growth in the early twentieth century when Jordan enjoyed railroad and trolley service. By 1930, the Erie Canal took on new significance by being converted to a landscaped park as a W.P.A. project and remains a visual tool for understanding the canal and aquaduct construction. A variety of architectural styles, detailing and methods of construction are represented in the cohesive district. The historic character of the village, relatively undisturbed by the effects of post 1930 modernization, remains an important example of a nineteenth and early twentieth century town in central New York.

In 1797 Zercas and Owen Wright built the first house within the present boundaries of the village of Jordan. By 1800 a mill had been erected on the bank of the Skaneateles Creek which runs north through the village. In 1805 the Seneca Turnpike (Route 5) and the Cherry Valley Turnpike (Route 20), two major east-west highways, were constructed south of the village. Despite this, Jordan became a major transportation center after one of the earliest sections of the new Erie Canal was constructed through the village in 1819. The Jordan Feeder, which fed the canal via Skaneateles Creek, had its source in Skaneateles Lake, located about twelve miles south-southwest of the village. Several dams were erected along the creek to regulate flow into the canal and to provide water power for Jordan's expanding mill industry. The Jordan Feeder provided a tremendous impetus to the village's early nineteenth century growth. By 1825 there were three mills; a post office opened in 1831 and the first local newspaper, the Jordan Courier, was published. Commerce and industry expanded and flourished during the next decade, and by 1836, the year after the village was incorporated, Jordan had 3 grist mills, 3 saw mills, a sash factory, a distillery and a clothing shop as well as 5 taverns, 7 general stores, 2 drug stores and 5 grocery stores.

Several distinct architectural examples dating from this era remain substantially intact and are included in the district. The White mill is the sole surviving mill from this early development. The former grist mill is still used as a grain and feed store and retains its simple Greek Revival detailing and some original equipment. The mill's setting is also remarkably intact with the millrace and millpond located to the southeast.

Other examples of early commercial structures include two hotels which were built to accommodate canal travelers. The Jordan Hotel was only two stories high when first constructed in 1820. Located close to the canal, the hotel enjoyed excellent business and added a third floor and a rear wing when the canal was enlarged. The Old Tavern (16 No. Main St.) served as an inn, meeting place and social center for stage and canal travelers as well as for local residents.

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Jordan Village Historic District

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Extant residences from the period are predominantly vernacular interpretations of the Federal and Greek Revival styles. These include 2½ South Main Street, 305 Clinton Street, and 31 North Main.

Jordan experienced a second period of economic expansion between 1870-1890 due to improvements made on the feeder canal and the advent of rail transportation. The originally small and narrow Jordan Feeder (section at Jordan) had been widened and deepened in 1860. Between 1865 and 1885 the old canal was eliminated altogether, the canal bed was straightened, a new double lock was constructed west of the village and a larger aquaduct over Skaneateles Creek was built. The extant masonry foundations of the wooden aquaduct in the east end of the canal park date from this period. By 1855 the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad had been extended to Jordan with the tracks running north of the district and parallel to the Erie Canal. In 1885 a second line, the West Shore Railroad, arrived, continuing to aid in Jordan's prosperity. Examples of the Italianate, Gothic Revival and Queen Anne styles are represented, ranging from highly elaborate to modest vernacular interpretations. Distinctive examples of commercial architecture include the Hendricks Block (No. Main St.; photo 14), the Brace Block (So. Main St., photo 4), the Coliermic Building (12 Elbridge St., photo 1). The majority of North Main Street was developed during this period and the street is a cohesive collection of late nineteenth century building styles. The Italianate houses on Lawrence Street (photo 6), built as speculative housing, represent the prosperity of this period in Jordan's development.

Jordan's economy suffered in the late nineteenth century when the importance of the Erie Canal as a major transportation mode and rail transportation declined. However the Rochester, Syracuse and Eastern Electric Train Co. had a line to Jordan providing easy access to Syracuse for commuters. The trolley station (photo # 7) has now been adapted to a garage but serves as a reminder of the line which was popular until the 1930s.

The creation of Canal Park also occurred in the 1930s. The canal had been drained in 1917, and as part of a W.P.A. community development project the canal bed was converted into a landscaped park. The limestone walls and aqueduct were carefully incorporated in the design and the entire park serves as a reminder of the catalyst of Jordan's development and transportation history in the State.

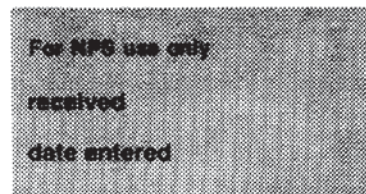
Jordan became increasingly isolated during the twentieth century as modern transportation routes bypassed it. Industries left Jordan for more accessible locations; few new enterprises were established; the population declined and poverty increased. The lack of modern development in the heart of the village after the 1930s, however, has resulted in the substantially intact survival of the historic character of this important nineteenth-century canal town.



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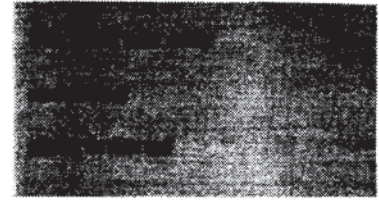
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Jordan Village Historic District

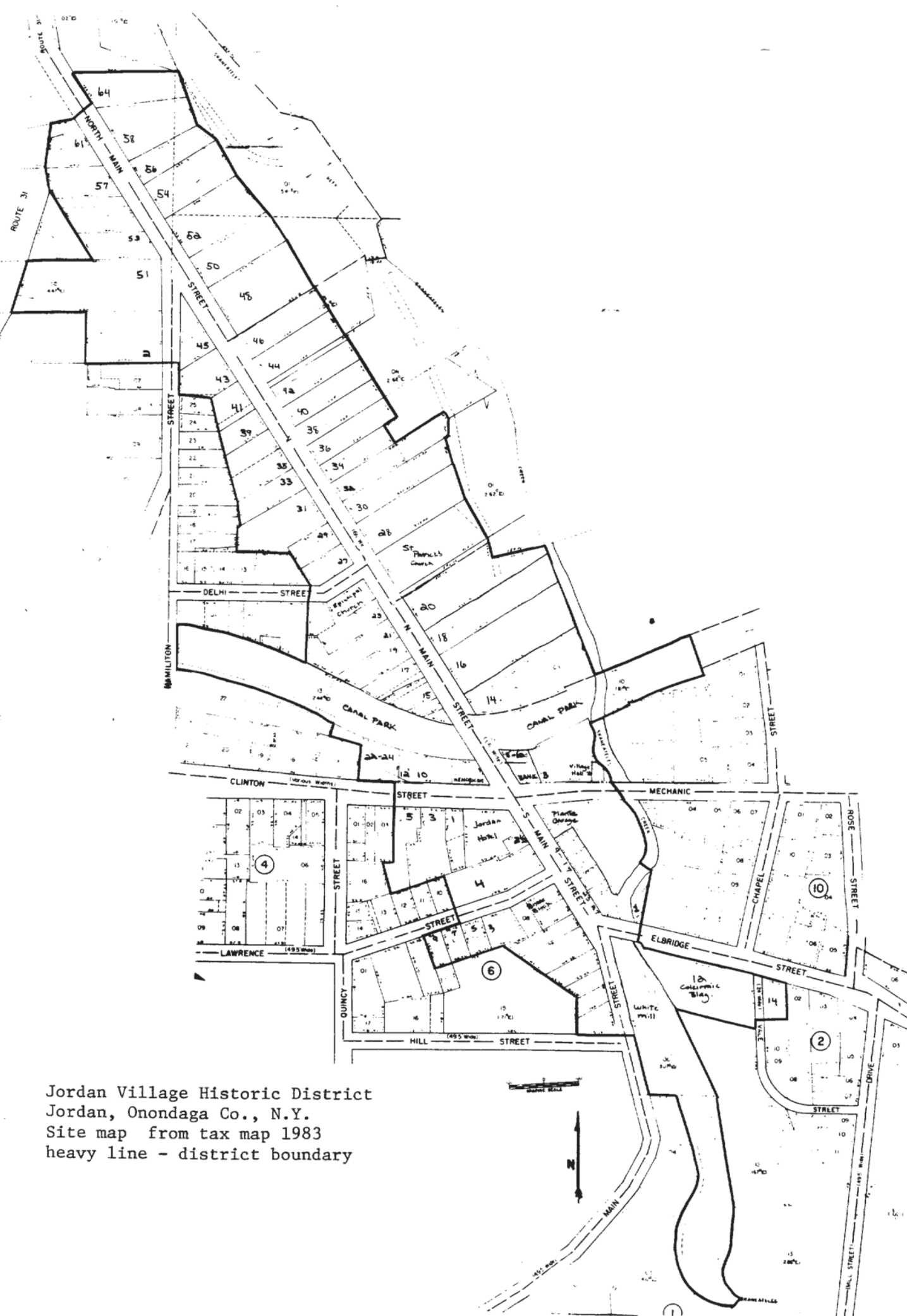
Jordan, Onondaga Co., New York

UTM references

Jordan Quadrangle scale: 1:24000 (zone 18)

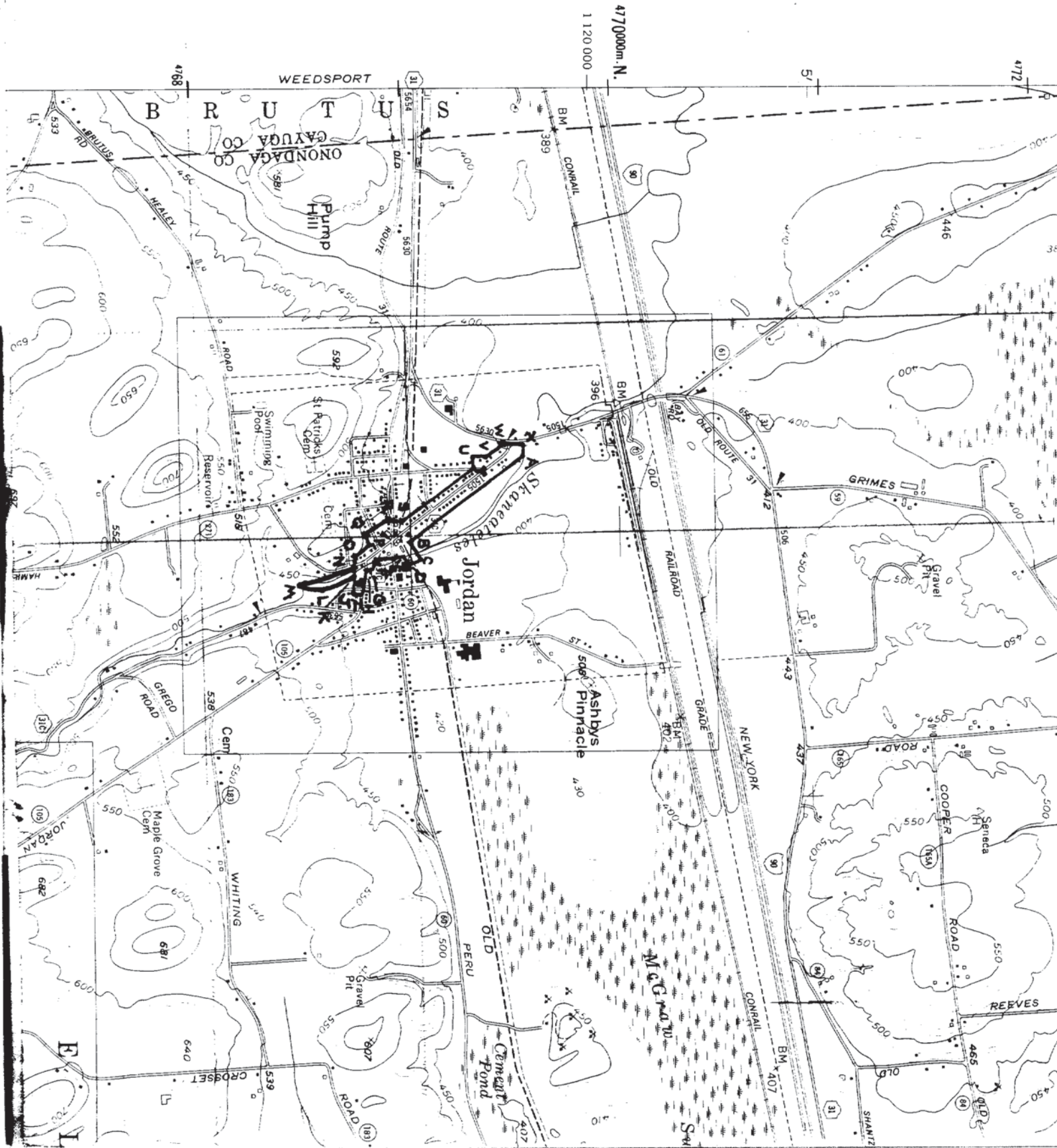
38 acres

A	379650E	4769550N
B	380020E	4769000N
C	380110E	4769060N
D	380150E	4768990N
E	380120E	4768970N
F	380130E	4768830N
G	380170E	4768820N
H	380180E	4768780N
I	380290E	4768760N
J	380290E	4768720N
K	380200E	4768730N
L	380270E	4768570N
M	380240E	4768460N
N	380160E	4768720N
O	380100E	4768730N
P	380050E	4768800N
Q	379990E	4768790N
R	379930E	4768900N
S	379950E	4768970N
T	379700E	4769300N
U	379640E	4769300N
V	379640E	4769380N
W	379570E	4769450N
X	379590E	4769550N



Jordan Village Historic District  
 Jordan, Onondaga Co., N.Y.  
 Site map from tax map 1983  
 heavy line - district boundary

Jordan Village  
 Historic District  
 Jordan, Onondaga  
 Co., N.Y.  
 UTM references  
 Jordan Quad.  
 Scale: 1:24000  
 38 acres  
 Zone 18



- A 379650/4769550
- B 380020/4769000
- C 380110/4769060
- D 380150/4768970
- E 380120/4768970
- F 380130/4768830
- G 380170/4768820
- H 380180/4768780
- I 380290/4768760
- J 380290/4768720
- K 380200/4768730
- L 380279/4768570
- M 380240/4768460
- N 380160/4768720
- O 380100/4768730
- P 380050/4768800
- Q 379990/4768790
- R 379930/4768900
- S 379950/4768970
- T 379700/4769300
- U 379640/4769300
- V 379640/4769380
- W 379570/4769450
- X 379590/4769550

## APPENDIX B: GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY

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# Local Government and Community Greenhouse Gas Inventory

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Village of Jordan, New York  
February 17, 2016

Village of Jordan  
7 Mechanic Street  
P.O. Box 561  
Jordan, NY 13080

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## **Acknowledgements**

The Village of Jordan would like to acknowledge the contributions made to this report by the following:

### **Village of Jordan**

Cynthia Meixner, Village Clerk

### **ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability**

### **Central New York Regional Planning and Development Board**

Chris Carrick, Energy Program Manager

Amanda Mazzoni, Planner

## I. Introduction

### Background

The Village of Jordan has adopted the Climate Smart Communities Pledge as a commitment to greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction and climate change mitigation. The Climate Smart Communities Program represents a partnership between New York State and local governments to reduce energy use and GHG emissions. Major steps involved in the program include:

1. Adopting the Climate Smart pledge
2. Compiling a GHG inventory
3. Developing a plan to reduce emissions (Climate Action Plan), and
4. Carrying out sustainable development projects.

ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability recommends a similar path to follow with 5 milestones (see Figure 1).

The first step in climate action planning is to compile a GHG inventory. A GHG emissions inventory is an audit of activities that contribute to the release of emissions. For this GHG inventory, energy use and waste generation information was gathered and methods of calculation explained in the Local Government Operations Protocol (LGOP) and the US Community Operations Protocol developed by ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability were utilized to generate emissions figures. Data for municipal and community-wide energy use and waste production were entered into ICLEI's ClearPath software. The outputs were aggregated into metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent, and emissions were delineated by sector, source, and scope. Data from the inventory will guide policy decisions and energy improvements, inform sustainability projects, and build public support for broader sustainability initiatives in the Village of Jordan.



Figure 1: ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability's 5 Milestone Process

## Climate Change and Greenhouse Gases

New York State outlined projected climate impacts and vulnerabilities during the 2011 ClimAid assessment.<sup>1</sup> The ClimAid report projects changes to ecosystems, with the increased presence of invasive species and shifts in tree composition, while water quality and quantity may also be impacted due to changes in precipitation. Furthermore, there may be beneficial economic impacts, such as a longer recreation season in the summer, and a longer growing season for the agricultural sector due to rising temperatures. Scientific evidence suggests that the impacts of global climate change will be different in various regions, and will include temperature shifts, sea level rise, and human health risks.

Climate change is increasingly recognized as a global concern. Scientists have documented changes to the Earth's climate including the rise in global average temperatures, as well as sea levels, during the last century. An international panel of leading climate scientists, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), was formed in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme to provide objective and up-to-date information regarding the changing climate. In its 2007 Fourth Assessment Report, the IPCC states that there is **a greater than 95 percent chance that rising global average temperatures, observed since 1750, are primarily a result of greenhouse gas (GHG)-emitting human activities.**<sup>2</sup>

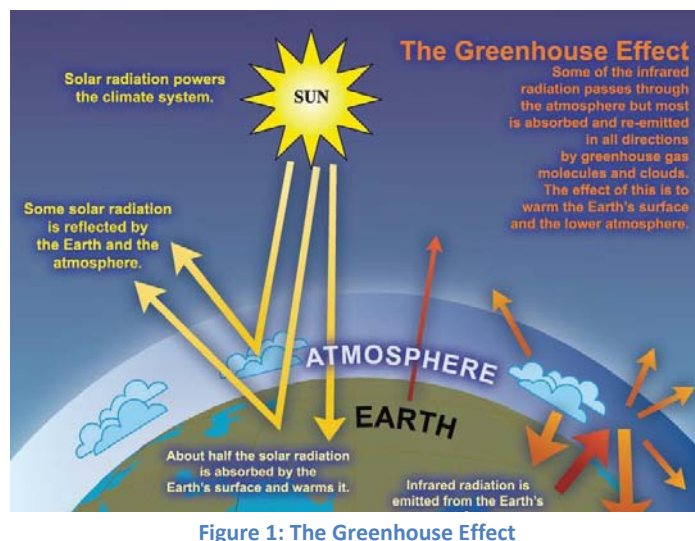


Figure 1: The Greenhouse Effect

The rising trend of human-generated GHG emissions is a global threat. The increased presence of these gases affects the warming of the planet by contributing to the natural greenhouse effect, which warms the atmosphere and makes the earth habitable for humans and other species (see Figure 2).<sup>3</sup> Mitigation of GHGs is occurring in all sectors as a means of reducing the impacts of this warming trend. However, scientific models predict that some effects of climate change are inevitable no matter how much mitigative action is taken now. Therefore, climate mitigation actions must be paired with adaptation measures in order to continue efforts to curb emissions contributions to global warming, while adapting communities so that they are able to withstand climate change impacts and maintain social, economic, and environmental resilience in the face of uncertainty. Climate adaptation can take shape through infrastructure assessments and emergency planning, as well as through educational efforts to raise public awareness about potential climate change impacts. In New York State, regional climate change impact and vulnerability assessments will likely increase moving forward, but many local governments

<sup>1</sup> NYS. 2011. ClimAid. <http://www.nyscrda.ny.gov/Publications/Research-and-Development/Environmental/EMEP-Publications/Response-to-Climate-Change-in-New-York.aspx>

<sup>2</sup> NYS. 2011. ClimAid. <http://www.nyscrda.ny.gov/Publications/Research-and-Development/Environmental/EMEP-Publications/Response-to-Climate-Change-in-New-York.aspx>

<sup>3</sup> IPCC. 2007. Fourth Assessment Report. [http://www.ipcc.ch/publications\\_and\\_data/ar4/wg2/en/ch18s18-6.html](http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wg2/en/ch18s18-6.html)

across the nation are already taking action to lessen climate impacts through GHG reduction measures and climate adaptation planning.

As scientific evidence of climate change grows, the need for climate action and adaptation will also increase. The goal of building community resilience in order to protect the health and livelihood of residents, as well as natural systems, must serve as a motivating factor in the assessment of greenhouse gas contributions and effective sustainability planning.

### **The Purpose of a Greenhouse Gas Inventory**

Many local governments have decided to gain a detailed understanding of how their emissions and their community's emissions are related to climate change and have committed to reducing GHG emissions at the local level. Local governments exercise direct control over their own operations and can lead by example by reducing energy usage in municipal facilities, using alternative fuels for their fleets, and investing in renewable energy sources. Local governments can also influence community-wide activities that contribute to climate change by improving building codes and standards, providing cleaner transportation options, and educating members of the community about their choices as consumers. Each local government is unique with its own set of opportunities, challenges, and solutions, and therefore climate action needs to be tailored to each community at the local level.

Because local governments typically contribute less than ten percent of the total greenhouse gas emissions generated in a given community, ICLEI recommends developing both local government operations and community-wide greenhouse gas emissions inventories and reduction strategies. Before concerted management and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions can occur within our local governments and communities, local governments must undertake a careful measurement and analysis of all GHG sources. A GHG inventory should facilitate keen insight into the types and sources of GHG emissions within a local jurisdiction, and a GHG emissions forecast will project these emissions levels into the future, allowing for better planning and success in managing those emissions.

There are several major benefits for local governments that undertake emissions inventories:

1. **Fiscal benefits:** Developing climate and energy strategies can help your local government slash energy costs and save taxpayer dollars. Conducting a GHG emissions inventory will show you exactly where energy is being wasted and identify opportunities to become more efficient.
2. **Climate leadership:** By taking action now to address climate change, your local government and elected officials can be recognized for their leadership on climate and energy issues.
3. **Community benefits:** Measures to reduce GHG emissions and energy consumption typically have many co-benefits. They can improve air quality and public health, stimulate the local economy, create green jobs, and make communities more livable and walkable.

4. **Regulatory preparedness:** Although the federal government has yet to produce legislation addressing GHG emissions, a variety of actions at the state and regional levels specifically impact local governments and planning agencies. Taking action now will help your jurisdiction prepare for any future legislative requirements and position your local government for successful compliance.

The Village of Jordan is becoming increasingly interested with sustainable initiatives, and in 2014 signed on with a team from the Central New York Regional Planning and Development Board to conduct a greenhouse gas inventory. Through this initiative, the village hopes to monitor and audit their emissions in order to discover new ways to decrease their carbon footprint as well as incorporate sustainable alternatives into their village planning.

## Village Profile

The Village of Jordan is located in western Onondaga County within the Town of Elbridge. The village covers an area of 1.15 square miles, and the majority of that area is used for residential purposes. According to the 2014 American Community Survey, the village has a population of 1,390 residents, with 511 occupied housing units. Of the occupied housing units, 363 units are owner-occupied with an average household size of 3.07 persons, while 148 units are renter-occupied with an average household size of 1.85 persons.<sup>4</sup> The majority of homes, 55.1%, were built in 1939 or earlier. Most homes in the village are heated by natural gas (76.3%), although 19% are heated using electricity, 9% are heated with coal or coke, 2% are heated with wood, and 5% are heated with another fuel.<sup>5</sup>

The average July high temperature in the Village of Jordan is 81°F and the average January low is 16.8°F. Jordan has an average of 39.3 inches of rainfall and 94.3 inches of snowfall per year, compared to the U.S. average of 36.5 inches of rainfall and 25 inches of snowfall.<sup>6</sup>

The majority of Jordan residents (94.5%) work outside of the village, and the majority of people who work in the Village of Jordan (94.5%) live outside of the village.<sup>7</sup> Approximately 20.4% of Jordan residents employed outside of the village work in the City of Syracuse, and 14.7% work in the Town of Elbridge.<sup>8</sup> Average travel time to work for a Jordan resident is 24.8 minutes.<sup>9</sup>

Considering the community's older housing stock, the fact that over one-fifth of homes use electricity or coal for heating, the community's geographic location relative to International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) climate zone<sup>10</sup>, and the relatively high portion of residents that work outside of the village, it is expected that there are many opportunities to reduce community greenhouse gas emissions by increasing the use of air sealing and insulation in homes and businesses, cleaner technologies for heating such as ground or air source heat pumps, and electric and other alternative fuel vehicles. The implementation of these types of energy

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<sup>4</sup> 2014 American Community Survey

<sup>5</sup> 2014 American Community Survey

<sup>6</sup> [http://www.bestplaces.net/climate/city/new\\_york/jordan](http://www.bestplaces.net/climate/city/new_york/jordan)

<sup>7</sup> <http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/index.html>; Village of Jordan

<sup>8</sup> <http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/index.html>; Village of Jordan

<sup>9</sup> 2014 American Community Survey

<sup>10</sup> <https://energycode.pnl.gov/EnergyCodeReqs/?state=New%20York>

# Village of Jordan Greenhouse Gas Inventory 2016

conservation measures can be explored in a Climate Action Plan which should be completed as a next step to this Greenhouse Gas Inventory report.

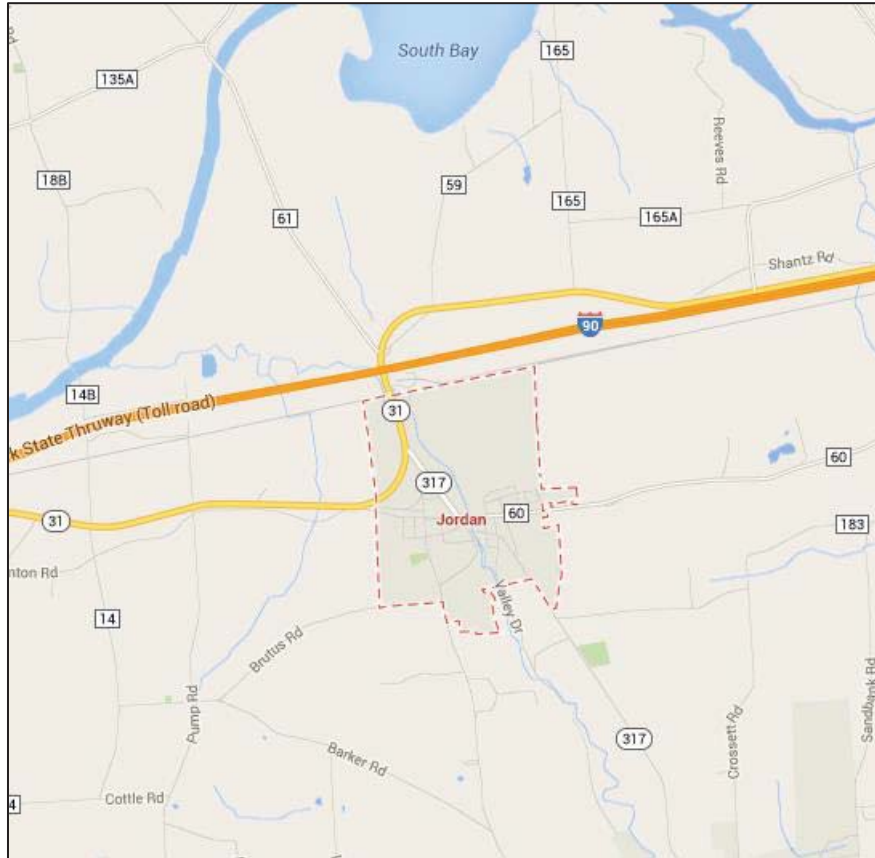


Figure 3: Village of Jordan Map

## II. Methods

### Data Collection and Analysis

Fuel and energy use data associated with GHG emissions were collected for community and municipal operations within the Village of Jordan for the baseline year 2014 following ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability’s Local Government Operations Protocol (LGOP) and the US Community Operations Protocol. Emissions were also forecasted for the year 2025 for both government and community operations based on current and projected energy use trends and waste production trends. ICLEI’s ClearPath software was used to analyze energy use and convert information into emissions data, measured in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO<sub>2e</sub>). The software streamlines the process of converting different sources, units, and varieties of emissions into comparable energy use and emissions figures.

