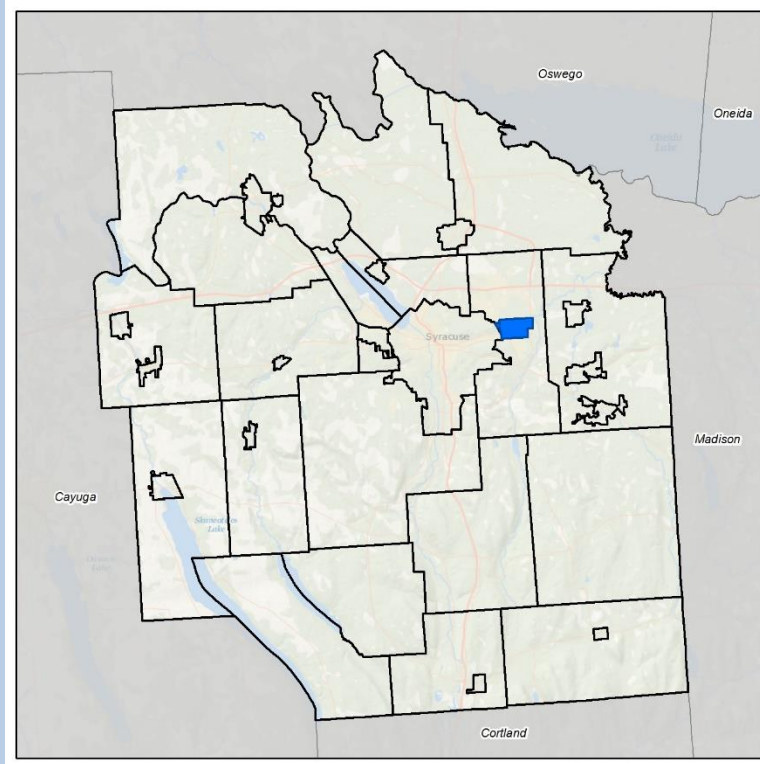












# MUNICIPAL ANNEX | Village of East Syracuse



 <p>Total Population (2010 Census)</p> <p><b>3,084</b></p>	 <p>Total Number of Buildings</p> <p><b>1,662</b></p>	 <p>Number of National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Policies and Percent in Regulatory Floodplain</p> <p><b>22 (73%)</b></p>	 <p>Total Agricultural Land (acres)</p> <p><b>0.1</b></p>
 <p>Total Land (square miles)</p> <p><b>1.6</b></p>	<p>Percent of Buildings in Regulatory Floodplain</p> <p><b>6%</b></p>	<p>Number of Repetitive Loss (RL) Properties</p> <p><b>0</b></p>	 <p>Harmful Algal Bloom Impacted Waterbody</p> <p><b>No</b></p>
 <p>Proposed Project Types</p> <p>Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Local Plans and Regulations, and Natural Systems Protection</p>	 <p>Mitigation Focus</p> <p>Invasive Species Severe Storm Severe Winter Storm</p>		





## 9.8 VILLAGE OF EAST SYRACUSE

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Village of East Syracuse. It includes resources and information to assist public and private sectors to reduce losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs. Rather, this annex concentrates on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. This annex includes a general overview of the municipality and who in the village participated in the planning process; an assessment of the Village of East Syracuse’s risk and vulnerability; the different capabilities utilized in the village; and an action plan that will be implemented to achieve a more resilient community.

### 9.8.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

The following individuals have been identified as the Village of East Syracuse’s hazard mitigation plan primary and alternate points of contact.

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name: Ronald Russell Title: Department of Public Works Phone Number: 315-463-0974 Address: 204 North Center Street East Syracuse, NY 13057 Email: russell@villageofeastysyracuse.com	Name: Michael Moracco Title: Village Manager/Clerk Phone Number: 315-437-3541 Address: 204 North Center Street East Syracuse, NY 13057 Email: mmoracco@villageofeastysyracuse.com
Floodplain Administrator	
Name: Chris Shields Title: Codes Phone Number: 315-437-3541 Address: 204 North Center Street East Syracuse, NY 13057 Email: cshields@villageofeastysyracuse.com	

### 9.8.2 Municipal Profile

The Village of East Syracuse lies in the interior of Onondaga County in western New York State within the Town of DeWitt. The Village of East Syracuse has a total area of 1.6 square miles. The Village of East Syracuse is located in the Town of DeWitt. Refer to Section 9.7 (Town of DeWitt) for their individual annex. 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 estimated 2016 population was 3,021, which is a 2.0 percent decrease in population from 2010 (3,084 persons).

