9.22 VILLAGE OF MARCELLUS

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Village of Marcellus.

A.) HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINT OF CONTACT

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Mary Moran, Village Planning Board 6 Slocombe Ave., Marcellus, NY 13108 (315) 673-3112 moran@dreamscape.com	Michael E. Plochocki, Mayor 6 Slocombe Ave., Marcellus, NY 13108 (315) 673-3112 mikeplochocki@hotmail.com

B.) VILLAGE PROFILE

Population

1,760 (estimated 2007 U.S. Census)

Location

The Village of Marcellus is part of the Town of Marcellus, one of the original five towns of Onondaga County, with its history dating back over 200 years, to 1794. New York State Route 175, an east-west highway, intersects New York State Route 174 at Marcellus village. Otisco Lake is to the south, Skaneateles Lake to the west, and Nine-Mile Creek, a noted trout stream, is to the north. The Village of Marcellus retains some of the finest architectural and historic landmarks in Central New York, such as the Dan Bradley House (59 South Street), one of the oldest and least altered houses of the region.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the village has a total area of 0.6 square miles (1.6 km²). None of the village area is covered with water.

Climate

Onondaga County generally experiences seasonable weather patterns characteristic of the northeastern U.S. Cyclonic systems and cold air masses affect the County's weather, making winters cold with snow. During the summer and parts of spring and autumn, temperatures rise during the daytime and fall rapidly after sunset. Summer temperatures typically range from about 76°F to 81°F (Fahrenheit). Winter high temperatures are usually in the middle to upper 30°F, with minimum temperatures of 14°F expected. Overall, the average high temperature for the County is approximately 57°F and the average low temperature is approximately 37°F. Snow accumulates to an average depth of 121 inches each year.

Brief History

Situated between the cities of Syracuse and Auburn and a few miles from Otisco and Skaneateles Lakes, Marcellus was incorporated as a Village on June 4, 1853. Marcellus developed at the crossroads of two major transportation routes, Nine Mile Creek and Seneca Turnpike, at one time called the Great Genesee Road. The water power provided by Nine Mile Creek, an outlet of Otisco Lake, attracted a variety of individuals who built a number of mills (grist, saw, barley and woolen) on the creek and the products of these mills attracted even more individuals to the valley to work in the mills, as well as provide other services for neighboring farmers. Seneca Turnpike, an outgrowth of the Great Native American Trail that stretched across the State of New York, was a major highway in New York for people and products

moving west. The original trail was practically a straight line through what would become Marcellus Village, but in 1802, when the (Seneca) Turnpike was laid out by New York State for improvement, the road-bed was changed to its present location on its way west out of the Village in order to avoid the steep climb.

Stagecoach lines operating on the turnpike would help the area, particularly the valley of the Nine Mile, to develop as a trading and manufacturing center. There were a number of business establishments on the Turnpike, including the famous Alvord House, built in 1815 and located strategically in the valley for servicing those who traveled the highway.

The original corporation of the village consisted of a little over 282 acres of land, about 2/3's the present size of the Village. The eastern and western boundaries of the Village have changed little since 1853. Nine Mile Creek is basically the eastern boundary of the village, and the hills called the northern boundary of the Village including what is commonly referred to today as Scotch Hill.

Governing Body Format

The Village of Marcellus is a voluntary unit, governmentally independent of the Town of Marcellus and the County of Onondaga, of which it is a part. The Village Law and the New York State Constitution set forth the structure and powers of government in the Village of Marcellus.

The Village of Marcellus government is responsible for providing such services as police and fire protection, sewer, water supply, and highway services. Originally governed by a five member Board, the Village of Marcellus, since the election of 1899, has been governed by an elected Mayor and an elected Board of Trustees consisting of two members.

Growth/Development Trends

At this time, no major residential/commercial development or major infrastructure development has been identified for the next five (5) years.

