

## 9.33 CITY OF SYRACUSE

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the City of Syracuse.

### A.) HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINT OF CONTACT

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Robert W. Bratt, Deputy Fire Chief 312 State Fair Drive, Syracuse, NY 13210 (315) 473-3277 <a href="mailto:rbratt@ci.syracuse.ny.us">rbratt@ci.syracuse.ny.us</a>	John M. Antczak, Safety Manager 101 N. Beech Street, Syracuse, NY 13210 Phone: 315-473-2609 ext.239 E-mail: <a href="mailto:JAntczak@ci.syracuse.ny.us">JAntczak@ci.syracuse.ny.us</a>

### B.) CITY PROFILE

#### *Population*

139,079 (estimated 2007 U.S. Census)

#### *Location*

The City of Syracuse is located on the south edge of Onondaga Lake in Onondaga County. This city is the fifth largest city in Central New York State and is the county seat of Onondaga County. It is bordered by the Town of Salina to the north, the Town of Geddes to the northwest, the Village of Solvay to the west, the Town of Onondaga to the south and the Town of DeWitt and Village of East Syracuse to the east. The city has functioned as a major crossroads over the last two centuries, first between the Erie Canal and its branch canals, then of the railway network. Syracuse is located by the intersection of Interstates 90 and 81, and its airport is the largest in the region. Syracuse is home to Syracuse University, a major research university, as well as several smaller colleges and professional schools. The city stands at the northeast corner of the Finger Lakes Region. The City has many neighborhoods which were originally various villages that joined the city over the years. Although the central part of Syracuse is flat, many of its neighborhoods are located on small hills such as University Hill and Tipperary Hill. Land to the north of Syracuse is generally flat while land to the south is hilly. Onondaga Creek, a waterway that runs through downtown, flows northward through the city. The City of Syracuse maintains over 170 parks, fields, and recreation areas, totaling over 1,000 acres.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 25.6 square miles (66.4 km<sup>2</sup>), with 25.1 square miles (65.0 km<sup>2</sup>) of it land and 0.6 square miles of it (2.15-percent) 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.

Syracuse is known for its snowfall. Boasting 115.6 inches on average, the Syracuse metro area receives more snow on average than any other large city in the U.S. The high snowfall is a result of the fact that

the city receives both lake effect and nor'easter snow. Snow most often falls in small (about one to three inches), almost daily, amounts over a period of several days. Larger snowfalls do occur occasionally and even more so in the northern suburbs. Syracuse's hottest month is historically July, with an average high temperature of 82 °F, while its coldest month is historically January, with an average high temperature of 31 °F. The Record high of 102 °F was recorded on July 9, 1936 and record lows of -26 °F were recorded on January 26, 1966 and February 18, 1979.

### ***Brief History***

Before Syracuse was known as Syracuse, it was called Bogardus Corners because the first building in the area was an inn owned by Mr. Bogardus. The inn was sold to Mr. Cossit, and the name of the area was changed to Cossit's Corners. The community was growing and wanted a post office and a new name. John Wilkinson, the man who was to become the Village of Syracuse's first postmaster, suggested the name "Syracuse". He had read about a city in Sicily called "Siracusa" that sounded a lot like Cossit's Corners. So Cossit's Corners became Syracuse, and Syracuse became a village, just in time for opening of the Erie Canal.

Syracuse's low, swampy land was ideal for canal construction. The Erie Canal opened in 1825 and quickly established Syracuse's dominance over nearby settlements, including the Village of Salina. As a result of the boom of the early canal years, the villages of Salina and Syracuse merged to become the City of Syracuse in 1848. Syracuse's first mayor was Harvey Baldwin. Syracuse's nickname is the "salt city." Some people say that Syracuse was a city that salt built. But in reality, the city was built because of the Erie Canal, which continued to run through the heart of the city until the mid- 1920's.

The present appearance of Syracuse was shaped in the years after the Civil War, a time when salt manufacturing began to decline. But Syracuse's many businesses and diversified industries assured the city's continued economic prosperity. Candle makers, beer brewers, steel producers and manufacturers of furniture, caskets, bicycles and cars helped the city to flourish. All sorts of goods were made in Syracuse (including gears, typewriters, electrical devices, shoes, glass and china) by companies who took advantage of Syracuse's good transportation system, its central location and its ready, skilled labor force.

