

9.3 TOWN OF CAMILLUS

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Town of Camillus.

A.) HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINT OF CONTACT

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Mark Pigula, Highway Superintendent 4600 West Genesee St, Syracuse, NY 13219 (315) 672-5556	No alternate point of contact has been identified at this time.

B.) TOWN PROFILE

Population

23,227 (estimated 2007 U.S. Census)

Location

The Town of Camillus is in west-central Onondaga County, just to the west of the City of Syracuse in north-central New York. It is bordered by the Towns of Geddes on the east, Onondaga and Marcellus on the south, Elbridge on the west and Van Buren on the north. The town includes Fairmount, Amboy-Belle Isle, Warners, and the Village of Camillus in the south-central portion of the town. New York State Route 5 is an east-west highway across the town. New York State Route 173 intersects NY-5 near Fairmount. New York State Route 174 intersects NY-5 near Camillus village. New York State Route 321 intersects NY-5 at Bennetts Corners. New York State Route 695 and New York State Route 297 are state highways near the east town line.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the town has a total area of 34.5 square miles (89.3 km²), all of it land.

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

Camillus was part of the former Central New York Military Tract. Founded on March 8, 1799, the Town of Camillus is named after the Roman general Marcus Furius Camillus and is the only Town in the United States to bear that name. The early development of the town started with the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825. Several major state highways and railroads serve the area. Waterborne cargo moves east and west on the New York State Barge Canal, and the St. Lawrence Seaway gives area industries direct access to the oceangoing vessels through the Port of Oswego.

Governing Body Format

The Town of Camillus is governed by one supervisor and six councilors.

Growth/Development Trends

From the December 2002 Comprehensive Plan - In the past several year's developers who are known for their residential developments have purchased several hundred acres of land situated within the First Ward of the Town. As of this date 202 acres have been approved for residential home building and of those approximately half have already been built upon. In addition to the acreage, which has been purchased by developers, there are approximately 500 acres presently being offered for sale in the same area.

It should be also noted that there is reason to believe that large tracts of land within the Second Ward may be developed sometime in the near future. Should public sanitary sewers become available in this area, it should be anticipated that significant development would follow. Over the years developers have employed several land planning techniques and designs for their subdivisions. Those subdivision development techniques and designs are: large lot subdivision, strip lot development, grid layout and clustering. A Planned Unit Development was employed in the development of the Wellington community on the West Hill. A Planned Unit Development is now proposed for the old State School site on Warners Road.

Including the Allied Chemical waste bed lands, the Town presently has approximately thirteen hundred acres, which are zoned Industrial. Notwithstanding that, there is only one industrial operation in the Town outside of the Village. All of the acreage currently zoned Industrial has been in place for more than ten years and but for Southern Container has not been developed. This underscores the fact that Camillus has a very small industrial tax base; nevertheless, the Town has attributes, which should make it attractive to industrial development. Obviously there is much more land zoned for industrial use than realistically can be expected to be developed and therefore the Town should focus upon those lands, which offer the best in accessibility and infrastructure to support the requirements of industry.

According to the Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency, as of 2009, the Town of Camillus will be either in the process of completing or will be in the process of planning to build two residential subdivisions; Malibu Hills Estates and Country Oaks, 13 and 20 lots each respectively. Locations are provided in the hazard area map at the end of this annex.

C.) NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY SPECIFIC TO THE TOWN

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment
Snowstorm / Extreme Cold	Not applicable	February, 1961	\$80,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm	Not applicable	January / February, 1966	Not available
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)
Blizzard	Not applicable	January, 1977	\$2,100,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	October, 1981	\$833,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm / Extreme Cold	Not applicable	January, 1982	\$5,000 (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)

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Type of Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment
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); mudslide occurred
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	\$7,186,204 ^{c,e}	Rare	16	Low
2	Flood	\$26,821,000 ^{c,e}	Frequent	36	Medium
4	Ground Failure	Not available ^f	Rare	6	Low
1	Severe Storm	\$0 ^{c,d,g}	Frequent	48	High
1	Severe Winter Storm	\$84,959,850 ^{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 (RSMMeans 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. For severe storm, HAZUS may be underestimating the potential losses.
- 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 31% of the Town’s general building stock is located within the landslide hazard area.
- g. Potential losses for severe storm are underestimated by HAZUS

