9.8 VILLAGE OF EAST SYRACUSE

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Village of East Syracuse.

A.) HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINT OF CONTACT

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Danny Liedka, Mayor Village of East Syracuse 204 North Center Street East Syracuse, New York 13057 315-437-3541 dliedka@villageofeastsyracuse.com	Ronald Russell, DPW Superintendent Village of East Syracuse 204 North Center Street East Syracuse, New York 13057 315-463-0974 russellr@villageofeastsyracuse.com

B.) VILLAGE PROFILE

Population

2,996 (estimated 2007 U.S. Census)

Location

The Village of East Syracuse is in northeastern Onondaga County. It is an incorporated village and a suburb of the City of Syracuse. The Village of East Syracuse is located in the Town of DeWitt. It is bordered by the City of Syracuse on the west and by the Town of DeWitt on the south, west and north. The Village center is at Manlius and North Center Streets. The Village of East Syracuse is located at the cross roads of New York State Routes 690 and 481, just south of the New York State Thruway. The Village of East Syracuse is a "small town" with a friendly, cooperative atmosphere. The Village enjoys a thriving business community with major retail chains, manufacturing, and the pharmaceutical giant Bristol Myers-Squibb Company.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the village has a total area of 1.6 square miles (4.1 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

The Village of East Syracuse was incorporated November 12, 1881. The Village of East Syracuse grew along side of the New York Central Railroad System, and accommodating the needs of the railroad workers and their families. At the time of incorporation the Village had 1,099 residents. Its growth stemmed from the development of freight yards, shops and other railroad facilities of the New York

Central and Hudson River Railroad Company (now known as Conrail). The railroad yards became the major classification yard on the New York Central System.

The current settlement, originally named "Messina," grew up along the northern edge of the Erie Canal across from Headson's Landing, a busy canal port with the only bridge to cross the canal east of downtown Syracuse for ten miles. In the middle of the nineteenth century the Messina Plank Road (now New York State Route 290) was built from Messina east to Manlius Center and the canal port there.

East Syracuse is currently home to Bristol Labs, a division of Bristol-Myers Squibb. Formerly the world's largest source of penicillin, production was ended there in 2005 due to the less expensive production of this antibiotic overseas. Bristol Labs now makes several newer drugs, along with housing a state-of-the-art ramp-up facility designed to quickly adapt to make moderate quantities of new drugs for clinical trials.

Governing Body Format

Incorporated Village with Mayor and Board of Trustees

Growth/Development Trends

No specific development plans. Possible First Street Connection under Route 290 Bridge, and Manlius Street Revitalization.

C.) NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY SPECIFIC TO THE VILLAGE

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment
Blizzard	Not applicable	March, 1888	Not available
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	December, 1917	Not available
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	December, 1933	Not available
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	February, 1934	Not available
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	March, 1938	Not available
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	December, 1942	Not available
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	February, 1948	Not available
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	December, 1955	Not available
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	January, 1957	Not available
Flood	Not applicable	March, 1960	Not available
Snowstorm / Extreme Cold	Not applicable	February, 1961	$80,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm	Not applicable	January / February, 1966	Not available
Flood	Not applicable	May, 1969	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)

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment
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)
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	February, 1979	Not available
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	December, 1980	Not available
Flood	Not applicable	October, 1981	$833,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm / Extreme Cold	Not applicable	January, 1982	$5,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm	Not applicable	April, 1983	Not available
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)
Snowstorm	Not applicable	March, 1999	Not available
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); road closures and flooded basements
Flood	Not applicable	July, 2005	$500,000 (countywide)
Severe Storms and Flooding	Not applicable	June/July, 2006	$29,000 (countywide)

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment
Lake Effect Snowstorm / Extreme Cold	Not applicable	February, 2007	$3,000,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm (Valentine's Day Storm)	Not applicable	February, 2007	Not available
Severe Storms and Inland and Coastal Flooding	Not applicable	April, 2007	Power outages

Notes: N/A = Not applicable.

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	$19,393,781 [c,e]	Rare	16	Low
2	Flood	$13,900,000 [c,e]	Frequent	42	High
4	Ground Failure	Not available [f]	Rare	6	Low
1	Severe Storm	$0 [c,d,g]	Frequent	48	High
1	Severe Winter Storm	$12,847,400 [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 0% of the Village'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	Part 70 (2007)
2) Zoning Ordinance	Y	N	N	N	Title 8 Zoning
3) Subdivision Ordinance	N	N	N	N	New York State Regulations
4) NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Y	Y	Y	Y	Part 87 Flood Control (1987)
5) Growth Management	N	N	N	N	
6) Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	Y	Y	Y	N	Municipal Code
7) Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance	Y	N	N	Y	Part 77 (10/15/07)
8) Comprehensive Plan / Master Plan/ General Plan	Y	N	N	N	Vision Plan Main Street Area Planning Stage
9) Capital Improvements Plan	Y	N	N	N	Feasibility Study Main Street
10) Site Plan Review Requirements	Y	Y	Y	N	Section 815 (1994)
11) Open Space Plan	N	N	N	N	
12) Economic Development Plan	N	N	N	N	
13) Emergency Response Plan	Y	N	N	Y	
14) Post Disaster Recovery Plan	Y	N	N	N	
15) Post Disaster Recovery Ordinance	N	N	N	N	
16) Real Estate Disclosure req.	Y	N	Y	N	Rental Restrictions
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	Village Engineers
2) Engineer(s) or Professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Y	Village Engineers
3) Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Y	Village Engineers
4) NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Y	Frank Stirpe, Code Enforcement Officer
5) Surveyor(s)	Y	As needed
6) Personnel skilled or trained in "GIS" applications	Y	Village Engineers
7) Scientist familiar with natural hazards in the Village of East Syracuse.	N	
8) Emergency Manager	N	
9) Grant Writer(s)	Y	Village Engineers, Clerk
10) Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Y	Village Engineers