C.) NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY SPECIFIC TO THE VILLAGE

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment
Snowstorm / Extreme Cold	Not applicable	February, 1961	$80,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	July, 1970	$250,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm	Not applicable	March, 1971	$806,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm / Extreme cold	Not applicable	February, 1972	$803,000 (countywide)
Flood (Tropical Storm Agnes)	DR-338	June, 1972	$1,600,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	March, 1973	$200,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm	Not applicable	December, 1973	$83,000 (countywide)
Severe Storms and Flooding	DR-447	July, 1974	$7,200,000 (countywide)
Severe Storms, Heavy Rain, Landslides, Flooding	DR-487	September, 1975	$6,300,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	April, 1976	$313,000 (countywide)

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment
Blizzard	Not applicable	January, 1977	$2,100,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	October, 1981	$833,000 (countywide)
Tornado (F3)	Not applicable	May, 1983	$2,500,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm	Not applicable	February, 1984	$156,000 (countywide)
Tornado (F1)	Not applicable	July, 1986	$250,000 (countywide)
Blizzard and Extreme Cold	EM-3107	March, 1993	$455,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm	Not applicable	April, 1993	$100,000 (countywide)
Thunderstorm / Winds	Not applicable	August, 1993	$600,000 (countywide)
Severe Storm and Flooding	DR-1095	January, 1996	$7,600,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	November, 1996	$100,000 (countywide)
Thunderstorm / Winds / Tornado	Not applicable	May, 1998	$200,000 (countywide)
Thunderstorm / Winds	Not applicable	August, 1998	$200,000 (countywide)
Severe Storm	DR-1244	September, 1998	$90,000,000, 3 fatalities, 7 injuries (countywide)
Thunderstorm / Winds	Not applicable	July, 1999	$750,000 (countywide)
Severe Storms	DR-1335	May/September, 2000	Not available
Snowstorms	Not applicable	December, 2002 / January, 2003	$353,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	June, 2002	$2,000,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm (President's Day Storm)	Not applicable	February, 2003	$153,000 (countywide)
Ice Storm	DR-1467	April, 2003	$2,900,000 (countywide)
Severe Storms and Flooding	DR-1564	August / September 2004	$2,000,000 (countywide)
Severe Storm and Flooding	Not applicable	April, 2005	$100,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	July, 2005	$500,000 (countywide)
Severe Storms and Flooding	Not applicable	June/July, 2006	$29,000 (countywide)
Lake Effect Snowstorm / Extreme Cold	Not applicable	February, 2007	$3,000,000 (countywide)

Number of FEMA Identified Repetitive Flood Loss Properties: 0
Number of FEMA Identified Severe Repetitive Flood Loss Properties: 0

Source: FEMA Region II, 2009
Note: Repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss data as of February 2009.

D.) NATURAL HAZARD RISK/VULNERABILITY RISK RANKING

Rank #	Hazard type	Estimate of Potential Dollar Losses to Structures Vulnerable to the Hazard [a,c]	Probability of Occurrence	Risk Ranking Score (Probability x Impact)	Hazard Ranking [b]
3	Earthquake	$2,596,982 [c,e,h]	Rare	16	Low
2	Flood	$5,268,000 [c,e]	Frequent	33	Medium
4	Ground Failure	Not available [f]	Rare	6	Low
1	Severe Storm	$0 [c,d,g]	Frequent	48	High
1	Severe Winter Storm	$7,728,000 [c,d]	Frequent	48	High

a. Building damage ratio estimates based on FEMA 386-2 (August 2001)
b. High = Total hazard priority risk ranking score of 40 and above
Medium = Total hazard priority risk ranking of 20 - 39
Low = Total hazard risk ranking below 20
c. The valuation of general building stock and loss estimates determined in Onondaga County were based on the default general building stock database provided in HAZUS-MH MR3 (RSMeans 2006).
d. Severe storm and severe winter storm hazard 500-year MRP loss estimate is structural value only; does not include the value of contents. For severe winter storm, the loss estimate is 5% of total general building stock value.
e. Loss estimates for both structure and contents (500-year MRP for the flood hazard and 2,500-year MRP for the earthquake hazard).
f. Approximately 100% of the Village's general building stock is located within the landslide hazard area.
g. Potential losses for severe storm are underestimated by HAZUS.
h. Earthquake estimated losses are calculated and reported by Census Tract; therefore, estimate is for both the Town and Village of Marcellus.

E.) CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

This section identifies the following capabilities of the local jurisdiction:

- Legal and regulatory capability
- Administrative and technical capability
- Fiscal capability
- Community classification.