Data from the 2016 U.S. Census American Community Survey estimates that 4.8 percent of the town population is five years of age or younger, and 10.7 percent is 65 years of age or older. Communities must deploy a support system that enables all populations to safely reach shelters or to quickly evacuate a hazard area.

### History and Cultural Resources

The Village of East Syracuse was incorporated November 12, 1881. The Village of East Syracuse grew alongside of the New York Central Railroad System and accommodating the needs of the railroad workers and their families. 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.

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.

### Growth/Development Trends

The Village of East Syracuse did not note any residential/commercial development that has occurred since 2013 or any planned major residential or commercial development, or major infrastructure development anticipated in the next five years.

**Table 9.8-1. Growth and Development**

Property or Development Name	Type (e.g. Res., Comm.)	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or Parcel ID)	Known Hazard Zone(s)	Description/Status of Development
<b>Recent Development from 2013 to present</b>					
<b>None Known.</b>					
<b>Known or Anticipated Development in the Next Five (5) Years</b>					
<b>None anticipated.</b>					

*\* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.*

### 9.8.3 Hazard Event History Specific to the Village of East Syracuse

Onondaga County has a history of natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 5.0 of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the County and its municipalities. The Village of East Syracuse's history of federally-declared (as presented by FEMA) and significant hazard events (as presented in NOAA-NCEI) is consistent with that of Onondaga County. Table 9.8-2 provides details regarding municipal-specific loss and damages the village experienced during hazard events. Information provided in the table below is based on reference material or local sources. For details of these and additional events, refer to Volume I, Section 5.0 of this plan.

**Table 9.8-2. Hazard Event History**

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	Onondaga County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses
April – May 2011	Severe Storms, Flooding, Tornadoes, and Straight-Line Winds (FEMA-DR-1993)	Yes	A slow moving warm front pushed northward across central New York late in the afternoon on April 25th. Severe weather developed, and in addition to reports of severe wind damage and hail, plenty of wind shear in the vicinity of the warm front allowed for a few super-cell thunderstorms and tornadoes to develop. In addition, areas of heavy rain caused significant flash flooding in several locations of central New York.	Tree services were needed to remove trees for a cost of \$7,513. DPW and Police overtime pay totaled \$2,345.



Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	Onondaga County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses
			On May 26, a deep upper level low pressure system shifted east from the mid-Mississippi Valley region through the afternoon and evening, allowing numerous showers and thunderstorms to develop. Many reports of large hail and damaging winds occurred in central New York.	
June 30- July 1, 2015	Flash Flood	No	An unseasonably strong storm system tapping into above normal moisture sources across the Great Lakes and Northeast triggered multiple heavy rain producing thunderstorms across the region. Localized torrential rainfall in central New York caused serious urban flash flooding in the Syracuse, NY metropolitan area. Damages are estimated between three and five million dollars.	Overtime pay for DPW workers totaled \$720.
July 1, 2017	Flash Flood	No	A tropical moisture laden air mass produced numerous showers and thunderstorms which traveled repeatedly over the same areas of the Finger Lakes Region and Upper Mohawk Valley. Widespread flash and urban flooding developed in portions of Cayuga, Onondaga, Madison and Oneida counties. Hardest hit areas were the villages and towns of Moravia, Chittenango, Oneida, and Utica to name a few. Total rainfall amounts along a narrow corridor from Moravia to Utica generally ranged from 2.5 to 5 inches, most of which fell in less than 1 to 2 hours. Total damages from this event range from \$10-\$15 million dollars Countywide.	Though the county was impacted, the village did not sustain damages.