### ***Governing Body Format***

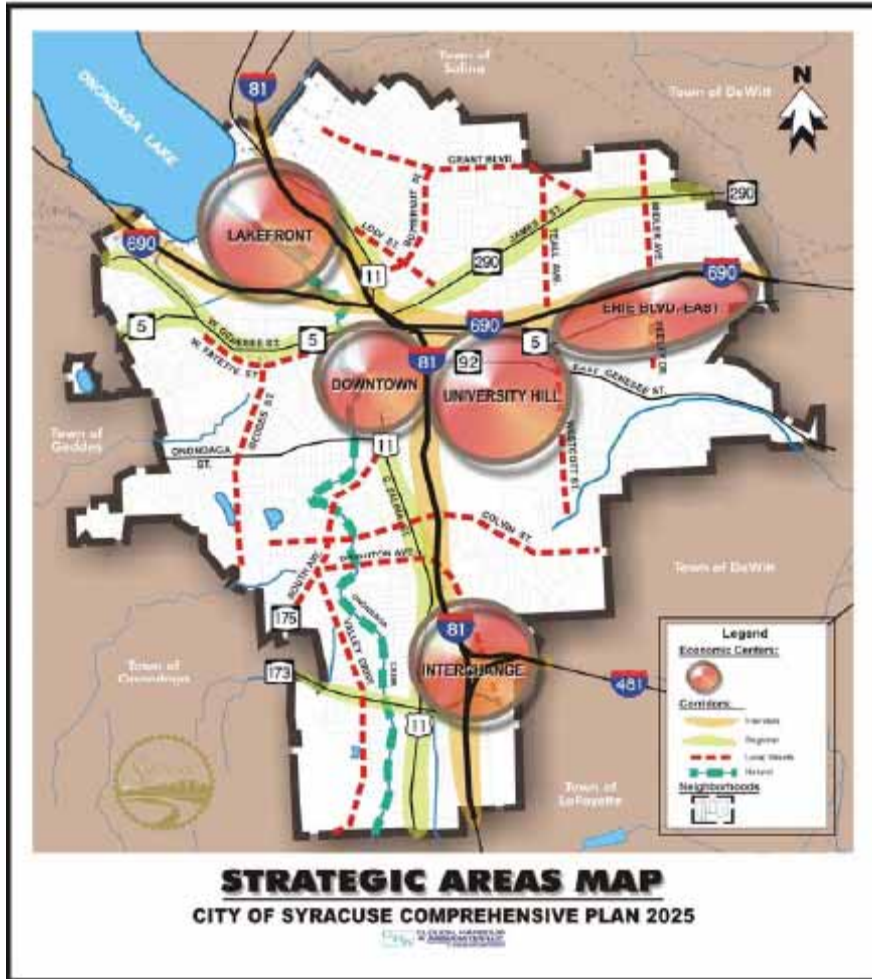
The city is headed by an elected mayor who is limited to two four-year terms. The legislative branch of Syracuse is the Syracuse Common Council. The Onondaga County Supreme and County Court is the trial court of general jurisdiction for Syracuse. It is also the administrative court for the Fifth District of the New York State Unified Court System.

### ***Growth/Development Trends***

Please identify and insert any major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development that are identified for the next five (5) years. If there are no specific plans that exist, please state this.

**According to the City of Syracuse Comprehensive Plan 2025 (January, 2005)**, the City owns approximately 27 acres of land along Onondaga Creek that it plans to develop as a citywide waterside promenade and catalyst for future economic development. There are several distinct commercial areas or areas where commercial growth is encouraged. The Downtown, Lakefront, and University Hill Areas hold the greatest concentration of current and potential development, and have been referred to as Syracuse's Commercial Crescent. The area of the southern edge of the City near Interstates 81 and 481 presents an additional land area marketable for new development (City of Syracuse, 2005).

Five strategic economic areas that support distinct economic development opportunities were identified during the comprehensive planning process. These areas include the Lakefront Area, Downtown, University Hill, Erie Boulevard (east of State Street) and the area surrounding the Route 81 and 481 Interchange (see map below) (City of Syracuse, 2005).