E.1) Legal and Regulatory Capability

Regulatory Tools (Codes, Ordinances., Plans)	Local Authority (Y or N)	Prohibitions (State or Federal) (Y or N)	Higher Jurisdictional Authority (Y or N)	State Mandated (Y or N)	Code Citation (Section, Paragraph, Page Number, date of adoption)
1) Building Code	Y	N	Y	Y	Village Code Chapter 4
2) Zoning Ordinance	Y	N	N	N	Village Code Appendix A
3) Subdivision Ordinance	Y	N	N	N	Village Code 11-10
4) NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Y	Y	Y	Y	Village Code Chapter 5 1/2
5) Growth Management	Y	N	N	N	
6) Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	Y	Y	Y	N	Village Code Chapter 5 1/2
7) Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance	Y	N	N	Y	Local Law #4, 2007
8) Comprehensive Plan / Master Plan/ General Plan	Y	N	N	N	Adopted 7/23/07
9) Capital Improvements Plan	N	N	N	N	
10) Site Plan Review Requirements	N	Y	Y	N	Village Code Art. XVI-17
11) Open Space Plan	N	N	N	N	
12) Economic Development Plan	N	N	N	N	
13) Emergency Response Plan	N	N	N	Y	
14) Post Disaster Recovery Plan	N	N	N	N	
15) Post Disaster Recovery Ordinance	N	N	N	N	
16) Real Estate Disclosure req.	N	N	Y	N	
17) Other [Special Purpose Ordinances (i.e., critical or sensitive areas)]	N	N	N	N	

E.2) Administrative and Technical Capability

Staff/ Personnel Resources	Available (Y or N)	Department/ Agency/Position
1) Planner(s) or Engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Y	Barton & Loguidice /Code Enforcement Officer
2) Engineer(s) or Professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Y	Barton & Loguidice /Code Enforcement Officer
3) Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Y	Barton & Loguidice /Code Enforcement Officer
4) NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Y	William B. Reagan, Code Enforcement Officer
5) Surveyor(s)	N	
6) Personnel skilled or trained in "GIS" applications	Y	Barton & Loguidice
7) Scientist familiar with natural hazards in the Village of Camillus.	N	
8) Emergency Manager	Y	Police Chief / Robert Wicks
9) Grant Writer(s)	N	
10) Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	N	

E.3) Fiscal Capability

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to use (Yes/No/Don't know)
1) Community development Block Grants (CDBG)	Yes
2) Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes
3) Authority to Levy Taxes for specific purposes	Yes
4) User fees for water, sewer, gas or electric service	Yes
5) Impact Fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
6) Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
7) Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
8) Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
9) Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
10) State mitigation grant programs (e.g. NYSDEC, NYCDEP)	Yes
11) Other	No

E.4) Community Classifications

Program	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	NP	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	-	-
Public Protection	-	-
Storm Ready	NP	N/A
Firewise	NP	N/A

N/A = Not applicable. NP = Not participating. - = Unavailable.

The classifications listed above relate to the community's effectiveness in providing services that may impact it's vulnerability to the natural hazards identified. These classifications can be viewed as a gauge of the community's capabilities in all phases of emergency management (preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation) and are used as an underwriting parameter for determining the costs of various forms of insurance. The CRS class applies to flood insurance while the BCEGS and Public Protection classifications apply to standard property insurance. CRS classifications range on a scale of 1 to 10 with class one (1) being the best possible classification, and class 10 representing no classification benefit. Firewise classifications include a higher classification when the subject property is located beyond 1000 feet of a creditable fire hydrant and is within 5 road miles of a recognized Fire Station.

Criteria for classification credits are outlined in the following documents:

- The Community Rating System Coordinators Manual
- The Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule
- The ISO Mitigation online ISO's Public Protection website at http://www.isomitigation.com/ppc/0000/ppc0001.html
- The National Weather Service Storm Ready website at http://www.weather.gov/stormready/howto.htm
- The National Firewise Communities website at http://firewise.org/

F.) PROPOSED HAZARD MITIGATION INITIATIVES

Initiative #	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals / Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Time-line
VMR-1a	Where appropriate, support retrofitting of structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as priority. Identify facilities that are viable candidates for retrofitting based on cost-effectiveness versus relocation. Where retrofitting is determined to be a viable option, consider implementation of that action based on available funding.	Existing	Flood, Severe Storm	1-1, 1-2, 1-6; 2-5, 2-6; 3-2, 3-5; 6-1	Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	High	FEMA Mitigation Grant Programs and local match	Long-term
VMR-1b	Where appropriate, support purchase, or relocation of structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as priority. Identify facilities that are viable candidates for relocation based on cost-effectiveness versus retrofitting. Where relocation is determined to be a viable option, consider implementation of that action based on available funding.	Existing	Flood, Severe Storm	1-1, 1-2, 1-6; 2-5, 2-6; 3-2, 3-5; 6-1	Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	High	FEMA Mitigation Grant Programs and local match	Long-term
VMR-2	Consider participation in incentive-based programs such as CRS.	New & Existing	Flood	1-1, 1-3, 1-7; Goal 2 – All Objectives	Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Short
VMR-3	Continue to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this	New & Existing	All Hazards	All Goals and Objectives	Municipality (through mitigation	Low – High (for 5-year update)	Local Budget, possibly	Ongoing