Notes:

- EM Emergency Declaration (FEMA)
- FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency
- DR Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)
- N/A Not applicable

### 9.8.4 Hazard Ranking and Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Section 5.0 (Risk Assessment) of this plan have detailed information regarding each plan participant’s vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following summarizes the hazards of greatest concern and risk to the Village of East Syracuse. For additional vulnerability information relevant to this jurisdiction, refer to Section 5.0.

#### Hazard Risk Ranking

This section the community specific identification of the primary hazard concerns based on identified problems, impacts and the results of the risk assessment as presented in Section 5 of the plan. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard, along with its potential impacts on people, property, and the economy as well as community capability and changing future climate conditions. This input supports the mitigation action development to target those hazards with highest level of concern.





As discussed in Section 5.3 (Hazard Ranking), each participating town or village may have differing degrees of risk exposure and vulnerability compared to Onondaga County as a whole. Therefore, each municipality ranked the degree of risk to each hazard as it pertains to their community. The table below summarizes the hazard risk/vulnerability rankings of potential natural hazards for the Village of East Syracuse. The Village of East Syracuse has reviewed the County hazard risk/vulnerability risk ranking table as well as its individual results to reflect the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community.

During the review of the hazard/vulnerability risk ranking, the village indicated the following:

- The village changed the risk ranking of flood from medium to low.
- The village changed the risk ranking of invasive species from low to high.
- The village agreed with the remainder of the calculated risk rankings

**Table 9.8-3 Village of East Syracuse Municipal Hazard Ranking Input**

HAZARD	Drought	Earthquake	Flood	Geologic	Harmful Algal Bloom	Invasive Species	Severe Storm	Severe Winter Storm
RELATIVE RISK FACTOR	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	High	High

Note: The scale is based on the following hazard rankings as established in Section 5.3.  
 High = Total hazard priority risk ranking score of 5 and above  
 Medium = Total hazard priority risk ranking of 3.9 – 4.9  
 Low = Total hazard risk ranking below 3.8  
 \*The municipality changed the initial ranking of this hazard based on event history, municipal experience, and feedback from the municipality

**Critical Facilities Flood Risk**

New York Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) Statute 6 CRR-NY 502.4 sets forth floodplain management criteria for state projects located in flood hazard areas. The law provides that no such projects related to critical facilities shall be undertaken in a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) unless constructed according to specific mitigation specifications, including being raised two feet above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE). This statute is outlined at <http://tinyurl.com/6-CRR-NY-502-4>. While all vulnerabilities should be assessed and documented, the State places a high priority on exposure to flooding. Critical facilities located in an SFHA, or having ever sustained previous flooding, must be protected to the 500-year flood even, or worst damage scenario. For those that do not meet this criteria, the jurisdiction must identify an action to achieve this level of protection. (NYS DHSES 2017)

The table below identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1-percent and 0.2-percent floodplain and presents Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) estimates of the damage and loss of use to critical facilities as a result of a 1-percent annual chance flood event.

**Table 9.8-4. Potential Flood Losses to Critical Facilities**

Name	Type	Exposure		Potential Loss from 1% Flood Event		Addressed by Proposed Action
		1% Event	0.2% Event	Percent Structure Damage	Percent Content Damage	
Village of East Syracuse	DPW	X	X	0%	0%	V. East Syracuse-8



Name	Type	Exposure		Potential Loss from 1% Flood Event		Addressed by Proposed Action
		1% Event	0.2% Event	Percent Structure Damage	Percent Content Damage	
Wep Burnet Avenue Pump Sta	Waste Water Pump Station	X	X	0%	0%	V. East Syracuse-9
Wep Phelps Street Pump Sta	Waste Water Pump Station	X	X	0%	0%	V. East Syracuse-10

Source: FEMA 2016, SOPA 2018

### Identified Issues

The municipality identified the following issues within their community:

- *Flooding takes place on East First Street and West First Street*
- *Many trees are dead throughout the village*
- *Various facilities including the DPW, WEP Burnet Avenue Pump Station and WEP Phelps Street Pump Station are located within the floodplain which could lead to vulnerabilities or damage during flood events*