Source: Map from the City of Syracuse Comprehensive Plan 2025 (January, 2005)

New Development/Potential Development in Municipality						
Property Name	Type Residential or Commercial	Number of Structures	Address	Block and Lot	Known Hazard Zone	Description/Status

## C.) NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY SPECIFIC TO THE CITY

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment
Tornado	Not applicable	December, 1889	Buildings destroyed; one fatality and three injuries; thousands in citywide damages
Flood	Not applicable	December, 1901	Evacuations and heavy property damage
Flood	Not applicable	June, 1922	\$800,000 (citywide)
Snowstorm / Extreme Cold	Not applicable	February, 1961	\$80,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	June, 1968	250 homes inundates in Claramont Park
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); over 1,000 citywide evacuations
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 / Wind	Not applicable	May, 1993	\$50,000 (citywide)
Thunderstorm / Winds	Not applicable	August, 1993	\$600,000 (countywide)
Tornado (F0)	Not applicable	August, 1993	\$500,000 (citywide)
Snowstorm	Not applicable	November, 1995	\$2,500 (countywide)
Severe Storm and Flooding	DR-1095	January, 1996	\$7,600,000 (countywide)
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	February, 1996	Not available
Flood	Not applicable	November, 1996	\$100,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm	Not applicable	December, 1997	City officials declared a State of Emergency
Thunderstorm / Wind	Not applicable	May, 1998	One fatality in Syracuse; downed

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment
			trees and power lines
Thunderstorm / Hail / 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); 11 injuries at the "Taste of Syracuse" festival in Syracuse
Severe Storms	DR-1335	May/September, 2000	Road closures
Snowstorms	Not applicable	December, 2002 / January, 2003	\$353,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	June, 2002	\$2,000,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	June, 2002	\$20,000 (citywide); street and basement flooding; sump pumps in Hotel Syracuse were inundated
Lightning		June, 2002	\$20,000 (citywide)
Snowstorm (President's Day Storm)	Not applicable	February, 2003	\$153,000 (countywide)
Ice Storm	DR-1467	April, 2003	\$2,900,000 (countywide)
Severe Storm / Flooding / Lightning	Not applicable	May, 2004	Police headquarters and a vacant house were struck by lightning
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)
Lightning Storm	Not applicable	July, 2005	Power outages; heavy flooding
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)
Snowstorm / Wind	Not applicable	March, 2007	26-car pile up on Onondaga Lake Parkway
Severe Storms and Inland and Coastal Flooding	Not applicable	April, 2007	Power outages; downed trees; flight cancellations
Flood	Not applicable	December, 2007	Road closures; evacuations; basements flooded

**Number of FEMA Identified Repetitive Flood Loss Properties:** 2

**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 <sup>a,c</sup>	Probability of Occurrence	Risk Ranking Score (Probability x Impact)	Hazard Ranking <sup>b</sup>
3	Earthquake	\$362,208,384 <sup>c,e</sup>	Rare	16	Low
2	Flood	\$926,156,000 <sup>c,e</sup>	Frequent	36	Medium
4	Ground Failure	Not available <sup>f</sup>	Rare	6	Low
1	Severe Storm	\$0 <sup>c,d,g</sup>	Frequent	48	High
1	Severe Winter Storm	\$680,919,400 <sup>c,d</sup>	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 to 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 22% of the City'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				NYS Building Code - 1959
2) Zoning Ordinance	Y				
3) Subdivision Ordinance	Y				3 Mile Limit Subdivision Review
4) NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (if you are in the NFIP, you <b>must</b> have this.)	Y				General Ordinance # 28-1988
5) Growth Management	N				
6) Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	Y				General Ordinance # 28-1988
7) Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance	Y				General Ordinance # 53-2007 General Ordinance # 13-1995
8) Comprehensive Plan / Master Plan/ General Plan	Y				Comprehensive Plan
9) Capital Improvements Plan	Y				
10) Site Plan Review Requirements	Y				General Ordinance #13-1995 General Ordinance #
11) Open Space Plan	N				
12) Economic Development Plan	N				
13) Emergency Response Plan	Y				Under Review / Development
14) Post Disaster Recovery Plan	N				
15) Post Disaster Recovery Ordinance	N				
16) Real Estate Disclosure req.					
17) Other [Special Purpose Ordinances (i.e., critical or sensitive areas)]	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	Zoning Administration
2) Engineer(s) or Professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Y	Public Buildings Division, Construction Inspectors, Economic Development, Brownfield Coordinator, Education Specialist
3) Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Y	Community Development Neighborhood Planning Division
4) NFIP Floodplain Administrator (if you are in the NFIP, you <b>must</b> have one.)	Y	Division of Code Enforcement Director of Code Enforcement
5) Surveyor(s)	Y	GIS Specialists
6) Personnel skilled or trained in "GIS" applications	N	
7) Scientist familiar with natural hazards in the City of Syracuse.	N	
8) Emergency Manager	N	
9) Grant Writer(s)	Y	Department of Research, Grant Procurement Specialists, Community Development Grant Managing Unit
10) Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Y	Department of Finance