### Reporting

The three most prevalent greenhouse gases, and therefore the focus of this analysis, are carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O). The units used to discuss these gases in aggregate is carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2e</sub>), which is a conversion based on each gas’ Global Warming Potential (GWP), or the impact of 1 unit of each gas in the atmosphere compared to 1 unit of CO<sub>2</sub> (see Table 1). Emissions measured in CO<sub>2e</sub> can be categorized in various ways, including by scope, sector, and source.

<b>Greenhouse Gas (GHG)</b>	<b>Global Warming Potential (GWP)</b>
Carbon Dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )	1
Methane (CH <sub>4</sub> )	21
Nitrous Oxide (N <sub>2</sub> O)	310

**Table 1: Global Warming Potential of Greenhouse Gases**

The scope distinction, which labels the emissions sources within a local government as either scope 1, 2, or 3, distinguishes between what is directly emitted (scope 1) and indirectly emitted (scopes 2 and 3) (see Table 2). Local governments inherently have more control over the emissions in scopes 1 and 2 due to the behavioral and often function-specific nature of scope 3 emissions sources, and therefore scope 3 emissions are optional to report in GHG inventories. However, governments and communities are increasingly accounting for all three scopes in their inventory analyses in an effort to conduct more comprehensive carbon footprint assessments.

It is important to use the scope distinction, rather than just an aggregate emissions total, when evaluating the local government GHG footprint because other government inventories (such as Onondaga County or New York State) will likely account for the same emissions. If scope distinctions are not made, then there is the potential for double-counting certain sources in these aggregated reporting formats (such as electricity consumed by the village (scope 2) and the same electricity generated by plants in the State (scope 1)).

Scope	Emissions Activity	Examples
1	All direct GHG emissions	Onsite governmental emissions, vehicle fleet emissions, onsite commercial, residential, and industrial emissions
2	All indirect GHG gases related to the consumption of purchased energy	Emissions related to purchased steam, heating, cooling, and electricity
3	All other indirect emissions not included in Scope 2	Emissions from wastewater and solid waste processes, employee commute, household waste, and commercial waste

Table 2: Emission Scope Distinctions

Emissions data can also be reported by sector. Sectors are included or excluded in the boundaries of GHG inventories based on availability of data, relevance to emissions totals, and scale to which they can be changed. For example, if a municipality’s wastewater is treated at a wastewater treatment facility that is located outside of the municipality’s boundaries and is therefore not able to be changed by the municipality alone, facility emissions do not need to be included in the inventory).

Finally, emissions data can be reported by source. Electricity, natural gas, wood, and fuel oil would be sources of emissions within the “Residential Energy Use” or “Commercial Energy Use” sectors, while gasoline, diesel, and ethanol would be sources of emissions within the “Transportation” sector.

### III. Government Results

#### Government Operations Emissions Inventory

In 2014, the Village of Jordan’s government emissions totaled 216 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e. The largest sources of government emissions in the Village of Jordan in 2014 were electricity and natural gas, accounting for 69 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e (32%) and 68 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e (32%), respectively.

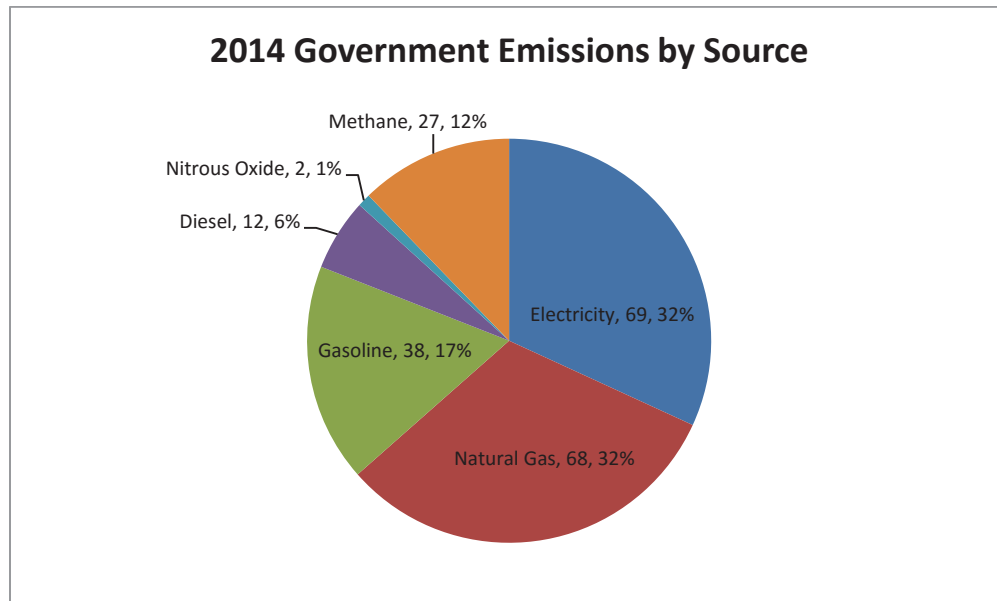


Figure 4: 2014 Government Operations Emissions by Source

Government emission sectors inventoried include: buildings and facilities, streetlights and traffic signals, water/sewer facilities, wastewater facilities, and vehicle fleet. The buildings and facilities fleet sector contributed to the largest percentage of emissions in the 2014 base year, accounting for 72 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e, or 33% of the government’s total emissions. The wastewater facilities sector was the next highest emitting sector, producing 68 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e, or 32% of total municipal emissions, followed by the vehicle fleet sector, which produced 50 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e, or 23% of total emissions, followed by the streetlights and traffic signals sector, which produced 15 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e, or 7% of total emissions, and the water/sewer sector, which produced 10 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e, or 5% of government emissions.

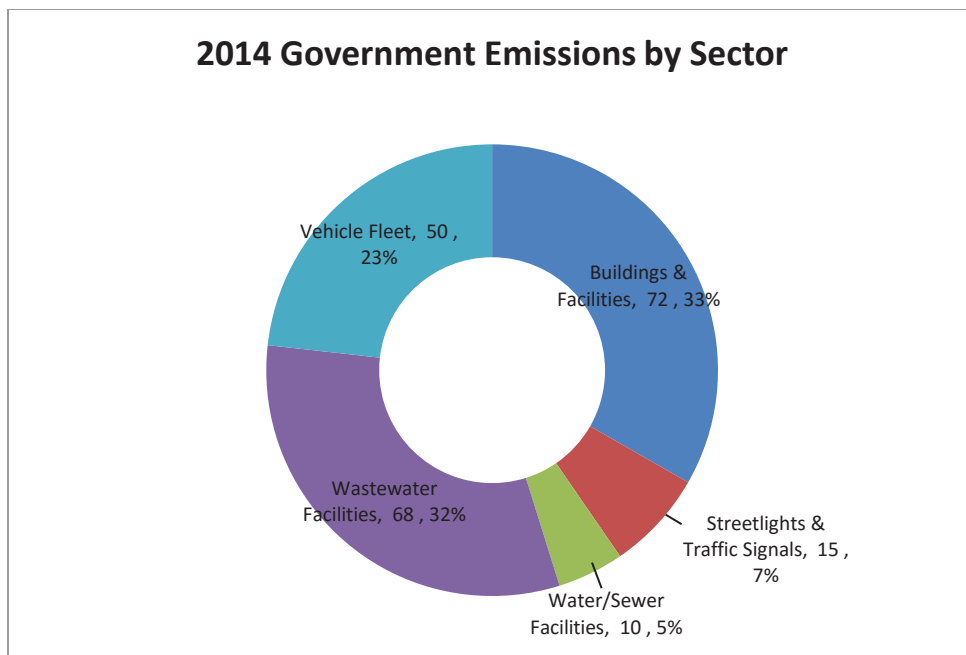


Figure 5: 2014 Government Operations Emissions by Sector

Energy use by sector in the government mimics emissions by sector in the government, with the buildings and facilities sector using the greatest amount of energy in 2014, using 1,344 million Btu (MMBtu) of energy, or 41% of the government’s total energy use. The wastewater facilities and vehicle fleet sectors consumed the next highest amount of energy, both using 736 MMBtu, or 22% of total municipal energy use, followed by the streetlights and traffic signals sector, which consumed 283 MMBtu, or 9% of total energy used, and water/sewer facilities, which used 189 MMBtu, or 6% of total energy used by the government.

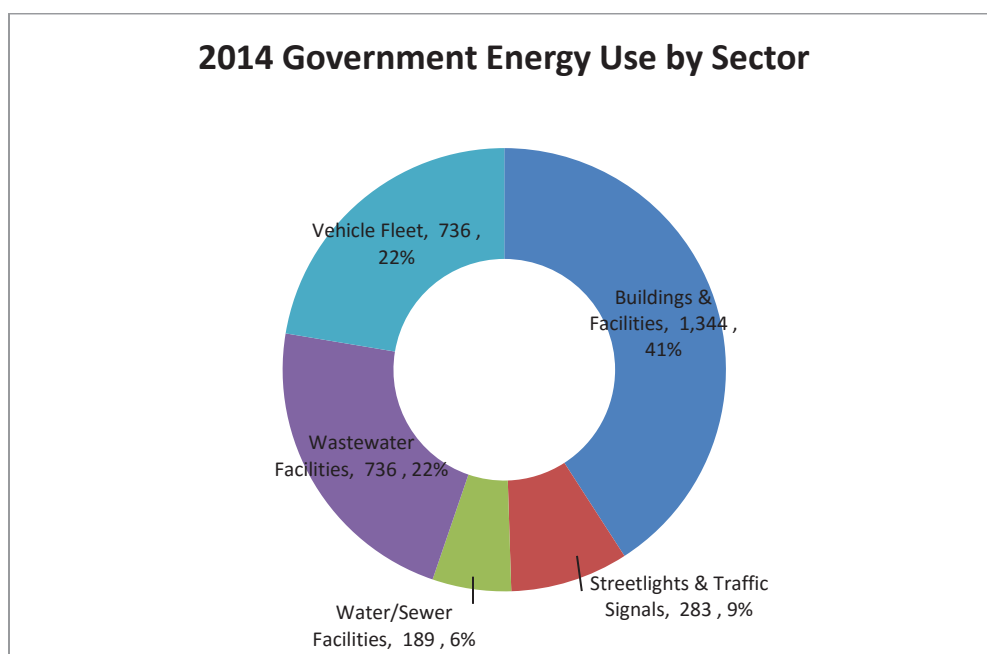


Figure 6: 2014 Government Operations Energy Use by Sector

Government emissions can also be broken down into scope. Scope 1 represents onsite emissions created and totaled 147 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e, or 68% of government emissions in 2014. Scope 2 represents off-site emissions created by energy used by the municipality and totaled 69 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e, or 32% of total government emissions in 2014. Scope 3 emissions were not inventoried for this report.

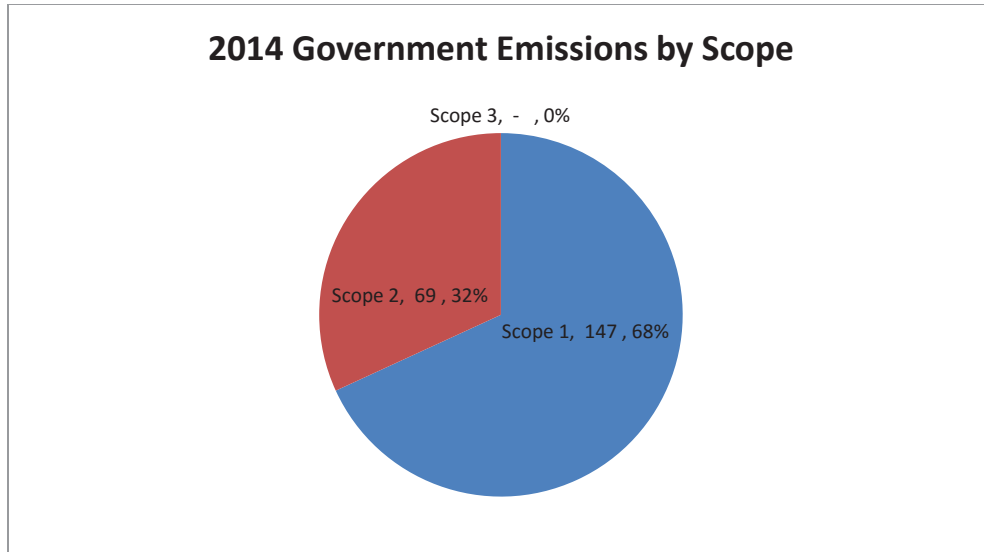


Figure 7: 2014 Government Operations Emissions by Source

### Government Operations Emissions Forecast

The projected government greenhouse gas emissions for 2025 are 226 metric tons, which is 10 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e more than the baseline year total. The projected forecast for 2025 government emissions is based on a single-rate population growth factor. Emissions are expected to increase very slightly in all sectors.