The following vulnerabilities have been identified based on a review of the results of the risk assessment, public involvement strategy, and other available sources:

- Moshier Street and Dausman in East Syracuse flood. Interstate 81 has had floods but the two streets mentioned above have had massive floods

### 9.8.5 Capability Assessment

This section identifies the following capabilities of the local jurisdiction:

- Planning and regulatory capability
- Administrative and technical capability
- Fiscal capability
- Community classification
- National Flood Insurance Program
- Integration of mitigation planning into existing and future planning mechanisms

### Planning and Regulatory Capability

The table below summarizes the regulatory tools that are available to the Village of East Syracuse.

**Table 9.8-5. Planning and Regulatory Tools**

Tool / Program (code, ordinance, plan)	Do you have this? (Yes/No) If Yes, date of adoption or update	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Dept. /Agency Responsible	Code Citation and Comments (Code Chapter, name of plan, explanation of authority, etc.)
<b>Planning Capability</b>				
Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Local	Planning	Vision Plan Main Street
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	Local	Planning	Feasibility Study Main Street





Tool / Program (code, ordinance, plan)	Do you have this? (Yes/No) If Yes, date of adoption or update	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Dept. /Agency Responsible	Code Citation and Comments (Code Chapter, name of plan, explanation of authority, etc.)
Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	Yes	Local	Planning	Municipal Code
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	Local	Planning	Part 77 (10/15/07)
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
Stream Corridor Management Plan	No	-	-	-
Watershed Management or Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Local	Planning	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
Emergency Operation Plan	Yes	Local	Planning	Emergency Operation Plan
Evacuation Plan	No	-	-	-
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
Strategic Recovery Planning Report	No	-	-	-
Climate Adaptation Plan	No	-	-	-
Resilience Plan	No	-	-	-
Other Plans:	No	-	-	-
<b>Regulatory Capability</b>				
Building Code	Yes	State & Local	Codes	Part 70 (2007)
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	Local	Planning	Title 8 Zoning
Subdivision Ordinance	No	-	-	-
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local	Code	Chapter 184 of the municipal code
NFIP: Cumulative Substantial Damages	Yes	Local	Planning	Chapter 184 of the municipal code
NFIP: Freeboard	Yes	State, Local	Codes	State mandated BFE+2 for all construction, both residential and non-residential
Growth Management Ordinances	No	-	-	-
Site Plan Review Requirements	Yes	Local	Codes	Planning Board/Codes
Stormwater Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)	Yes	Local	Codes, DPW	-
Natural Hazard Ordinance	No	-	-	-
Post-Disaster Recovery Ordinance	No	-	-	-
Real Estate Disclosure Requirement	Yes	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent	NYS mandate, Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467





Tool / Program (code, ordinance, plan)	Do you have this? (Yes/No) If Yes, date of adoption or update	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Dept. /Agency Responsible	Code Citation and Comments (Code Chapter, name of plan, explanation of authority, etc.)
Other (Special Purpose Ordinances [i.e., sensitive areas, steep slope])	No	-	-	-

### Administrative and Technical Capability

The table below summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to the Village of East Syracuse.

**Table 9.8-6. Administrative and Technical Capabilities**

Resources	Is this in place? (Yes or No)	Department/ Agency/Position
<b>Administrative Capability</b>		
Planning Board	Yes	Planning Board
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	Yes	Planning Board/Codes
Economic Development Commission/Committee	Yes	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk	Yes	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Fire Department
<b>Technical/Staffing Capability</b>		
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Planning Board & O'Brien & Gre
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Yes	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Village Engineers
NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA)	Yes	Code Enforcement Officer
Surveyor(s)	Yes	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) applications	Yes	Village Engineers
Scientist familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Warning systems/services	Yes	-
Emergency Manager	No	-
Grant writer(s)	Yes	Clerk & Engineers
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Village Engineers
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Village Engineers

### Fiscal Capability

The table below summarizes financial resources available to the Village of East Syracuse.