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	Chapter 26
2) Zoning Ordinance	Y	N	N	N	Chapter 30 (zoning maps revised November 2001)
3) Subdivision Ordinance	Y	N	N	N	Chapter 39
4) NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Y	Y	Y	Y	Chapter 31
5) Growth Management	Y	N	N	N	See Item 8) Comprehensive Plan / Master Plan/ General Plan
6) Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	N	Y	Y	N	
7) Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance	Y	N	N	Y	Chapter 43
8) Comprehensive Plan / Master Plan/ General Plan	Y	N	N	N	"The Plan, Town of Camillus, New York" December, 2002 Comprehensive Plan, adopted 1/28/1997
9) Capital Improvements Plan	N	N	N	N	
10) Site Plan Review Requirements	Y	Y	Y	N	
11) Open Space Plan	N	N	N	N	
12) Economic Development Plan	N	N	N	N	
13) Emergency Response Plan	Y	N	N	Y	Camillus Police Department
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
2) Engineer(s) or Professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Y	Barton & Loguidice
3) Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Y	Barton & Loguidice
4) NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Y	Tom Price, Code Enforcement Officer
5) Surveyor(s)	N	
6) Personnel skilled or trained in "GIS" applications	N	
7) Scientist familiar with natural hazards in the Town of Camillus.	N	
8) Emergency Manager	Y	Town Supervisor, Chief of Police
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)	No
2) Capital Improvements Project Funding	No
3) Authority to Levy Taxes for specific purposes	Don't Know
4) User fees for water, sewer, gas or electric service	No
5) Impact Fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
6) Incur debt through general obligation bonds	No
7) Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
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)	No
11) Other	No

E.4) Community Classifications

Program	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	10 - Recinded	10/1/2001
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	NP	N/A
Public Protection	NP	N/A
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 its 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/>

E.) 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
TCM-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
TCM-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
TCM-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	Long-term DOF

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
					Administrator)			
TCM-3	Continue to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan, as defined in Section 7.0	New & Existing	All Hazards	All Goals and Objectives	Municipality (through mitigation planning point of contacts)	Low	Local Budget, possibly FEMA Mitigation Grant Funding for 5-year update	Ongoing
TCM-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	Local Budget	Ongoing
TCM-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
TCM-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
TCM-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
TCM-8	Support/Participate in the Stream Team program offered by the Onondaga County SWCD, to assist in the removal of debris,	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

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
	log jams, etc. in flood vulnerable stream sections.							
TCM-9	Encourage the preservation of lands which immediately abut environmentally sensitive lands (including wetlands, flood-prone areas and steep slopes), and incorporate such lands into a continuous green space system within which only the least intrusive and most environmentally sound development would be permitted (from Section II, "Conservation and Open Space" of December 2002 Comprehensive Plan).	N/A	Flood, Land Failure	1-8; 3-1; 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-4	Local departments (as applicable for specific initiative)	Low to High	Existing programs and grant funding where applicable	Ongoing – Long-term depending on initiative
TCM-10	Appropriately locate new residential development with respect to the natural environment [community facilities and services and transportation systems] (from Section III, "Residential Land Use" of December 2002 Comprehensive Plan).	New	All Hazards	1-8; 3-1; 4-1, 4-2, 4-4	Municipality	Low	Existing programs	Ongoing
TCM-11	Continue to support the 2009 NYS Open Space Plan to mitigate the natural hazards identified in this planning process as well as defined in the 2009 NYS Open Space Plan itself and continue with the identified actions: <u>CAMILLUS VALLEY / NINE MILE CREEK {90} - Onondaga County, Towns of Camillus, Marcellus, and Geddes:</u>	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 where applicable	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
	<p><i>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.</i></p>							

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 Town 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	TCM-3, TCM-7, TCM-10, TCM-11	TCM-3, TCM-7	TCM-3, TCM-7	TCM-3, TCM-7, TCM-11	TCM-3, TCM-5, TCM-6, TCM-7	TCM-3, TCM-7
Flooding (riverine, flash, coastal and urban flooding)	TCM-2, TCM-3, TCM-4, TCM-7, TCM-8, TCM-9, TCM-10, TCM-11	TCM-1a and b, TCM-2, TCM-3, TCM-4, TCM-7	TCM-1a and b, TCM-2, TCM-3, TCM-4, TCM-7	TCM-3, TCM-7, TCM-8, TC-9, TCM-11	TCM-2, TCM-3, TCM-5, TCM-6, TCM-7	TCM-3, TCM-7
Ground Failure	TCM-3, TCM-7, TCM-9, TCM-10, TCM-11	TCM-3, TCM-7	TCM-3, TCM-7	TCM-3, TCM-7, TCM-9, TCM-11	TCM-3, TCM-5, TCM-6, TCM-7	TCM-3, TCM-7
Severe Storms (windstorms, thunderstorms, hail, lightning and tornados)	TCM-2, TCM-3, TCM-4, TCM-7, TCM-8, TCM-10, TCM-11	TCM-1a and b, TCM-2, TCM-3, TCM-4, TCM-7	TCM-1a and b, TCM-2, TCM-3, TCM-4, TCM-7	TCM-3, TCM-7, TCM-8, TCM-11	TCM-2, TCM-3, TCM-5, TCM-6, TCM-7	TCM-3, TCM-7
Severe Winter Storm (heavy snow, blizzards, ice storms)	TCM-3, TCM-7, TCM-10, TCM-11	TCM-3, TCM-7	TCM-3, TCM-7	TCM-3, TCM-7, TCM-11	TCM-3, TCM-5, TCM-6, TCM-7	TCM-3, TCM-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)
TCM-1a	8	H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
TCM-1b	8	H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
TCM-2	9	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
TCM-3	38	M	M	Y	N (Yes for 5 year update)	Y	H
TCM-4	3	H	L	Y	N	Y	H
TCM-5	8	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
TCM-6	7	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
TCM-7	38	M-H	L-M	Y	Dependant on specific initiative	Dependant on specific initiative	M-H (dependant)
TCM-8	8	H	L - H	Y	Y	Dependant on specific initiative	M
TCM-9	6	H	L - H	Y	Y Dependant on specific initiative	Dependant on specific initiative	M-H (dependant)
TCM-10	5	H	L	Y	N	Y	H
TCM-11	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