**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	No
4) User fees for water, sewer, gas or electric service	Yes ( Water, Sewer)
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	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)	9 (current)	10/1/1993
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)		
Public Protection		
Storm Ready		
Firewise		

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/>

### 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
CSY-1	Where appropriate, support retrofitting, 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.	Existing	Flood, Severe Storm	1-1, 1-2, 1-6; 2-5, 2-6; 3-2, 3-5, 3-7; 6-1	Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	High	FEMA Mitigation Grant Programs and local match	Long-term
CSY-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
CSY-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
CSY-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
CSY-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

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
CSY-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
CSY-7	Support County-wide initiatives identified in Section 9.1 of the County Annex.	New & Existing	All Hazards	All Goals	Local departments (as applicable for specific initiative)	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Ongoing
CSY-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	Shortterm
CSY-9								
CSY-10								

DHS Department of Homeland Security Long 5 years or greater.  
 DOF Depending on Funding Short 1 to 5 years  
 DPW Department of Public Works TBD To be determined  
 FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency  
 HMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance

\*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 City 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	CSY-3, CSY-7	CSY-3, CSY-7	CSY-3, CSY-7	CSY-3, CSY-7	CSY-3, CSY-5, CSY-6, CSY-7	CSY-3, CSY-7
Flooding (riverine, flash, coastal and urban flooding)	CSY-2, CSY-3, CSY-4, CSY-7	CSY-1, CSY-2, CSY-3, CSY-4, CSY-7	CSY-1, CSY-2, CSY-3, CSY-4, CSY-7	CSY-3, CSY-7	CSY-2, CSY-3, CSY-5, CSY-6, CSY-7	CSY-3, CSY-7
Ground Failure	CSY-3, CSY-7	CSY-3, CSY-7	CSY-3, CSY-7	CSY-3, CSY-7	CSY-3, CSY-5, CSY-6, CSY-7	CSY-3, CSY-7
Severe Storms (windstorms, thunderstorms, hail, lightning and tornados)	CSY-2, CSY-3, CSY-4, CSY-7	CSY-1, CSY-2, CSY-3, CSY-4, CSY-7	CSY-1, CSY-2, CSY-3, CSY-4, CSY-7	CSY-3, CSY-7	CSY-2, CSY-3, CSY-5, CSY-6, CSY-7	CSY-3, CSY-7
Severe Winter Storm (heavy snow, blizzards, ice storms)	CSY-3, CSY-7	CSY-3, CSY-7	CSY-3, CSY-7	CSY-3, CSY-7	CSY-3, CSY-5, CSY-6, CSY-7	CSY-3, CSY-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)
CSY-1		H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
CSY-2		M	L	Y	N	Y	H
CSY-3		M	M	Y	N (Yes for 5 year update)	Y	H
CSY-4		H	L	Y	N	Y	H
CSY-5		M	L	Y	N	Y	H
CSY-6		M	L	Y	N	Y	H
CSY-7		M-H	L-M	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.