**Table 9.8-7. Fiscal Capabilities**

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes/No)
Community development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvements project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Using referendum only
User fees for water, sewer, gas or electric service	Yes, sewer only
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	No
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state Funding Programs	No
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other	No

**Community Classifications**

The table below summarizes classifications for community programs available to the Village of East Syracuse.

**Table 9.8-8. Community Classifications**

Program	Do you have this? (Yes/No)	Classification (if applicable)	Date Classified (if applicable)
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	Pursuing	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Pursuing	-	-
NYSDEC Climate Smart Community	Yes	-	-
Storm Ready Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
Natural disaster/safety programs in/for schools	No	-	-
Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-
Public education program/outreach (through website, social media)	Pursuing	-	-
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	Pursuing	-	-
Other	No	-	-

Note:

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

The classifications listed above relate to the community’s ability to provide effective services to lessen its vulnerability to the 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 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 (<https://www.isomitigation.com/bcegs/>)
- The ISO Mitigation online ISO’s Public Protection website at <https://www.isomitigation.com/ppc/>
- New York State Climate Smart Communities (<http://www.dec.ny.gov/energy/56876.html>)
- The National Weather Service Storm Ready website at <https://www.weather.gov/stormready/communities>
- The National Firewise Communities website at <http://firewise.org/>

### Self-Assessment of Capability

The table below provides an approximate measure of the Village of East Syracuse’s capability to work in a hazard-mitigation capacity and/or effectively implement hazard mitigation strategies to reduce hazard vulnerabilities.

Table 9.8-9. Self-Assessment Capability for the Municipality

Area	Degree of Hazard Mitigation Capability		
	Limited (If limited, what are your obstacles?)	Moderate	High
Planning and regulatory capability		X	
Administrative and technical capability		X	
Fiscal capability	X – major expenses have come up with the village while trying to keep taxes down. Less development means less available income.		
Community political capability		X	
Community resiliency capability		X	
Capability to integrate mitigation into municipal processes and activities		X	

### National Flood Insurance Program

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain.

#### NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA)

Michael Moracco, Village Clerk



### National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary

The Village of East Syracuse maintains lists/inventories of properties that have been flood damaged as well as property owners that are interested in mitigation.

The following table summarizes the NFIP statistics for the Village of East Syracuse.

DRAFT



Table 9.8-10. NFIP Summary

Municipality	# Policies	# Claims (Losses)	Total Loss Payments	# RL Properties	# SRL Properties	# Policies in the 1% Flood Boundary
Village of East Syracuse	22	6	\$9,030	0	0	16

Source: FEMA Region 2 2018.

(1) Policies, claims, RL, and SRL statistics provided by FEMA Region 2, and are current as of June 30, 2018. Total number of RL properties does not include SRL properties. Number of claims represents claims closed by July 31, 2018.

(2) Total building and content losses from the claims file provided by FEMA Region 2.

(3) Number of policies inside and outside of flood zones is based on latitude and longitude coordinates provided by FEMA Region 2 in the policy file. FEMA noted that for a property with more than one entry, more than one policy may have been in force or more than one Geographic Information System (GIS) specification was possible. Number of policies and claims, and claims total, exclude properties outside Onondaga County boundary, based on provided latitude and longitude coordinates.

RL Repetitive Loss  
SRL Severe Repetitive Loss

### Resources

The FPA is responsible for floodplain administration with the assistance of the Mayor, Code Enforcement Officer, and Committee members. NFIP administration services and functions include permit review, inspections, and record-keeping. The village currently does not conduct education or outreach concerning flood hazards/risk and flood risk reduction. The FPA noted that they have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change. However, they do not feel adequately supported and feel that staffing presents a barrier to running an effective floodplain management program. The FPA noted they would consider attending continuing education and/or certification training on floodplain management if it were offered in the County for all local floodplain administrators.

### Compliance History

The Village of East Syracuse is in good-standing in the NFIP. The village has not had a compliance audit [e.g. Community Assistance Visit (CAV)].