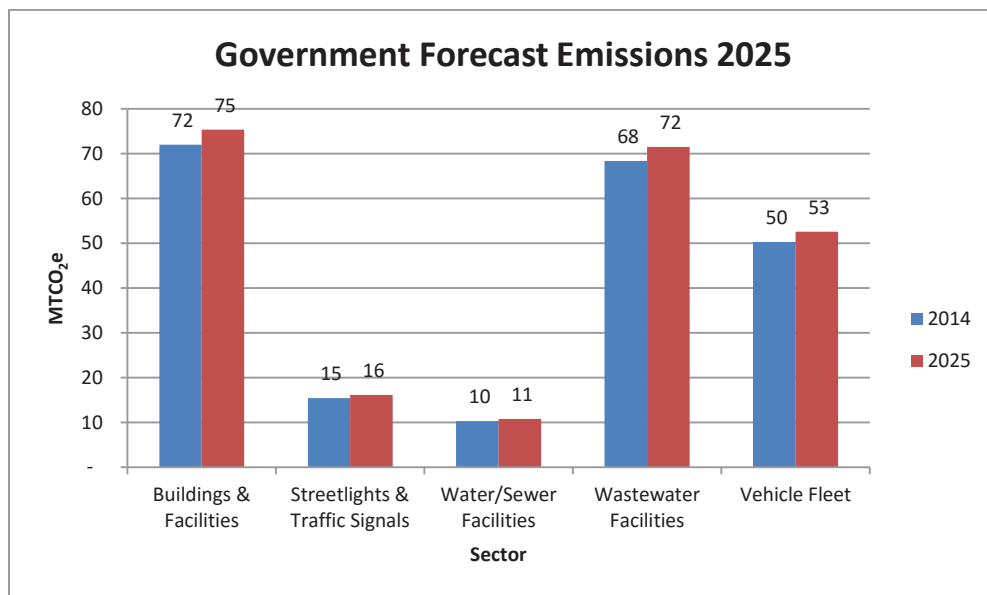


Figure 8: Government Operations Emissions Forecast

## IV. Community Results

### Community Emissions Inventory

In 2014, the Village of Jordan’s community emissions totaled 7,560 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e. The largest source of community emissions in the Village of Jordan in 2014 was electricity, accounting for 3,449 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e, or 41% of all community emissions. Natural gas and gasoline were also large emitting sources, producing 2,766 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e (37%) and 1,240 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e (16%), respectively. Jordan residents used an average of 7,867 kWh and 83.0 MMBtu of natural gas per household, compared to an average of 6,570 kWh and 86.4 MMBtu of natural gas used per household in CNY (Cayuga, Cortland, Madison, Onondaga, and Oswego Counties).<sup>11</sup>

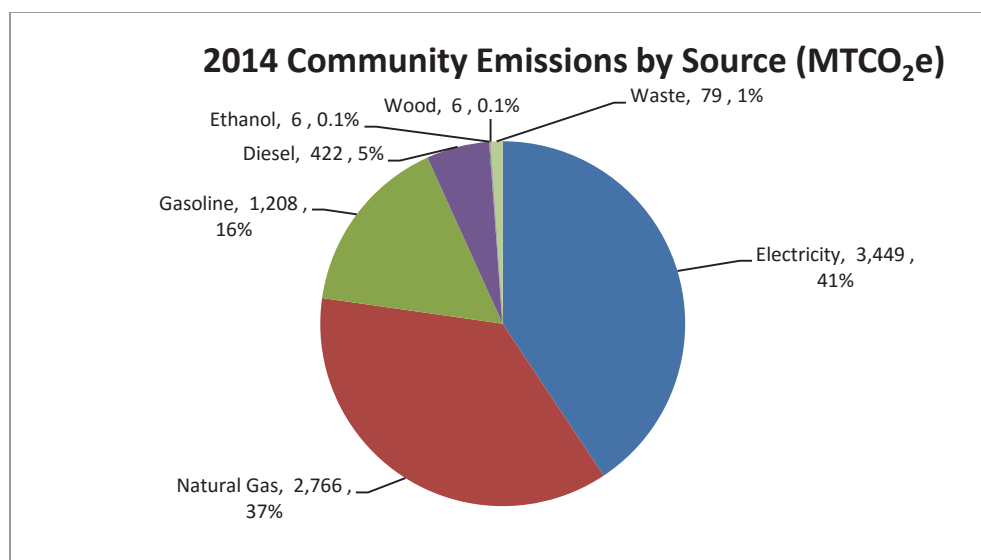


Figure 9: 2014 Community Emissions by Source

Community emission sectors inventoried include: residential energy use, commercial/industrial energy use, transportation, and solid waste. The residential energy use sector contributed to the largest percentage of emissions in the 2014 base year, accounting for 3,005 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e, or 40% of the community’s total emissions. Commercial/industrial energy use was the next highest emitting sector, producing 2,840 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e, or 37% of total community emissions, followed by the transportation sector, which produced 1,637 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e, or 22% of total emissions. The smallest emitting sector was solid waste, which produced 79 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e, or 1% of total community emissions. Annually, community members in the Village of Jordan create about 4.2 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e per capita through residential, commercial, and industrial energy usage, which is 27% higher than the 2010 CNY average of 3.3 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e per capita in these sectors.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>11</sup> *VisionCNY: Central New York Regional Sustainability Plan*, June 2013, page 23.

<sup>12</sup> *Central New York Greenhouse Gas Inventory*, page 18.

[http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/administration\\_pdf/cnymethod.pdf](http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/administration_pdf/cnymethod.pdf)

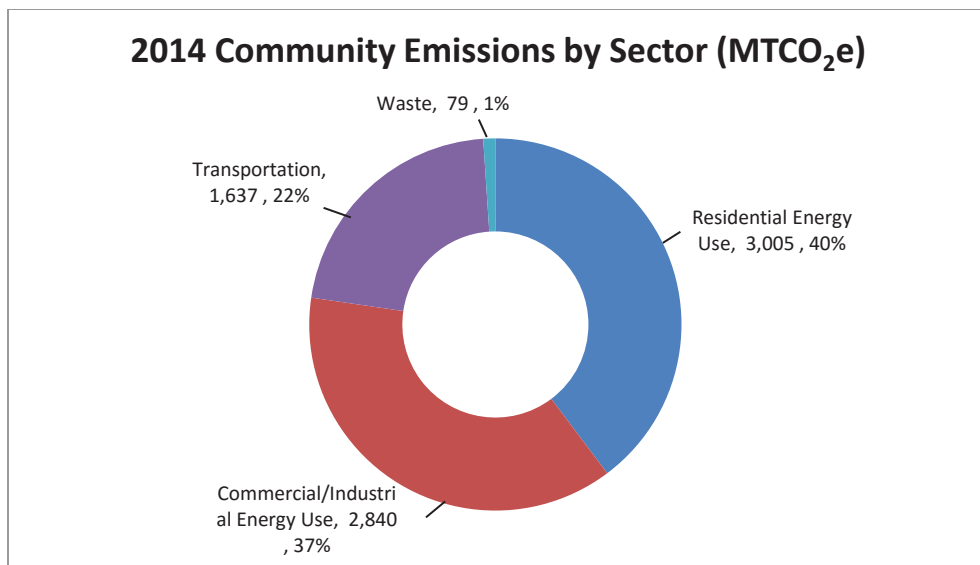


Figure 10: 2014 Community Emissions by Sector

Energy use by sector in the community mimics emissions by sector in the community, with the residential energy use sector using the greatest amount of energy in 2014, using 56,276 million Btu (MMBtu) of energy, or 42% of the community’s total energy use. Commercial/industrial energy use consumed the next highest amount of energy, using 52,589 MMBtu, or 40% of total community energy use, followed by the transportation sector, which consumed 24,510 MMBtu, or 18% of total energy used. The solid waste sector did not use any energy.

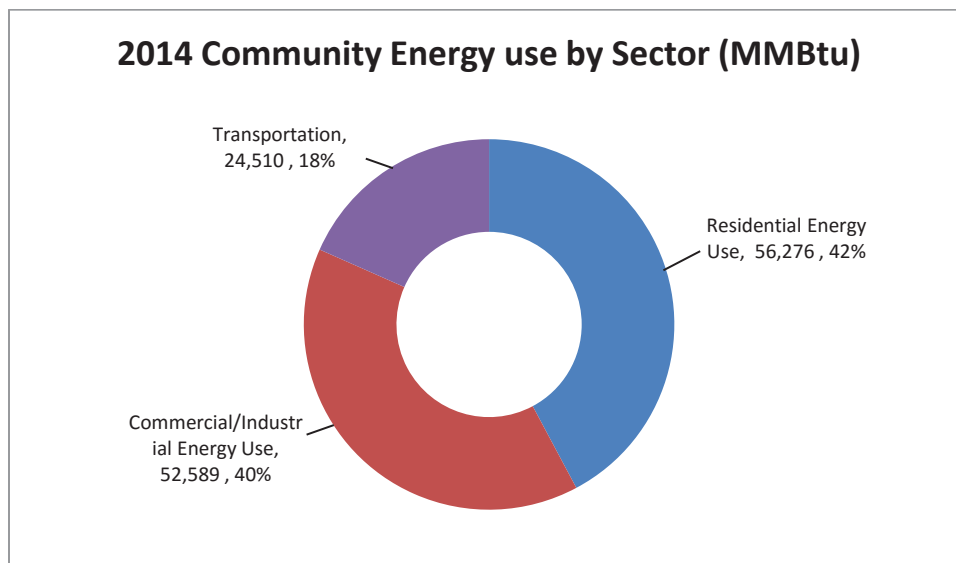


Figure 11: 2014 Community Energy Use by Sector

### Community Forecast

Community emissions in the Village of Jordan are forecasted to total 7,921 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2025, a 4.8% increase from the 2014 baseline year, with decreases in emissions in the residential energy use sector and increases in the commercial/industrial energy use, transportation, and waste

sectors compared to the 2014 baseline year. This forecast takes into consideration local and statewide energy use and waste production trends.

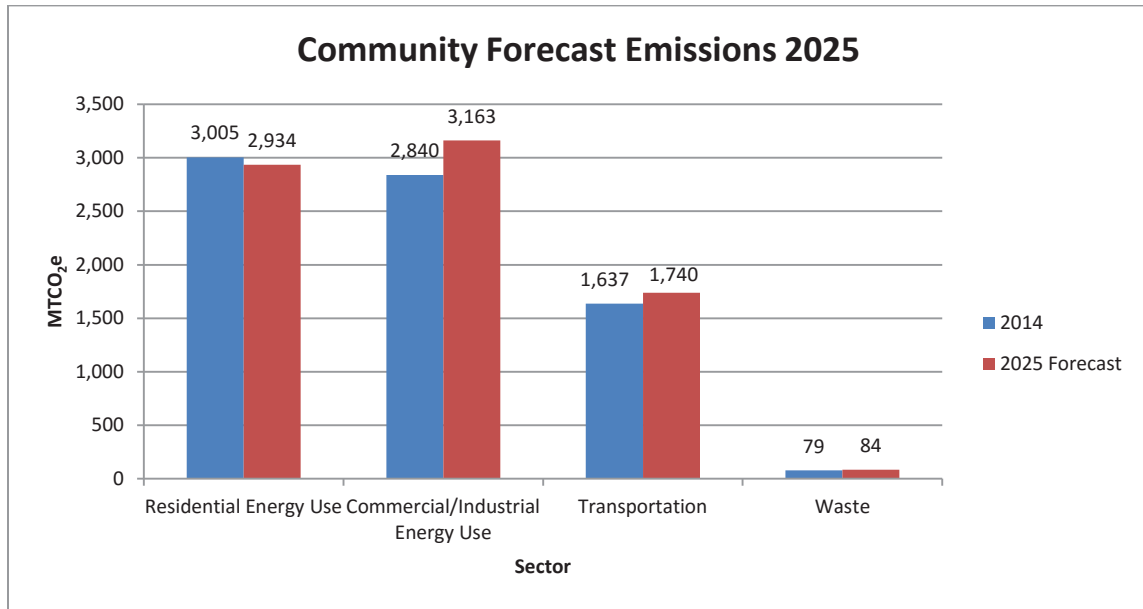


Figure 12: Community Emissions Forecast

## V. Discussion

For this study a scope distinction was important because it isolated emissions information into categories that can be addressed with different means and tools. Direct emissions can be linked back to specific fuel types, whereas indirect emissions from the consumption of electricity are more difficult to quantify. Indirect scope 2 and, to a greater degree, scope 3 emissions have lower potentials to be affected by local policy initiatives. The vast majority of government emissions for Jordan was scope 1 emissions, and thus should garner the most attention when mitigation plans are considered.

The greenhouse gas inventory and forecast is the first milestone in climate action planning, to be followed by developing a reduction goal and then creation of a climate action plan. The reduction goal and climate action plan should take scope differences into account. Sector and source analyses are also important because they will indicate more specifically where emissions are derived from, and because the scope distinction does not apply to community generated emissions which represent the majority of emissions within a municipality.