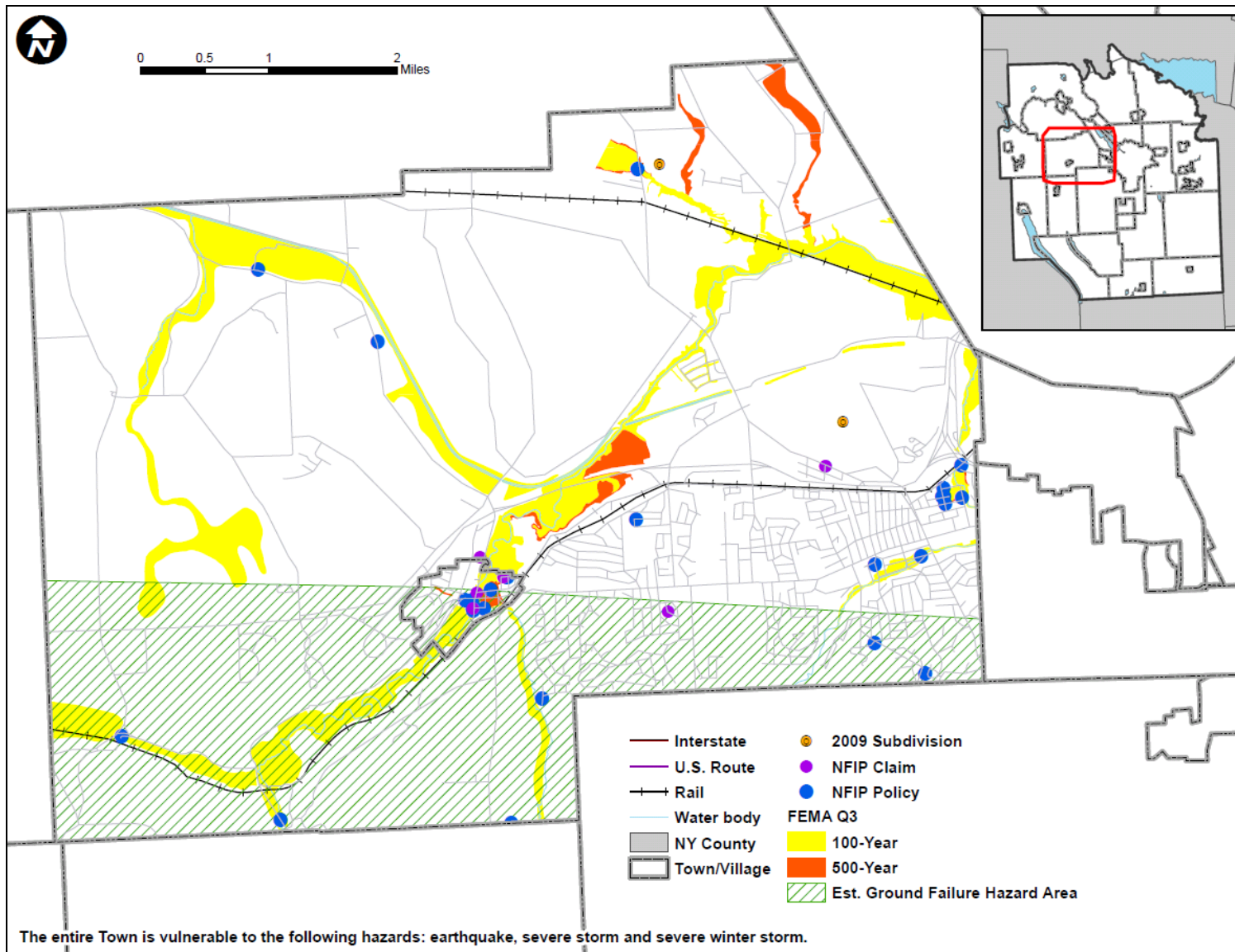
None at this time.

J.) HAZARD AREA EXTENT AND LOCATION

A hazard area extent and location map has been generated and is provided below for the Town of Camillus to illustrate the probable areas impacted within the Town. The map below 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 Town of Camillus 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; Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency, 2009

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, severe storm, and severe winter storm.