### Regulatory

The Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance for the Village of East Syracuse exceeds FEMA and State minimum standards through increased distance of the special flood hazard areas. The FPA noted that there are other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g. site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements. The FPA stated that the village has considered joining the Community Rating System (CRS) program to reduce flood insurance premiums for their insured and would attend a CRS seminar if offered locally.

### Integration of Hazard Mitigation into Existing and Future Planning Mechanisms

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into the day-to-day local government operations. As part of this planning effort, each community was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their community’s progress in plan integration. A summary is provided below. In addition, the community identified specific integration activities that will be incorporated into municipal procedures, which is also indicated below.



## Planning

---

### Existing Integration

**Comprehensive Plan:** The Village of East Syracuse's Comprehensive Plan is currently being updated. The update will include information on natural hazard risk and refer to the Countywide Hazard Mitigation Plan.

**Stormwater Management Plan:** The Village of East Syracuse is an MS4 Regulated Community and has a formal Stormwater Management Plan. The Plan specifies projects/actions/initiatives to reduce the volume of stormwater or otherwise mitigate stormwater flooding.

**Onondaga County Hazard Mitigation Plan:** The Village of East Syracuse supports the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan. The village supports County-wide initiatives identified in Section 9.1 of the County Annex.

**Emergency Plans:** The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan refers to the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The village has a Post-Disaster Recovery Plan/Strategic Recovery Plan that refers to the Hazard Mitigation Plan and includes specific mitigation projects and activities. The village is developing a Continuity of Operations/Continuity of Government (COOP/COG) plan(s). The village continues to develop, enhance, and implement existing emergency plans.

**Main Street Village Plan:** The Village of East Syracuse Main Street Vision Plan, while not formally adopted, does provide insights on the village's flooding and stormwater runoff issues and prioritized recommendations. This visioning plan, based upon a series of interactive workshops, establishes a vision for the village as a thriving, walkable, mixed use shopping and business district known for its well-maintained buildings and attractive corridor landscape. The plan also recommends the preparation of a green corridor plan for West Manlius Street that is coordinated with needed infrastructure improvements. This plan should aim to reduce the amount of impervious surface, line the street with canopy trees, plant a variety of other plant material, and introduce bioswales and rain gardens along the entire corridor to improve the quality of the pedestrian experience and environmental conditions.

The Village of East Syracuse has a Re-Development Plan, Growth Plan, Economic Development Plan, Watershed or Stream Corridor Management Plan. These plans help in controlling flooding, stormwater runoff, and financial resources. The village does not have an Open Space Plan or Local Waterfront Revitalization Plan. The village has a resilience plan but resilience is not incorporated in other plans.

### Opportunities for Future Integration

Updates to existing or new plans could include information on natural hazard risk and resilience and refer to the Countywide Hazard Mitigation Plan.

## Regulatory and Enforcement (Ordinances)

---

### Existing Integration

The village has multiple ordinances pertaining to the mitigation of hazards. These ordinances include the Establishment of Boards (see Operational and Administration below), Flood Control Ordinance, Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, Stormwater Management Ordinance, and Zoning Ordinance. The village also adheres to the New York State Fire Prevention and Building Code.



**Zoning Ordinance:** The Zoning Ordinance (Title 8 Part 84 Section 844), establishes a Land Conservation Zone to conserve wildlife, surface water storage, scenic views and other features that development would destroy or impair.

**Stormwater Management Ordinance:** The Stormwater Management Ordinance (Title 7 Part 77 Section 770), most recently adopted in 2007, establishes minimum stormwater management requirements and controls to protect and safeguard the general health, safety, and welfare of the public.

Municipal zoning, subdivision regulations, and the site plan review process consider natural hazard risk and require developers to take additional actions to mitigate natural hazard risk. The Planning Board/ZBA is provided with GIS mapping, State and federal maps, slope, and runoff to guide their decisions with respect to natural hazard risk management.

### Opportunities for Future Integration

The village will consider natural hazards and resilience when updating or writing new ordinances.