The data indicated that the greatest percentage of government emissions came from the buildings and facilities sector and should therefore be a focus of the village's Climate Action Plan. The results of this study also indicate that the largest percentage of community emissions came from the residential energy sector for 2014, and this sector is forecasted to remain one of the largest emitting sector through 2025, with the commercial/industrial sector forecasted to surpass it in emissions by 2025. Residential and commercial/industrial emissions should be targeted in the village's future Climate Action Plan so that energy use from these sectors can be reduced, therefore lowering both energy costs and GHG emissions.

The boundaries of this study did not include several considerable sources of emissions, including, but not limited to: employee commute, and waste generated by government operations. These sources were left out due to lack of clarity in data and low potential for influence. This does not diminish the potential for these sectors to be included in future emissions inventories.

This study is the first of its kind for the Village of Jordan. Several other CNY municipalities have undergone inventories, proving that climate mitigation requires local participation. Local participation will no doubt reflect the character and capacity of the particular municipality and should be in accordance with a comprehensive plan. Moving forward, institutionalizing data collection is also important in order to broaden the boundaries of the inventory, streamline further studies, and provide more comprehensive sets. Local participation can continue to be aided with efforts from regional support, including the CNY RPDB, Onondaga County, NYS DEC, and the EPA.

## **VI. Conclusion**

As a Climate Smart Community, the Village of Jordan has partnered with state and local agencies to combat climate change and pledge to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The first milestone for meeting climate mitigation goals, according to ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability, is to conduct a baseline emissions inventory and forecast. This study was the first attempt to comprehensively quantify these emissions for the village. It will provide a benchmark for planning purposes with the goal of setting an emissions reduction target and developing a Climate Action Plan.

Emissions for the Village of Jordan in the 2014 baseline year totaled 7,777 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e for all activity covered in this inventory, 216 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e (2.8%) of which was from government activity and 7,560 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e (97.2%) of which was from community-wide activity. The majority of government emissions came from scope 1 sources that are easiest to influence through planning initiatives. Although a considerable proportion came from the community, which is outside direct governmental control, the local government can take steps to reduce their energy use and GHG emissions to serve as an example to the community. The local government can also provide information and assistance to community members to encourage them to take related actions.

# Village of Jordan Greenhouse Gas Inventory 2016

## Appendix A: Community Protocol Compliance

ICLEI protocol-compliant inventories must include a table illustrating included and excluded emissions sources and activities, along with final emissions figures. The table below depicts the included and excluded emissions sources and activities and final emissions figures for this inventory and uses ICLEI's notation keys found in the U.S. Community Protocol, Appendix B.

Emissions Report Summary Table (2014 baseline year)							IE- Included Elsewhere	SI- Local government signi
Include estimates of emissions associated with the 5 basic emissions generating activities							NE- Not estimated	CA- community-wide activ
							NA- not applicable	
							NO- not occurring	
Emissions Type	Source or Activity	Activity Data	Emissions Factor & Source	Accounting Method	Included (SI, CA)	Excluded (IE, NA, NO, NE)	Emissions (MTCO2e)	
<b>Built Environment</b>								
	Use of fuel in residential stationary combustion (nat. gas- MMBtu)	source and activity	42,405	53.02 kg CO <sub>2</sub> /MMBtu; 1 g CH <sub>4</sub> /MMBtu; 0.1 g N <sub>2</sub> O/MMBtu; EPA Mandatory Reporting Rule (MRR)	Collected data from utility and put into ClearPath	CA	2,255	
	Use of fuel in residential stationary combustion (fuel oil, wood, LPG- MMBtu)	source and activity	150	Averaged distillate fuel oil #1, 2,4 EF= 74.5 kg CO <sub>2</sub> /MMBtu; LPG= 62.98 kg CO <sub>2</sub> /MMBtu; EPA Mandatory Reporting Rule (MRR)	Used ICLEI's US Community Protocol Appendix C (Built Environment), BE 1.2	CA	1	
	Use of fuel in commercial stationary combustion (nat. gas- MMBtu)	source and activity	9,609	53.02 kg CO <sub>2</sub> /MMBtu; 1 g CH <sub>4</sub> /MMBtu; 0.1 g N <sub>2</sub> O/MMBtu; EPA Mandatory Reporting Rule (MRR)	Collected data from utility and put into ClearPath	CA	511	
	Use of commercial stationary combustion (fuel- MMBtu)	source and activity	324	Coal/coke mixed commercial sector= 93.4 kg CO <sub>2</sub> /MMBtu; Averaged distillate fuel oil #1, 2,4 EF= 74.5 kg CO <sub>2</sub> /MMBtu; LPG= 62.98 kg CO <sub>2</sub> /MMBtu; EPA Mandatory Reporting Rule (MRR)	Used ICLEI's US Community Protocol Appendix C (Built Environment), BE 1.3	CA	3	
	Industrial Stationary combustion sources (nat. gas- MMBtu)	source and activity	N/A			NA		
	Industrial Stationary combustion sources (fuel- MMBtu)	source and activity	N/A			NA		
<b>Electricity</b>								
	Power generation (natural gas use- therms)	source	N/A			NA		
	use of electricity by the community (MWh)	activity	16,518	eGrid 2012 subregion factors (EPA)	Collected data from utility and put into ClearPath	CA	3,074	
<b>District Heating/Cooling</b>								
	District Heating/Cooling facilities in community	source	N/A			NA		
	Use of district heating/cooling by community	activity	N/A			NA		
	Industrial process emissions in the community	source	N/A			NA		
	Refrigerant leakage in the community	source	N/A			NE		
<b>Transportation and other Mobile Sources</b>								
<b>On-road passenger vehicles</b>								
	on-road passenger vehicles operating within the community (VMT)	source	3,529,133	ClearPath emission factors for gasoline and diesel (varies by vehicle class for N <sub>2</sub> O & CH <sub>4</sub> ); L <sub>2</sub> GP gasoline EF=8.78 kgCO <sub>2</sub> /gal; diesel EF= 10.21 kgCO <sub>2</sub> /gal	Used formula: AADT x Road Length x 365 days per year = AVMT. For roads without AADT counts, used "Minimum Maintenance Standards Regulation 239/02," which meant taking length of roadway without AADT counts, multiplying by a factor of 6 for rural roads, and then dividing the sum by total roadway length to receive an average AADT count.	CA	1,637	
	on-road passenger vehicle travel associated with community land uses (VMT)	activity	N/A			NE		
<b>On-road freight vehicles</b>								
	on-road freight and service vehicles operating within the community boundary	source	N/A			NE		
	on-road freight and service vehicle travel associated with community land uses	activity	N/A			NE		
	On-road transit vehicles operating within the community boundary	source	N/A			NE		
<b>Transit Rail</b>								
	transit rail vehicles operating within the community boundary	source	N/A			NE		
	use of transit rail travel by community	activity	N/A			NE		
	Inter-city passenger rail vehicles operating within the community boundary	source	N/A			NE		
	Freight rail vehicles operating within the community boundary	source	N/A			NE		
<b>Marine</b>								
	Marine vessels operating within community boundary	source	N/A			NA		
	use of ferries by community	activity	N/A			NA		
	Off-road surface vehicles and other mobile equipment operating within community boundary	source	N/A			NE		
	Use of air travel by the community	activity	N/A			NE		

# Village of Jordan Greenhouse Gas Inventory 2016

Solid Waste							
<b>Solid Waste</b>							
Operation of solid waste disposal facilities in the community	source	N/A				NA	
					Used ICLEI's US Community Protocol Appendix E (Solid Waste Emission Activities and Sources), SW 2.2		
generation and disposal of solid waste by the community	source and activity	939.43				CA	79.041
<b>Water and Wastewater</b>							
<b>Potable Water- Energy Use</b>							
Operation of water delivery facilities in the community	source	N/A				IE	
Use of energy associated with use of potable water by the community	activity	N/A				IE	
Use of energy associated with generation of wastewater by the community	activity	N/A				NE	
<b>Centralized Wastewater Systems- Process Emissions</b>							
Process emissions from operation of wastewater treatment facilities located in the community	source	N/A				NA	
process emissions associated with generation of wastewater by the community	activity	N/A				NA	
Use of septic systems in the community	source and activity	N/A				NA	
<b>Agriculture</b>							
Domesticated animal production	source	N/A				NE	
Manure decomposition and treatment	source	N/A				NE	
<b>Upstream Impacts of Community-wide Activities</b>							
Upstream impacts of fuels used in stationary applications by the community	activity	N/A				NE	
upstream and transmission and distribution impacts of purchased electricity used by the community	activity	N/A				NE	
upstream impacts of fuels used for transportation in trips associated with the community	activity	N/A				NE	
upstream impacts of fuels used by water and wastewater facilities for water used and wastewater generated within the community boundary	activity	N/A				NE	
Upstream impacts of select materials (concrete, food, paper, carpets, etc.) used by the whole community (additional community-wide flows of goods & services will create significant double counting issues)	activity	N/A				NE	
<b>Independent Consumption-Based Accounting</b>							
Household consumption (e.g., gas & electricity, transportation, and the purchase of all other food, goods and services by all households in the community)	activity	N/A				NE	
Government consumption (e.g., gas & electricity, transportation, and the purchase of all other food, goods and services by all governments in the community)	activity	N/A				NE	
Lifecycle emissions of community businesses (e.g., gas & electricity, transportation, and the purchase of all other food, goods and services by all businesses in the community)	activity	N/A				NE	

## **Appendix B: Estimation Method for Vehicle Miles Traveled**

The New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) Traffic Data Viewer and information collected by the Syracuse Metropolitan Transportation Council (SMTC) provided data on the Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) going through the Village of Jordan. Internal GIS data was utilized to generate road lengths within the village boundary, and these lengths were multiplied with the traffic counts to derive estimates for daily vehicle miles travelled (DVMT). DVMT was then multiplied by 365 days per year to derive annual vehicle miles traveled (AVMT). These estimates were entered into ClearPath to calculate emissions using the VMT & MPG calculator.

The NYSDOT relies on actual and estimated traffic counts for their model, which may result in slight over or under estimations in the average daily traffic data. Additionally, the counts do not distinguish between origin and destination; therefore, these counts represent all vehicle trips that begin, end, and travel through the Village of Jordan, therefore resulting in slight overestimations of village VMT. Also, the NYSDOT tracks traffic counts for main arteries only; therefore, additional calculations for AADT were needed to estimate AVMT for local/collector roads, as well as some main arteries that do not have AADTs available. The total length of roads in Jordan with traffic counts is 1.934 miles in 2014, while 7.509 miles of roads do not have AADT counts available.

According to the *Minimum Maintenance Standards Regulation 239/02*, a set of guidelines produced by the Association of Municipalities of Ontario to help local communities estimate traffic volume, while conducting an AADT count, it is possible to estimate the traffic volume for dead-ends and cul-de-sacs to avoid resource intensive counts. This is done by multiplying the number of houses on the roadway by a factor of 6 for rural areas and 10 for urban areas.

This method was applied to the Village of Jordan for the roads without AADT counts. It was determined that there are 511 occupied households in the Village of Jordan, according to the 2010 US Census. It was assumed that all 511 homes are on roadways that do not have a count, since most houses are on local/collector roads and almost all local/collector roads in Jordan did not have an AADT count. By multiplying 511 homes by 6, a combined AADT count of 3,066 was calculated for all 7.509 miles of roads without AADT counts available. In order to calculate VMTs, an average AADT value was needed, and derived by dividing 3,066 by the 7.509 miles of uncounted roadway. This gave an average AADT value of 408, which was applied to all roadways that did not have a count.

There is some error involved in this method. For instance, the method is meant to be applied to dead end streets and cul-de-sacs, but this study applied it to all roads in Jordan without AADT counts available. In addition, there may have been some double counting if homes in Jordan are located on roads that have AADT counts available. However, counting the number of houses on each road that did not have an AADT count would have been time consuming, and this VMT calculation is supposed to serve as a general reference for the village, not as an exact figure. Although this method involves some error, it is the best estimation of traffic volume given the availability of data.

Village of Jordan Greenhouse Gas Inventory 2016

BEGINDESC	ENDDISC	TDV_ROUTE	AADT	LENGTH (MILES)	LENGTH IN VILLAGE OF JORDAN (MILES)	RATIO OF LENGTH IN VILLAGE OF JORDAN	DVMT
WHITING RD	MAIN ST	NY317	3,778	0.701	0.701	1.000	2,647.594
RT 317 JORDAN	RT 173	NY31	3,604	5.880	0.314	0.053	1,130.694
Cayuga/Onon Co Line	RT 317 JORDAN	NY31	3,321	1.070	0.359	0.336	1,192.730
MAIN ST	RT 31 JORDAN END RT 317	NY317	2914	0.560	0.560	1.000	1,631.840

**Total DVMT:** 6,602.86  
 Days per year: 365  
**Total Annual VMT (AVMT):** 2,410,043.16

Table 3: 2014 Village of Jordan Traffic Data for Road Segments with Available AADT

<b># occupied housing units:</b>	511
<b>Total AADT for roads not accounted for above:</b>	3,066
<b>Days per year:</b>	365
<b>Average AADT for roads not accounted for above:</b>	408
<b>Total Annual VMT for manually calculated roads:</b>	<b>1,119,090</b>

Table 4: 2014 Village of Jordan Traffic Data for Road Segments without Available AADT

AVMT for road segments with available AADT and for road segments without available AADT were then added to generate total AVMT for the Village of Jordan, 3,529,133.164 miles in 2014.