Initiative #	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals / Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Time-line
	Plan, as defined in Section 7.0				planning point of contacts)		FEMA Mitigation Grant Funding for 5-year update	
VMR-4	Strive to maintain compliance with, and good-standing in the National Flood Insurance program.	New & Existing	Flood	2-4; 3-5, 3-6	Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Ongoing
VMR-5	Continue to develop, enhance, and implement existing emergency plans.	New & Existing	All Hazards	1-4; 5-5; Goal 6 – All Objectives	Municipal Emergency Manager with support from County OEM and SEMO	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Ongoing
VMR-6	Create/enhance/ maintain mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities.	New & Existing	All Hazards	3-3; 5-2, 5-3, 5-5, 5-6; 6-5, 6-6	Local Emergency Management, DPW and Roads	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Ongoing
VMR-7	Support County-wide initiatives identified in Section 9.1 of the County Annex.	New & Existing	All Hazards	All Goals and objectives	Local departments (as applicable for specific initiative)	Low - High	Existing programs and grant funding where applicable	Ongoing – Long-term depending on initiative
VMR-8	Support/Participate in the Stream Team program offered by the Onondaga County SWCD, to assist in the removal of debris, log jams, etc. in flood vulnerable stream sections.	N/A	Flood, Severe Storms	1-3, 1-7; 2-3; 4-1,4-4; 5-1, 5-2, 5-3	County, OCSWCD (Mark Burger)	Medium	Local Budget	Short-term
VMR-9	Continue to support the 2009 NYS Open Space Plan to mitigate the natural hazards identified in this planning process as well as defined	N/A	All Hazards	1-8; 3-1; 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-4	NYS; Local departments (as applicable for specific initiative)	Low - High	Existing programs and grant funding	Ongoing – Long-term depending on initiative

Initiative #	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals / Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Time-line
	in the 2009 NYS Open Space Plan itself and continue with the identified actions: *CAMILLUS VALLEY / NINE MILE CREEK {90} - Onondaga County, Towns of Camillus, Marcellus, and Geddes:* *Expansion of recent acquisitions by DEC and a local land trust to preserve this ecologically sensitive valley that supports a wide diversity of breeding bird and migratory bird species as well as being the most esteemed and widely used trout stream in Central New York. This project encompasses the Nine Mile Creek Valley running from Otisco Lake to Onondaga Lake, including enhancing the DEC-administered Camillus Forest, the Nine Mile Creek Critical Environmental Area, the Erie Canal Corridor, and the Water Trail in the Towns of Camillus and Marcellus, which are under immediate development pressure. The project will buffer important attributes from development and provide public waterway access.*						where applicable	

Notes: DOF = Depending on Funding. FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency. Long = 5 years or greater. N/A = Not applicable. Short = 1 to 5 years. TBD = To be determined

*Does this mitigation initiative reduce the effects of hazards on new and/or existing buildings and/or infrastructure?

G.) ANALYSIS OF MITIGATION ACTIONS

This table summarizes the participant's mitigation actions by hazard of concern and the six mitigation types to illustrate that the Village has selected a comprehensive range of actions/projects.