### Operational and Administration

---

#### Existing Integration

**Planning Board:** The East Syracuse Planning Board meets on the second Monday of the month at 7:00 PM. The Board is made up of four Board members and a Chairperson. The Planning Board oversees and implements village requirements under village and state regulations.

**Zoning Board of Appeals:** The East Syracuse Zoning Board of Appeals meets on the third Thursday of the month at 7:00 PM. The Board is made up of four Board members and a Chairperson. The ZBA oversees and implements village requirements under village and state regulations.

**Retrofitting/Removal of Structures from Hazard Prone Areas:** Where appropriate, the Village of East Syracuse supports the 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. The village works to identify facilities that are viable candidates for each strategy based on cost-effectiveness. Implementation of these actions are based on available funding.

**Mutual Aid Agreements:** The Village of East Syracuse works to create/enhance/ maintain mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities.

**Stream cleaning:** The Village of East Syracuse supports/participates in efforts by the Onondaga County SWCD to assist in the removal of debris, log jams, etc. in flood vulnerable stream sections.

The Village of East Syracuse has a municipal planner/contract planning firm. The village does not have any other boards or committees that include functions with respect to managing natural hazard risk. Stormwater Management functions are performed by the DPW superintendent and Code Enforcement Officer. NFIP Floodplain Management functions are performed by the Code Enforcement Officer. The village has staff or contracts with firms that have experience with developing Benefit-Cost Analysis, can perform Substantial Damage Estimates, and have experience in preparing grant applications for mitigation projects. No village staff have job descriptions that involve natural hazard risk and staff do not receive training or continuing professional education which supports natural hazard risk reduction. The Code Officer and DPW Superintendent participate in associations, organizations, groups or other committees that support natural hazard risk reduction and build hazard management capabilities. The village has stormwater, stream cleaning, and tree inspections programs.





### Opportunities for Future Integration

Staff could create other boards that have specific functions that include functions with respect to managing natural hazard risk.

### Funding

---

#### Existing Integration

The Village of East Syracuse has a line item for mitigation projects/activities in the municipal budget and has a Capital Improvements Budget that includes budget for mitigation-related projects. The village has previously been awarded grant funds for increasing the size of pipes and upgrading pump flow for storm drains. The village does not have any other mechanisms to fiscally support hazard mitigation projects.

Pre-disaster mitigation funds will be available upon FEMA approval of this plan, along with other funding available through the state and federal sources, such as the NYS Department of Conservation (Climate Smart Communities Grants, Water Quality Improvements Program, Trees for Tribes), NYS Environmental Facilities Corporation (Wastewater Infrastructure Engineering Planning, Clean Water Revolving Loan Fund, Green Innovation Grant Program), New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (Clean Energy Communities Program), and Empire State Development.

#### Opportunities for Future Integration

The village could apply for additional grants to support hazard mitigation projects.

### Education and Outreach

---

#### Existing Integration

The village has a municipal website (<http://www.villageofeastysyracuse.com/>) which posts information regarding upcoming community events and important municipal decisions. The website provides information related to safety and hazard mitigation including local emergency response contact information and current project information.

The Village of East Syracuse conducts and facilitates community and public education and outreach for residents and businesses to include, but is not be limited to, the following to promote and effect natural hazard risk reduction:

- Provide and maintain links to the Onondaga County HMP website, and regularly post notices on the municipal homepage referencing the Onondaga County HMP webpages.
- Prepare and distribute informational letters to flood vulnerable property owners and neighborhood associations, explaining the availability of mitigation grant funding to mitigate their properties, and instructing them on how they can learn more and implement mitigation.
- Use the village email notification systems and newsletters to better educate the public on flood insurance, the availability of mitigation grant funding, and personal natural hazard risk reduction measures.
- Work with neighborhood associations, civic and business groups to disseminate information on flood insurance and the availability of mitigation grant funding.

#### Opportunities for Future Integration

The village could include information on natural hazards on the village website. The village could also develop additional educational handouts.



## Sheltering, Evacuation, and Temporary Housing

Temporary housing, evacuation routes, and sheltering measures must be in place and available for public awareness to protect residents, mitigate risk, and relocate residents, if necessary, to maintain post-disaster social and economic stability.