### **Appendix C: Estimation Method for Community Waste Sector**

Waste generated in the Village of Jordan is sent to the Onondaga County Resource Recovery Agency's (OCRRA) Waste-to-Energy (WTE) Facility for disposal. The Onondaga County Resource Recovery Facility is a WTE facility that processes 97% of OCRRA's total non-recyclable waste. Close to 100% of the incoming waste stream is processable by the WTE facility. This means that almost all of the waste brought to the WTE facility is combusted and turned into steam to be used for electricity generation. The electricity generated at the facility is then sold to National Grid, providing enough electricity to power approximately 25,000-30,000 households and the Facility itself.

Waste information for the Village of Jordan was compiled using 2014 waste billing information by tonnage that the Village Hall collects for the entire village. 216.01 total tons of waste were billed to the village in 2014. This information was then put into ICLEI's ClearPath software using the "Combustion of Solid Waste Generated by the Community" calculator and using the US Community Protocol's estimates for waste share by type.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Default waste characterization found on page 32 of Appendix E, Solid Waste Emission Activities and Sources, of the US Community Protocol.

## APPENDIX C: CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

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### **Acknowledgements**

The Village of Jordan would like to thank the following community members and staff for their contributions to developing this Climate Action Plan:

#### ***Climate Action Plan Advisory Committee***

Jef Collier  
Miranda Collier  
Wayne Fuller  
Matt McCabe, Village Planning Board  
Robert Meixner, Village Trustee  
Richard Platten, Village Mayor  
Todd Platten  
Bill Skardinski

#### ***Village Staff***

Frederick Dirisio, Superintendent of Public Works  
Beth Flynn, Deputy Clerk  
Cindy Meixner, Village Clerk

#### ***CNY Regional Planning and Development Board***

Chris Carrick, Energy Program Manager  
Amanda Mazzoni, Senior Planner  
Anne Saltman, Principal Planner

## Executive Summary

A Climate Action Plan (CAP), often considered a blueprint for the future, evaluates how a community can reduce greenhouse emissions and adapt to climate change. The CAP also identifies the extent to which local actions support New York State's goal for a clean-energy economy. New York State's goal is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 80% (below the levels emitted in 1990) by the year 2050. To help reach this goal, local representatives have joined many other municipalities throughout the State to compile a CAP for Jordan.

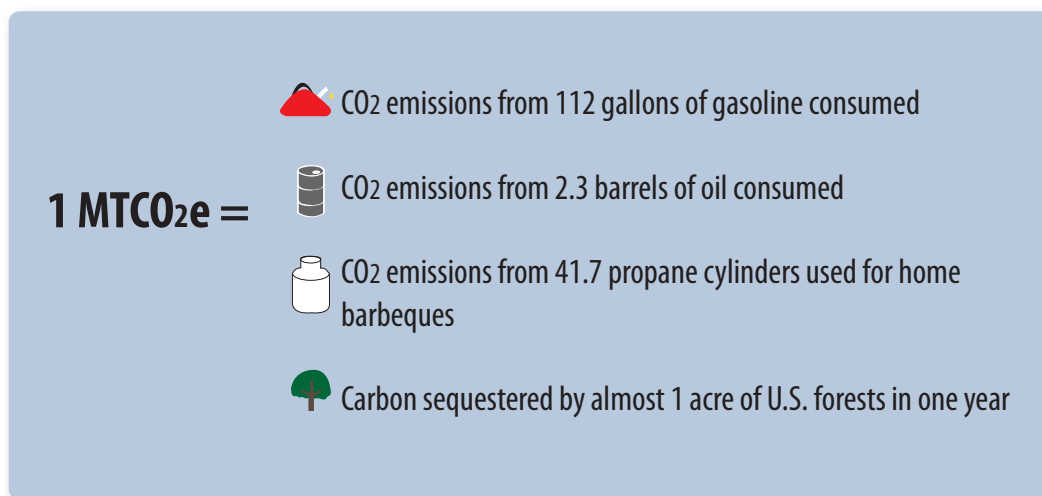
The CAP provides local goals for reducing energy use from municipal operations and from the Jordan community as a whole and includes specific recommendations for categories such as transportation, solid waste disposal, and building energy efficiency. The objectives of the Climate Action Plan are to:

- (1) Provide municipal elected officials, community leaders, and residents with information and support to advance sustainability programs throughout the community;
- (2) Identify opportunities for emission reduction programs and initiatives; and
- (3) Engage and encourage local participation in greenhouse gas emission reduction strategies.

A Climate Action Plan Advisory Committee comprised of municipal representatives and community leaders met during 2016 to discuss emission reduction goals and specific strategies for reaching them. The committee agreed on a goal to reduce municipal greenhouse gas emissions by 48.0% and reduce community emissions by 12.4% from the GHG inventory baseline year (2014) by 2030.

This CAP was prepared for Jordan with guidance from the Central New York Regional Planning and Development Board (CNY RPDB) through NYSERDA's Cleaner, Greener Communities funding.

The CAP is not intended to provide precise information about the potential emission reductions that can be achieved by specific recommendations, and cannot be used as a substitute for thorough project or program planning. Instead, the document provides estimates of emission reductions for specific local recommendations. The report is designed to help public officials, community leaders, and residents decide which actions may be worthwhile for the community to pursue in the coming years and is intended to be a flexible framework for local climate protection.



## Climate Adaptation Vs. Mitigation

Unprecedented human intervention will be required in the coming decades to reduce the extent of climate change. International accords to limit overall carbon emissions, such as the 2015 Paris Agreement, will involve national governments. Setting carbon emission targets and standards by industry or sector, or setting fuel efficiency standards for vehicles falls within the traditional purview of federal and state governments. New York State, for example, has set aggressive energy and climate goals, including meeting 30% of the state's electric needs with renewable energy sources by 2030, and reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emission by 80% (below 1990 levels) by 2050.

These targets and standards to reduce the extent of climate change can focus on avoiding the potential consequences (referred to as **mitigation**), or making changes to accommodate those effects that are unavoidable (referred to as **adaptation**).

A primary goal for Central New York, as presented in *Vision CNY: Central New York Regional Sustainability Plan*, is to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, maintain the amount of electric power production in the region that is derived from carbon-free sources such as solar, wind, and nuclear, and adapt to a changing climate by improving community resilience, protecting infrastructure, and protecting natural systems. A gradual increase in high and low temperature extremes, coinciding with an increase in the frequency and intensity of storm events are expected to impact transportation infrastructure, human health, agricultural practices, forest diversity, and migratory patterns of invasive species. Adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change will provide opportunities for Jordan to improve the health and resilience of the community while providing long-term protection of natural resources. The local government is leading by example by reviewing options to reduce energy usage in municipal facilities through alternative fuels for transportation fleets and renewable energy sources.

Several recommendations for climate mitigation and adaptation strategies are presented in the pages that follow. They are designed to help Jordan prepare for current and anticipated changes in climate conditions and to assist decision-makers in identifying opportunities to improve community resilience. The recommendations provide actions that Jordan can take to protect people, homes, buildings and natural systems by reducing risks from environmental hazards such as extreme heat and storm events. They are designed to reduce community emissions, promote energy efficiency, vehicle fuel efficiency, alternative transportation, land use planning, and other strategies. The community is encouraged to update these recommendations each year as additional data becomes available.

## Transportation

According to the village's GHG Inventory Report, transportation accounted for 23% of government emissions and 21% of community emissions in 2014. Implementing the strategies suggested below would help the village to reduce energy use, emissions, and save money. Detailed calculations and sourcing information can be found in the *Village of Jordan Action Strategy Summary Document*, available under separate cover at the Jordan Village Hall or on the Village website.

**Goal 1: Utilize efficient methods of transportation**

**Municipal mitigation strategies**

Strategy	Assumptions	Possible GHG Reductions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Potential Annual Cost Savings
2015 vehicle upgrades	Backhoe, Skidsteer, and Dump Truck upgrades made in 2015	4	\$1,177
Reduction in fleet mileage	1,000 annual diesel miles eliminated	0.2	\$61

**Community mitigation strategies**

Strategy	Assumptions	Possible GHG Reductions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Potential Annual Cost Savings
Telecommuting	5% of workers telecommute	66	\$14,922
Expand bicycling infrastructure	10% of trips less than 2 miles are converted to bicycling	37	\$8,313
Expand pedestrian infrastructure	5% of trips less than 1 mile are converted to walking	15	\$3,508

Utilizing efficient methods of transportation would reduce the amount of vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and the amount of gasoline and diesel use which would therefore reduce emissions, fuel costs, and reliance on foreign fossil fuels. Encouraging community members to walk or bike instead of driving will allow municipalities to reduce VMT. E-mail, video conferencing, and telephones can replace face-to-face meetings, eliminating the need to travel and saving valuable work time. Carpooling is another way community members can reduce emissions and save money.

High quality low-carbon forms of transportation provide multiple co-benefits besides energy savings and emission reductions, including congestion reductions, road and parking facility cost savings, consumer savings and affordability, improved mobility for non-drivers, support for strategic land development objectives (i.e. reducing sprawl), and improved public fitness and health.

**Adaptation strategies**

The village can encourage a reduction in the amount of transportation-related greenhouse gas emissions by bolstering existing local carpooling and ridesharing initiatives. Municipal leaders could also encourage local commercial businesses to designate a certain number of parking spaces in existing or future lots to carpooling. Municipal leaders can also encourage residents to buy smaller cars by providing a cost benefit analysis to show financial savings and emission reduction comparisons. Community members

can reduce the number of student drop-off and pick-up trips to and from school, and the village and school district can consider providing education and incentive programs to encourage carpooling and bus ridership.

**Goal 2: Increase use of alternative fuel vehicles**

**Municipal mitigation strategies**

Strategy	Assumptions	Possible GHG Reductions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Potential Annual Cost Savings
Conversion to hybrid vehicles	2009 Crown Victoria and 2008 Chevy Express Cargo Van converted	10	\$3,357

**Community mitigation strategies**

Strategy	Assumptions	Possible GHG Reductions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Potential Annual Cost Savings
Conversion to electric vehicles	5% of community vehicles convert	46	\$10,447
Conversion to hybrid vehicles	5% of community vehicles convert	22	\$5,044

Governor Cuomo announced on April 11, 2013 that more than 360 electric vehicle and plug-in hybrid charging stations will be installed across the state in support of his Charge NY initiative, which is an initiative to create a statewide network of up to 3,000 public and workplace charging stations over the next five years and to put up to 40,000 plug-in vehicles on the road during that period.

Hybrid and electric vehicles are less expensive to operate than regular vehicles, and while certain issues related to battery life still remain, maintenance and fuel cost savings are expected to outweigh the price of battery replacement.

Not only will using alternative fuels reduce greenhouse gas emissions, it will also reduce US dependence on imported fuels and reliance on fossil fuels in general. Increasing the use of alternative fuels would greatly reduce Richland and Pulaski’s emissions and provide other benefits to community members as well.

Converting municipal vehicles to hybrid could prove to be a good option in the future when hybrid vans and/or police package vehicles become available.

## Energy Efficiency

According to the GHG Inventory Report, buildings and facilities accounted for 33% of total municipal emissions, wastewater facilities accounted for 32%, streetlights and traffic signals accounted for 7%, and water and sewer facilities accounted for 5%, while residential energy use accounted for 39% of the community's emissions, and commercial/industrial energy use accounted for 36% of the community's emissions of total GHG emissions in Jordan in 2014. Detailed calculations and sourcing information can be found in the *Village of Jordan Action Strategy Summary Document*, available under separate cover at the Jordan Village Hall or on the Village website.

### *Goal 1: Increase energy efficiency and reduce emissions from buildings*

#### ***Municipal mitigation strategies***

Strategy	Assumptions	Possible GHG Reductions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Potential Annual Cost Savings
Lighting occupancy sensors	Installed at Village Hall, Wastewater Treatment Plant, Fire Hall, and DPW Garage	9	\$5,911
LED streetlights	All 183 cobra head and all 31 decorative fixtures with CFL bulbs are replaced with LED bulbs	7	\$10,236
Replace windows	All windows replaced at Village Hall, Fire House, and Wastewater Treatment Plant	4	\$2,856
LED lighting retrofits	All indoor lighting replaced with LED, saving approximately 30%	2	\$1,312

#### ***Community mitigation strategies***

Strategy	Assumptions	Possible GHG Reductions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Potential Annual Cost Savings
Energy efficiency education: residents	10% of homes are reached	90	\$30,503
Home weatherization	10% of homes weatherize	57	\$18,069
Energy efficiency education: businesses	10 businesses participate	21	\$9,573
Home retrofits to HVAC	10% of homes retrofit HVAC	20	\$7,055

Strategy	Assumptions	Possible GHG Reductions (MTCO <sub>2e</sub> )	Potential Annual Cost Savings
Lighting occupancy sensors	Installed at 10,000 square feet of commercial space	4	\$2,997
Power down at night policy	Implemented at 10,000 square feet of commercial space	4	\$2,997
Residential LED light bulbs	1 bulb replaced per household	3	\$2,236
Commercial LED light bulbs	500 bulbs replaced	2	\$1,500

Energy efficiency education can be crucial in working to reduce emissions from buildings and facilities. Being familiar with actions that can be taken to increase building efficiency and reduce emissions, such as the ones listed, is the first step in carrying out those actions. Participating in the Classroom Energy Challenge can help educate community members on actions they can take at home and at school to reduce energy use and emissions. Businesses can be targeted in a similar educational program and/or energy challenge competition.