Hazard of Concern	Mitigation Type					
	1. Prevention	2. Property Protection	3. Public Education and Awareness	4. Natural Resource Protection	5. Emergency Services	6. Structural Projects
Earthquake	VMR-3, VMR-7, VMR-9	VMR-3, VMR-7	VMR-3, VMR-7	VMR-3, VMR-7, VMR-9	VMR-3, VMR-5, VMR-6, VMR-7	VMR-3, VMR-7
Flooding (riverine, flash, coastal and urban flooding)	VMR-2, VMR-3, VMR-4, VMR-7, VMR-8, VMR-9	VMR-1a and b, VMR-2, VMR-3, VMR-4, VMR-7	VMR-1a and b, VMR-2, VMR-3, VMR-4, VMR-7	VMR-3, VMR-7, VMR-8, VMR-9	VMR-2, VMR-3, VMR-5, VMR-6, VMR-7	VMR-3, VMR-7
Ground Failure	VMR-3, VMR-7, VMR-9	VMR-3, VMR-7	VMR-3, VMR-7	VMR-3, VMR-7, VMR-9	VMR-3, VMR-5, VMR-6, VMR-7	VMR-3, VMR-7
Severe Storms (windstorms, thunderstorms, hail, lightning and tornados)	VMR-2, VMR-3, VMR-4, VMR-7, VMR-8, VMR-9	VMR-1a and b, VMR-2, VMR-3, VMR-4, VMR-7	VMR-1a and b, VMR-2, VMR-3, VMR-4, VMR-7	VMR-3, VMR-7, VMR-8, VMR-9	VMR-2, VMR-3, VMR-5, VMR-6, VMR-7	VMR-3, VMR-7
Severe Winter Storm (heavy snow, blizzards, ice storms)	VMR-3, VMR-7, VMR-9	VMR-3, VMR-7	VMR-3, VMR-7	VMR-3, VMR-7, VMR-9	VMR-3, VMR-5, VMR-6, VMR-7	VMR-3, VMR-7

Notes:

1. **Prevention:** Government, administrative or regulatory actions or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. These actions also include public activities to reduce hazard losses. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.
2. **Property Protection:** Actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.
3. **Public Education and Awareness:** Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and school-age and adult education programs.
4. **Natural Resource Protection:** Actions that minimize hazard loss and also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.
5. **Emergency Services:** Actions that protect people and property, during and immediately following, a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities.
6. **Structural Projects:** Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

H.) PRIORITIZATION OF MITIGATION INITIATIVES

Initiative #	# of Objectives met	Benefits	Costs	Do Benefits equal or exceed Costs? (Yes or No)	Is project Grant eligible? (Yes or No)	Can Project be funded under existing programs/budgets? (Yes or No)	Priority (High, Med., Low)
VMR-1a	8	H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
VMR-1b	8	H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
VMR-2	9	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
VMR-3	38	M	M	Y	N (Yes for 5 year update)	Y	H
VMR-4	3	H	L	Y	N	Y	H
VMR-5	8	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
VMR-6	7	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
VMR-7	38	M-H	L-M	Y	Dependant on specific initiative	Dependant on specific initiative	M-H (dependant)
VMR-8	8	H	L - H	Y	Y	Dependant on specific initiative	M
VMR-9	6	H	L - H	Y	Y Dependant on specific initiative	Dependant on specific initiative	M-H (dependant)

Notes: H = High. L = Low. M = Medium. N = No. N/A = Not applicable. Y = Yes.
* This initiative has a "Medium" priority based on the prioritization scheme used in this planning process (implementation dependent on grant funding), however it is recognized that addressing repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties is considered a high priority by FEMA and SEMO (as expressed in the State HMP), and thus shall be considered a "High" priority for all participants in this planning process.

Explanation of Priorities

- ***High Priority*** - A project that meets multiple objectives (i.e., multiple hazards), benefits exceeds cost, has funding secured or is an on-going project and project meets eligibility requirements for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) or Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program (PDM) programs. High priority projects can be completed in the short term (1 to 5 years).
- ***Medium Priority*** - A project that meets goals and objectives, benefits exceeds costs, funding has not been secured but project is grant eligible under, HMGP, PDM or other grant programs. Project can be completed in the short term, once funding is completed. Medium priority projects will become high priority projects once funding is secured.

- ***Low Priority*** - Any project that will mitigate the risk of a hazard, benefits do not exceed the costs or are difficult to quantify, funding has not been secured and project is not eligible for HMGP or PDM grant funding, and time line for completion is considered long term (1 to 10 years). Low priority projects may be eligible other sources of grant funding from other programs. A low priority project could become a high priority project once funding is secured as long as it could be completed in the short term.