### 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

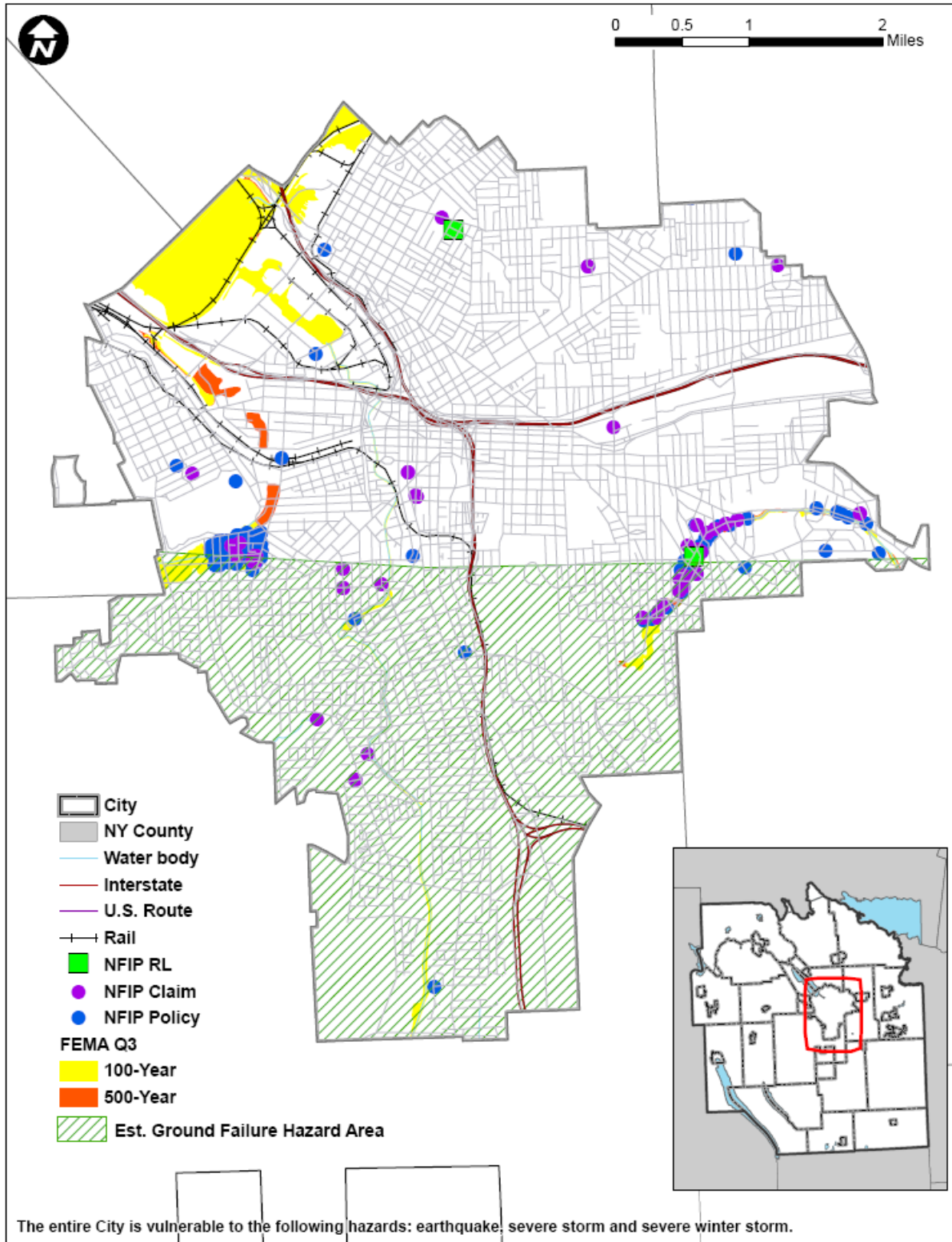
Prioritization of initiatives was based on parameters other than stated above: Not applicable.

**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 City of Syracuse to illustrate the probable areas impacted within the City. 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 City of Syracuse has significant exposure. The County maps are provided in the hazard profiles within Section 5.4, Volume I of this Plan.



Sources: FEMA Q3; FEMA Region II, 2008; HAZUS-MH MR3; NYSDPC, 2008

Notes: Est. = Estimated; NFIP = National Flood Insurance Program; RL = Repetitive Loss

The entire municipality is vulnerable to the following hazards: earthquake, severe storm, and severe winter storm.

**K.) ADDITIONAL COMMENTS**

No additional comments at this time.