Jordan-Elbridge Middle School could be a prime location for implementation of some of the reduction strategies noted, such as lighting occupancy sensors and powering-down electronics at night.

Buildings in Jordan may also not be equipped with the most recent energy efficient technologies, causing the Village and community members to use more energy than is necessary. Retrofitting existing facilities through measures like replacing appliances and light bulbs with more efficient ones, increasing insulation, and upgrading HVAC systems can greatly improve energy efficiency and therefore reduce emissions from buildings and facilities.

Behavior changes such as turning down the heat and air conditioning or using programmable thermostats to reduce heating and cooling when buildings are not occupied can also significantly reduce energy use and emissions.

The initial cost of retrofitting heating units may seem daunting; however, the local government, NYSERDA, and the CNY RPDB can offer assistance and support to make retrofits easier by providing educational materials, low-interest loans, and guidance on where to find potential grants or incentives to help cover costs.

### ***Adaptation Strategies***

Jordan can modify local laws to incorporate measures for adaptation to climate change, such as reevaluating the use of PACE as a way for commercial property owners to pay for energy upgrades, on-site renewable projects, and water conservation measures, and establishing/maintaining strong building codes regarding energy use.

**Goal 2: Increase use of renewable energy**

**Municipal mitigation strategies**

Strategy	Assumptions	Possible GHG Reductions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Potential Annual Cost Savings
Municipal solar PV	335 kW installed (could cover approx. 100% of electric use)	68	*depends on power purchase agreement

**Community mitigation strategies**

Strategy	Assumptions	Possible GHG Reductions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Potential Annual Cost Savings
Commercial solar PV	2,275 kW (could cover almost 20% of commercial electric use)	463	\$311,391
Residential solar PV	322 kW (assumes about 13% of households go solar in one way or another)	66	\$44,074

By installing or investing in renewable energies like solar, Jordan can ensure that their energy is provided by clean and local renewable energy sources, therefore reducing greenhouse gas emissions, energy cost, and reliance on fossil fuels.

Many residents or businesses would like to use renewable energies, but the large up-front cost is an obstacle. The local government can help overcome this barrier by offering low-interest loans or organizing group buying programs to negotiate lower prices, such as the Solarize Madison program offered in Madison County in 2012-2013, the Solarize Syracuse program offered in Syracuse in 2014, and the Solarize CNY program offered in Cayuga, Cortland, Madison, Onondaga, and Oswego Counties in 2015. These programs are an effective way of combining public and private funds for renewable energy. The village could also consider community choice aggregation (CCA), whereby the entire community receives energy from an energy service company outside of their utility (i.e. energy is supplied from Blue Rock Energy and delivered by NYSEG). CCA often allows communities to specify the type of energy mix they prefer (i.e. higher percentage of renewables) and often reduces supply costs.

For those interested in installing solar PV, the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) provides incentives based on system size. Additionally, there are renewable energy tax credits for residential and commercial solar PV, wind, and geothermal installations. Educational and technical assistance programs can also promote renewable energies. Local governments can offer

information clearinghouses and connect consumers with renewable energy installers.

NYSERDA, New York Power Authority (NYPA) and City University of New York (CUNY) developed a NYS Unified Solar Permit that helps to reduce costs for solar projects by streamlining municipal permitting processes and supports the growth of clean energy jobs across the state. The unified solar permit is part of Governor Cuomo's NY-Sun initiative to quadruple in 2013 the amount of solar capacity in New York that was added during 2011.

Adoption of a standardized residential/small business solar permit is a key element to help New York municipalities remove barriers to local economic development in the growing solar industry. The standardized permit cuts costs by creating a uniform permitting process in municipalities across the state. Installers in New York State have had to work with different permits and permitting processes in each of the State's 1,550 municipalities, which increased the complexity of permitting and have caused project delays and added costs. It is recommended that the Village of Jordan adopt the unified solar permit to reduce soft costs associated with solar installations.

An increasingly popular way for a local government to overcome the financial hurdles of installing a photovoltaic system is through the "solar services model" also known as a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA). Through this type of arrangement, the owner of a property can provide the space for a power producer to install the system. The property owner then agrees to buy the power produced from that system at a set rate that is competitive with grid electricity. Since the power producer retains ownership of the equipment, there are no installation and maintenance costs to the consumer of the electricity produced. This is particularly attractive to government entities that are unable to take advantage of tax-based incentives for renewable energy.

The elementary school is a prime location for implementation of commercial solar PV. NYPA is currently offering school districts free, no-obligation site assessments to make it easier for schools to go solar.

One additional method of going solar is through a community solar farm. This opportunity is fairly new in New York State and has been faced with some challenges relating to interconnection of the solar systems to the electric grid, but this opportunity allows many individuals to go solar who otherwise would not have been able to. As this option becomes more readily available, Jordan community members may wish to consider buying into a community solar farm.

## Waste

In 2014, 344 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e (4%) of the community's GHG emissions came from waste. Waste from the town is disposed of at the Onondaga County Resource Recovery Agency's (OCRRA) Waste-to-Energy (WTE) Facility. Detailed calculations and sourcing information can be found in the *Village of Jordan Action Strategy Summary Document*, available under separate cover at the Jordan Village Hall or on the Village website.

## Goal 1: Decrease the waste stream

### Community mitigation strategies

Strategy	Assumptions	Possible GHG Reductions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Potential Annual Cost Savings
Kitchen composting	25% of food waste is composted (15 lbs. per person per year)	0.06	uncertain

The WTE facility processes 97% of OCRRA's total non-recyclable waste. Close to 100% of the incoming waste stream is processable by the WTE facility. This means that almost all of the waste brought to the WTE facility is combusted and turned into steam to be used for electricity generation. The electricity generated at the facility is then sold to National Grid, providing enough electricity to power approximately 25,000-30,000 households and the Facility itself. The combustion of this waste does, however, create GHG emissions and other pollutants that can be reduced by decreasing the waste stream through composting.

Composting produces fertilizer that can be used for farms or gardens, returning nutrients to the soil that were removed with food production and reducing the need for synthetic fertilizers. Composting also reduces the volume of material sent to the WTE facility, reducing disposal costs.

Composting is something that can be done at individual households or at the community scale. New York State's "Beyond Waste" Plan advances food scrap recycling as a key environmental strategy to help communities increase their waste diversion rates, and community composting sites, such as the Amboy Compost Site in Camillus, New York, have effectively composted yard and food waste for years.

The Village of Jordan has also already implemented a very successful community-wide recycling program that has helped decrease the waste stream.

## Natural Resources

Planting trees in strategic ways to shade buildings can reduce energy used to cool buildings. Trees that are properly planted with energy savings in mind can reduce the amount of energy (electricity, natural gas, or other fuel) used to cool and heat buildings. This not only reduces associated emissions, but also saves money. Detailed calculations and sourcing information can be found in the *Village of Jordan Action Strategy Summary Document*, available under separate cover at the Jordan Village Hall or on the Village website.

## ***Goal 1: Plant trees for carbon storage and energy savings***

### ***Community mitigation strategies***

<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>	<b>Possible GHG Reductions (MTCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>	<b>Potential Annual Cost Savings</b>
Tree planting	20% of households plant 1 tree	23	\$234

The shade from a single well-placed mature tree reduces annual air conditioning use from two to eight percent (in the range of 40-300 kWh), and peak cooling demand from two to ten percent (as much as 0.15-0.5 kW), therefore reducing GHG emissions. The Arbor Day Foundation provides information on its website explaining how to plant trees to conserve energy most effectively.

Tree planting can also reduce storm water runoff, decreasing the amount of water that needs to be treated at wastewater treatment facilities. Finally, tree planting increases the aesthetic appeal of homes, increasing property values.

New York State has a wealth of forest resources, including on public land in the Adirondack and Catskill Parks and on private land in the Tug Hill region. These forest resources help to sequester carbon and combat climate change, and additional trees planted throughout the state can contribute to the effort.

### ***Adaptation strategies***

To adapt to a changing environment, Jordan can work to remain a TreeCity USA. Planting living snow fences (evergreens planted at distances of at least 100 feet upwind of problem stretches of road) can reduce snow drifts and travel hazards for drivers. Jordan can also plant and maintain trees and other vegetative buffers along the Skaneateles Creek shoreline in order to reduce the flow rate of sediments and nutrients from entering the lake and tributaries, to reduce shoreline erosion, and to maintain cooler water temperatures through shading.

Jordan can also encourage the US Forest Service and Onondaga County Cooperative Extension to monitor changes in tree composition and health. The village can plant low pollen tree species in recreation areas in order to minimize human health issues, and manage tree density throughout the village to reduce overcrowding and susceptibility to stress and disease. The village can remove tree and vegetative growth along power lines and remove dead and dying trees and replace them with heat and invasive tolerant species.

Jordan can also ensure the resilience of natural systems and resources through open space conservation and smart growth strategies, such as maintaining hiking trails and protecting open space through conservation land grants, landowner incentives, regulation, fee acquisition, the purchase of conservation easements, and promotion of smart growth principals. Farmers can continue to implement agricultural practices that protect surface and ground water quality. Installation of agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) will reduce nutrient and sediment loading from agriculturally-rich watersheds. The SWCD, Cornell Cooperative Extension and the Natural Resources Conservation Service are available to

provide assistance to Jordan farming community in developing and implementing BMPs.

The village should also participate in routine water quality sampling on Skaneateles Creek. Water quality is influenced by storm events, streambank erosion, and nutrient runoff from agricultural and other land uses within the watershed. Detailed sampling (called segment analysis) can help identify non-point sources of pollution.

Jordan can update local maps that display low elevation areas in the town and village that may be susceptible to flooding and display this information on the village website, along with preparedness guidelines. The village can remove branches, ice jams, and other debris from local tributaries to reduce the potential for flooding.

To overcome invasive species issues, Jordan can educate the public and elected officials on the value of prevention and early detection of invasive species. The village can work with the Onondaga County Soil and Water Conservation District and the Natural Resource Conservation Service to monitor the introduction and spread of invasive species. Jordan can also participate in Cornell Cooperative Extension's Emerald Ash Borer control strategy and in the New York State Invasive Species Task Force.

## **Additional Adaptation Strategies**

### ***Infrastructure***

Jordan should plan to protect and upgrade local infrastructure to achieve stormwater and flood control as well as cost savings. There are various actions the Village can take to address this goal, such as assessing the condition of local infrastructure and documenting climate vulnerabilities in the areas of energy, water, transportation, and telecommunications. Jordan can also reduce the threat of flooding by working with the Onondaga County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) to improve the capacity of stormwater collection systems and maximize soil infiltration and groundwater recharge.

Jordan can inventory and prioritize road culvert and shoulder ditch repairs, install green infrastructure measures (i.e. rain gardens, porous pavement, and rain barrels), and encourage downspout disconnection, bioinfiltration, and rainwater harvesting in residential and business communities to reduce stormwater runoff.

The village can modify local laws to incorporate measure for adaptation to climate change, such as re-evaluating building and zoning codes to discourage/prevent new development in flood-prone and high hazard area.

### ***Public Health***

Jordan should also establish ways to reduce or eliminate the negative effects of climate change on public health. Adaptation strategies the village can pursue in this area include: working with the Onondaga County Health Department to document trends in asthma, Lyme disease, and heat-related illnesses that may be influenced by a warming climate; improving local capacity for health preparedness, response, and recovery programs, such as the development of an extreme-heat response plan and designation of a community location with air conditioning during heat events; and notifying the community regarding heat events, air quality, and other climate related health risks.

## ***Education***

Education is an important part of climate adaptation as well. Jordan should train local building officials, planning boards, and elected official on flood hazards, risk reduction strategies, implementation of floodplain development regulations, post-flood reconstruction, and how to address flood hazards during planning board reviews.

The Village can train local building officials and the construction industry on flood proofing techniques for retrofitting existing flood prone development, encourage homeowners to sign up for NYSERDA energy audits, and encourage local schools to develop and implement climate education programs or implement the CNY Classroom Energy Challenge. Schools can also partner with the community on educational opportunities related to local issues such as invasive species, littler, and dune and riverbank erosion.

The Village can also provide emergency preparedness guidelines on the Village website, including regional topographic maps and information about flood preparedness. The Village can also distribute brochures, fact sheets, and posters that show ways in which businesses and residents can prepare for and adapt to climate change.

The Village can also sponsor workshops to teach homeowners, local planning boards, elected officials, code enforcement officers, county agencies, businesses, citizen associations and real estate agents about Emerald Ash Borer and other invasives, storm preparedness, watershed land use influences, and floodplain management. Monitoring of invasive species should continue and be strengthened where necessary.

## ***Emergency Operations***

Ensuring that emergency operations are current and maintaining open lines of communications between local agencies is also a significant part of successfully adapting to climate change.