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	Using referendum only
4) User fees for water, sewer, gas or electric service	Sewer Only
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)	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)	TBD	---
Public Protection	TBD	---
Storm Ready	NP	N/A
Firewise	NP	N/A

N/A = Not applicable. NP = Not participating. - = Unavailable. TBD = To Be Determined

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
VES-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
VES-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
VES-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
VES-3	Continue to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this	New & Existing	All Hazards	All Goals and Objectives	Municipality (through mitigation	Low	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	
VES-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
VES-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
VES-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
VES-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
VES-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
VES-9	As identified in the 2006 Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District Study, support the return of the Contract	Existing	Flood, Severe Storms	1-2, 1-6; 3-4; 5-1	OC Dept of Water Environment	Low – High (Dependant on initiative)	FEMA HMA; County/	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
	No. 5 Basin, detention basin located in the Village of East Syracuse at West 2nd Street to its original design grades and capacity. Since 1976, the basin has lost some of its capacity through sedimentation and organic deposition. This may include removal of accumulated sediment; however further investigation needs to be conducted to determine project requirements.				Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Village		local budgets	
VES-10	As identified in the 2006 Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District Study, support improvement of conveyance conditions by removing remaining obstructions from the watercourse where the abandoned CSX Railroad crossing washed out in the July 12, 2005 storm.	N/A	Flood, Severe Storms	4-2, 4-4, 4-5; 5-1	OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Village	Medium	FEMA HMA/ District/ County or Local Budgets	DOF
VES-11	As identified in the 2006 Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District Study, support the increase of culvert crossing size and capacity between Thompson Road and CSX Railroad crossing to improve conveyance capacity of the Ley Creek- South Branch watercourse. These improvements would lower upstream water surface elevations and improve flooding conditions. Culvert crossings identified to increase size and capacity include the following crossing locations: 1) Exeter Street; 2) Thompson Road; 3) two private access roads identified in the Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District Study; and 4) washed-out abandoned CSX Railroad crossing	Existing	Flood, Severe Storms	1-2, 1-6; 4-2, 4-4, 4-5; 5-1	OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Village	High to Medium	FEMA HMA/ District/ County or Local Budgets	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
VES-12	As identified in the 2006 Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District Study, support continue existing maintenance and inspection activities of Ley Creek-South Branch and its culverts to ensure they remain clear of debris, structurally sound and operable.	Existing	Flood, Severe Storms	1-2, 1-6; 5-1	OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Village	Low - Medium	County/ District/ Local Budgets	Ongoing
VES-13	The Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District is flat and heavily urbanized making the lowest areas extremely vulnerable to rain-event flooding that approach or exceed 5-year storms. Conduct /support a more detailed topographic study in the critical areas to determine which individual properties are most at risk to assist with determining mitigation actions.	N/A	Flood, Severe Storms	1-2, 1-3; 5-1	OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Village	Low-Medium	FEMA HMA; District/County/Local budgets	DOF

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	VES-3, VES-7	VES-3, VES-7	VES-3, VES-7	VES-3, VES-7	VES-3, VES-5, VES-6, VES-7	VES-3, VES-7
Flooding (riverine, flash, coastal and urban flooding)	VES-2, VES-3, VES-4, VES-7, VES-8, VES-13	VES-1a and b, VES-2, VES-3, VES-4, VES-7, VES-9, VES-11	VES-1a and b, VES-2, VES-3, VES-4, VES-7	VES-3, VES-7, VES-8, VES-10 - 12	VES-2, VES-3, VES-5, VES-6, VES-7	VES-3, VES-7
Ground Failure	VES-3, VES-7	VES-3, VES-7	VES-3, VES-7	VES-3, VES-7	VES-3, VES-5, VES-6, VES-7	VES-3, VES-7
Severe Storms (windstorms, thunderstorms, hail, lightning and tornados)	VES-2, VES-3, VES-4, VES-7, VES-8, VES-13	VES-1a and b, VES-2, VES-3, VES-4, VES-7, VES-9, VES-11	VES-1a and b, VES-2, VES-3, VES-4, VES-7	VES-3, VES-7, VES-8, VES-10 - 12	VES-2, VES-3, VES-5, VES-6, VES-7	VES-3, VES-7
Severe Winter Storm (heavy snow, blizzards, ice storms)	VES-3, VES-7	VES-3, VES-7	VES-3, VES-7	VES-3, VES-7	VES-3, VES-5, VES-6, VES-7	VES-3, VES-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)
VES-1a	8	H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
VES-1b	8	H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
VES-2	9	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
VES-3	38	M	M	Y	N (Yes for 5 year update)	Y	H
VES-4	3	H	L	Y	N	Y	H
VES-5	8	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
VES-6	7	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
VES-7	38	M-H	L-M	Y	Dependant on specific initiative	Dependant on specific initiative	M-H (dependant)
VES-8	8	H	L - H	Y	Y	Dependant on specific initiative	M
VES-9	4	H	L-H	Y	Y	Dependant on specific initiative	M
VES-10	4	M	M	Y	Y	Y (local match?)	M
VES-11	6	H	H-M	Y	Y	Y (local match?)	M
VES-12	3	M	L-M	Y	N	Y	H
VES-13	3	M	L-M	Y	Y	Local Match Dependant on specific initiative	M