  Prioritization of initiatives was based on above definitions: Yes

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

I.) FUTURE NEEDS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND RISK/VULNERABILITY

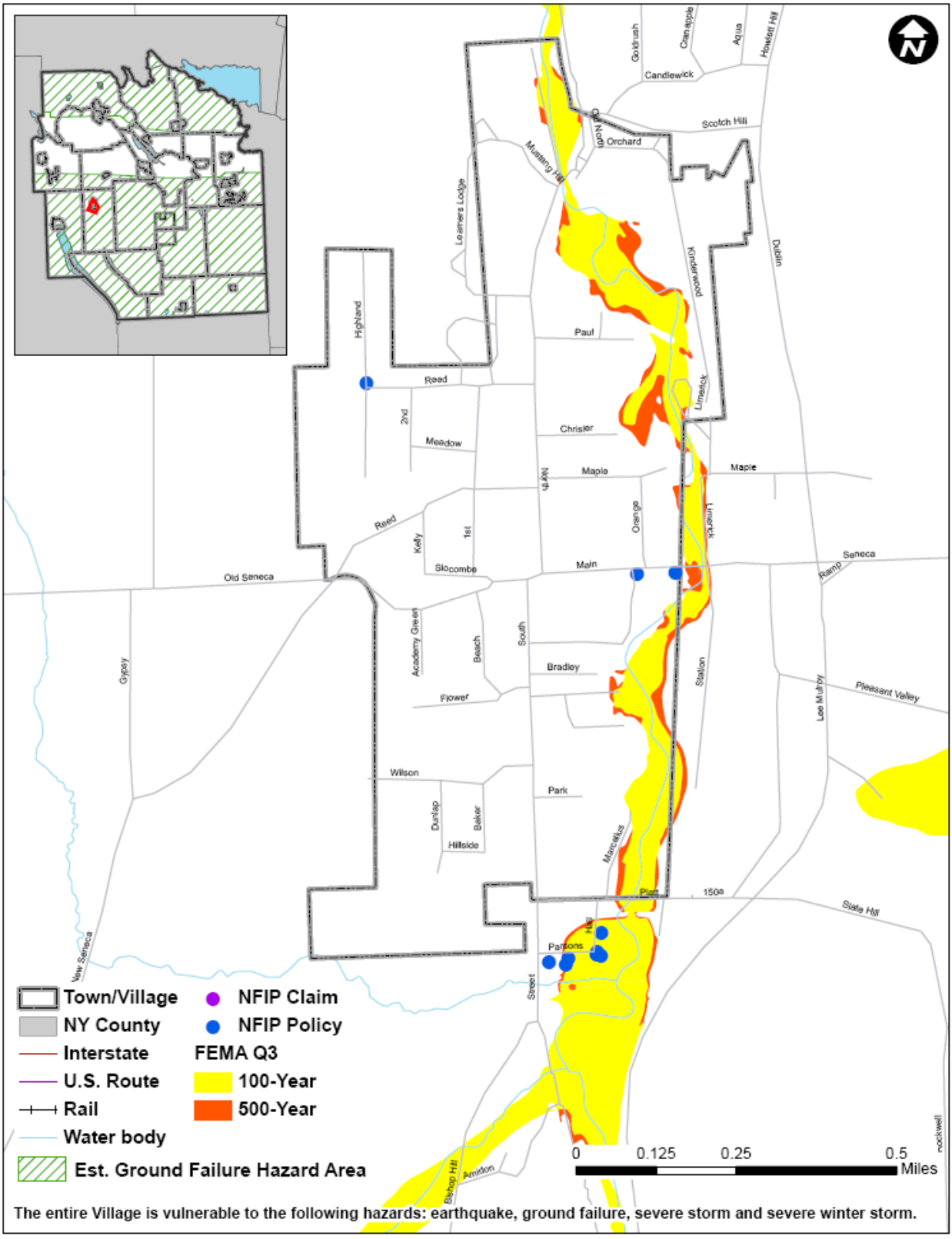
None at this time.

J.) HAZARD AREA EXTENT AND LOCATION

A hazard area extent and location map has been generated and is provided below for the Village of Marcellus to illustrate the probable areas impacted within the Village. This map is based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this Plan, and is considered to be adequate for planning purposes. Maps have only been generated for those hazards that can be clearly identified using mapping techniques and technologies, and for which the Village of Marcellus has significant exposure. The County maps are provided in the hazard profiles within Section 5.4, Volume I of this Plan.

K.) ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

No additional comments at this time.



Sources: FEMA Q3; FEMA Region II, 2008; HAZUS-MH MR3; NYSDPC, 2008
Notes: Est. = Estimated; NFIP = National Flood Insurance Program; RL = Repetitive Loss; SRL = Severe Repetitive Loss
The entire municipality is vulnerable to the following hazards: earthquake, ground failure, severe storm, and severe winter storm.