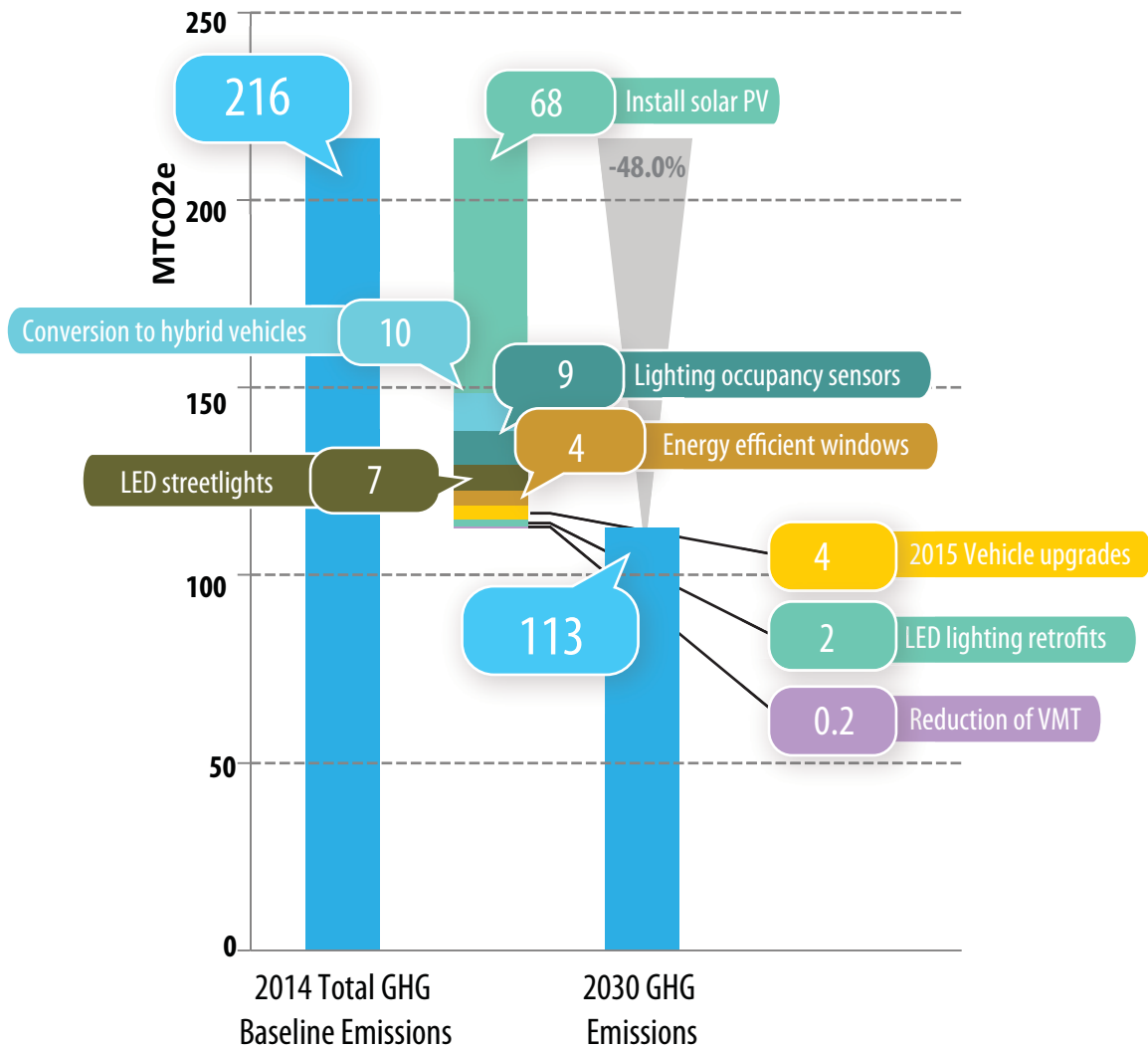
Jordan should also review and update the Village's inventory of emergency operations and public notification lists and collaborate with national, state, and local agencies to facilitate data collection, sharing, and synthesis of flood and storm event preparedness information. The Village can work with Onondaga County officials to update the County's Hazard Mitigation Plan every five years and provide public access to the Plan by adding it to municipal and agency websites.

Jordan should reconfirm channels of communication with local police and fire departments, the local power utility, and media outlets and re-establish local protocols for sharing equipment during emergencies. The Village should also update land hazard maps and inventories of infrastructure and at-risk communities and establish a road watch program to alert the public of flooded areas and tree damage during storm events.

Finally, Jordan should establish a road watch program to alert the public of flooded areas and tree damage during storm events.

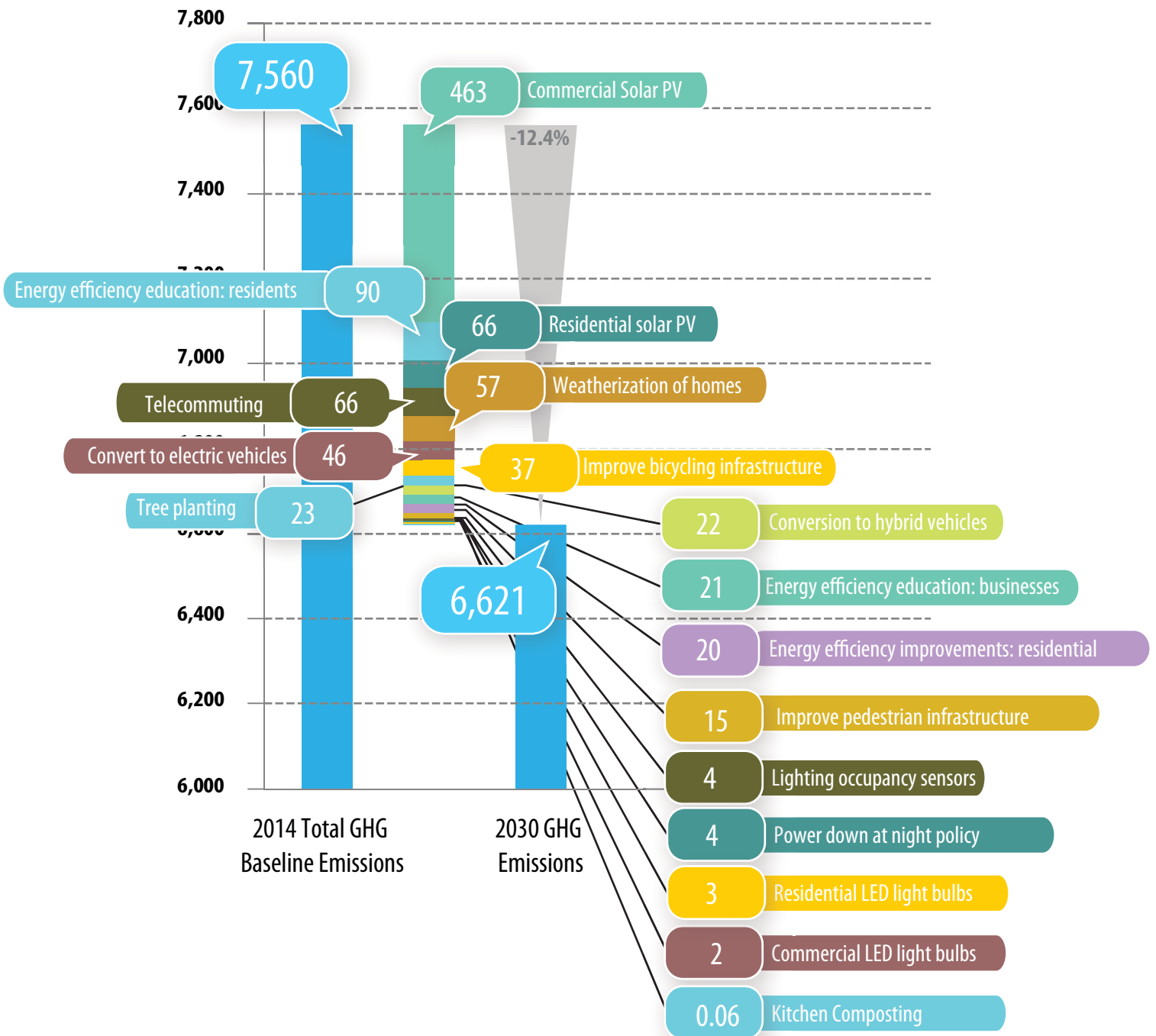
All of these additional adaptation strategies will allow Jordan to be a resilient and sustainable community in the long-term, despite the effects of climate change.

## Potential municipal reductions from strategy implementation



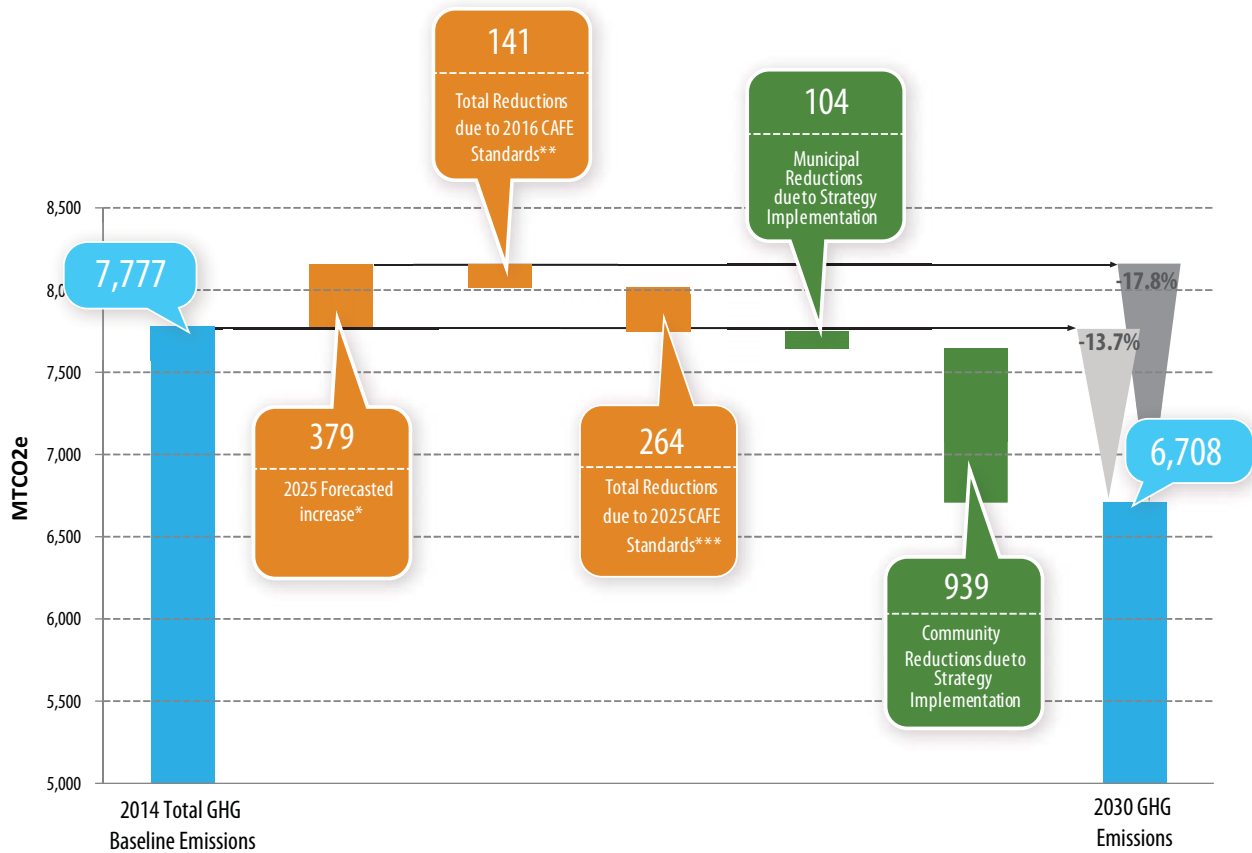
The graph above shows Jordan's 2014 municipal baseline emissions, each of the reduction strategies included in this CAP and their associated emissions reduction potential, and possible municipal emissions in 2030. It is estimated that there will be a 48.0% reduction in municipal emissions if all strategies are implemented.

## Potential community reductions from strategy implementation



The graph above shows Jordan’s 2014 community baseline emissions, each of the reduction strategies included in this CAP and their associated emissions reduction potential, and possible community emissions in 2030. It is estimated that there will be a 12.4% reduction in community emissions if all strategies are implemented.

## Total possible emissions reductions in Jordan by 2030



The graph above shows Jordan’s 2014 GHG inventory baseline total, a 2025 emissions forecast based on current trends, impacts from the strengthening of Federal Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards, as well as the reductions associated with the mitigation strategies that were analyzed separated into community-wide measures and municipal operations measures. Reductions due to Jordan actions are shown in green, while changes in emissions that will occur regardless of this Plan are shown in orange. It is projected that total GHG emissions in 2030 could be reduced by 13.7% from the 2014 baseline emissions or 17.8% from forecasted emissions if the village implements all of the recommended community-wide and municipal operations measures.

## Concluding Remarks

The Jordan Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Climate Action Plan provided an opportunity for the village to develop energy efficiency and emission reduction strategies. This planning effort encouraged local participation and brought together representatives from local government, citizens, and other key stakeholders to evaluate regional strengths and goals. The process provided a chance to gather information on sustainable community and economic development projects, to give community leaders support to advance sustainable projects, and to identify goals for new sustainable programs and initiatives.

Participants in the planning process worked to identify goals and strategies to improve the environment and address climate change through energy management, infrastructure, land use, and transportation. As a blueprint for the future, the Climate Action Plan efficiently summarizes an action-oriented guide containing strategies to ensure that Jordan meets the needs of current and future generations. In addition, the document will now provide state and local officials with the information needed for long-term commitments and investments in economic, social, and environmental resilience.

Our thanks go to the local leaders and community members for a job well-done. Village officials are encouraged to now focus on implementation of these recommendations, to review the progress made on an annual basis, and to re-evaluate emission reduction goals. In this way, Jordan will continue to protect natural resources, reduce emissions, become more resilient to climate change, and serve as a prominent showcase for energy efficiency and environmental stewardship.



Central New York Regional Planning & Development Board