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

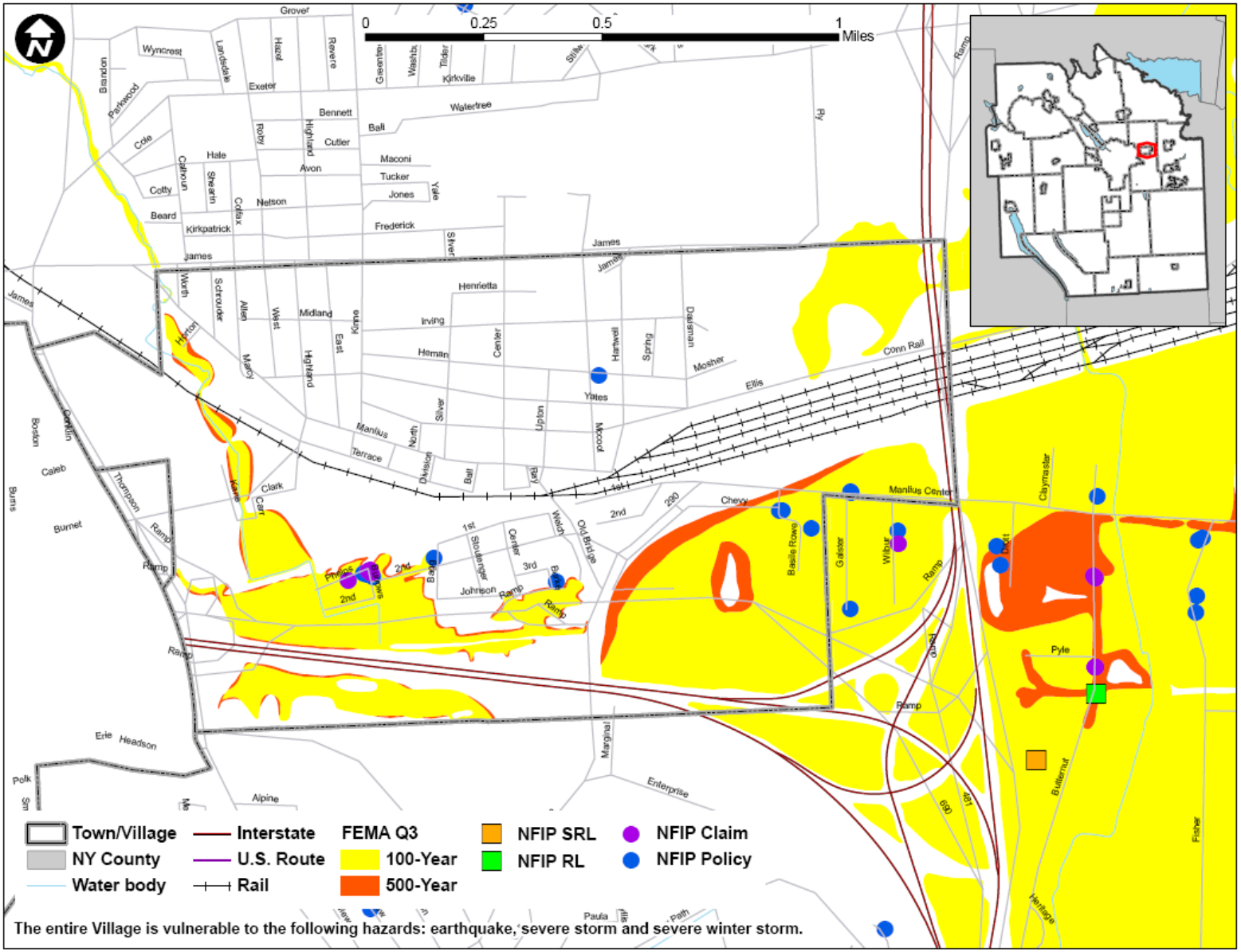
None at this time.

J.) HAZARD AREA EXTENT AND LOCATION

A hazard area extent and location map has been generated and is provided below for the Village of East Syracuse 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 East Syracuse 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; NYSDPC, 2008