### Temporary and Permanent Housing

The Village of East Syracuse has identified the following potential sites for the placement of temporary housing for residents displaced by a disaster:

- Fire Station 2: 148 Sanders Creek Parkway. The Fire Station has a capacity of 30.
- EAVES: 6440 New Venture Gear. The site has a capacity of 40.
- DeWitt Town Hall: 5500 Butternut Drive. The Town Hall has a capacity of 100.

The village has not identified potential sites suitable for relocating houses of the floodplain and/or building new homes once properties in the floodplain are acquired. To accommodate longer term housing needs of permanently displaced residents, there is an existing supply of vacant housing units within the county which may be able to satisfy and absorb those housing needs. The county also has ample buildable land availability throughout its communities to satisfy construction of new housing units if needed, as mapped in Section 4, figure 4-20 in Volume I of this plan. Of note, given the nature of the hazards of concern to Onondaga County, the extent of housing need is also not likely to exceed currently available housing stock for all but the most extreme and widespread hazard events.

### Evacuation and Sheltering Needs

The Village of East Syracuse has not established emergency shelters, evacuation routes, or evacuation procedures. Per the County Emergency Management Plan, in the event of a hazard occurrence, the Department of Emergency Management is tasked with coordinating evacuation procedures with the Sheriff's Department, the On-Scene Commander, the Transportation Coordinator, the ARC, hospitals, special facilities, the fire service and the Health Department. The Sheriff's Department is responsible for implementing traffic control procedures including coordination of vehicular traffic and protection of resources, facilities and services in the affected areas. As noted in Section 4, Figure 4-19 in Volume I of this plan, the primary roads and highways are the evacuation routes for Onondaga County; the county is fortunate to have a variety of well-connected arterial and collector roadways to provide a variety of routing options during times of large-scale evacuation.

The American Red Cross (ARC) has primary contractual responsibility to provide sheltering, including short term housing, for Onondaga County individuals and families during an emergency occurring in Onondaga County. Services of the ARC include emergency sheltering needs, mass care, feeding, information and referral, and special population assistance. A confidential shelters list is maintained by the Department of Emergency Management and the ARC which identifies capacity for 15,000+ residents across Onondaga County. The ARC is responsible for maintaining shelter and temporary housing agreements with selected facilities.

## 9.8.6 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses past mitigations actions and status, describes proposed hazard mitigation initiatives, and their prioritization.

### Past Mitigation Initiative Status

The following table indicates progress on the community's mitigation strategy identified in the 2013 Plan. Actions that are carried forward as part of this plan update are included in the following subsection in its own



table with prioritization. Previous actions that are now on-going programs and capabilities are indicated as such in the following table and may also be found under 'Capability Assessment' presented previously in this annex.

DRAFT



Table 9.8-11. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2019 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
						Cost	Level of Protection	
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.				Ongoing capability			1. Discontinue 2. 3. Ongoing capability
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.				Ongoing capability			1. Discontinue 2. 3. Ongoing capability
VES-2	Conduct and facilitate community and public education and outreach for residents and businesses to include, but not be limited to, the following to promote and effect natural hazard risk reduction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide and maintain links to the Onondaga County HMP website, and regularly post notices on the municipal homepage referencing the Onondaga County HMP webpages.</li> <li>• Prepare and distribute informational letters to flood vulnerable property owners and neighborhood associations, explaining the availability of mitigation grant funding to mitigate their properties, and instructing them on how they can learn more and implement mitigation.</li> <li>• Use the village email notification systems and newsletters to better educate the public on flood insurance, the availability of mitigation grant funding, and personal natural hazard risk reduction measures.</li> <li>• Work with neighborhood associations, civic and business groups to disseminate information on flood insurance and the availability of mitigation grant funding.</li> </ul> Municipal outreach activities to be supported by the County, as identified at County initiative OC-0.							
	See above				Ongoing capability	Cost		1. Discontinue





Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2019 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
						Level of Protection	Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
VES-3	Continue to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan, as defined in Section 7.0				Ongoing capability	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						VBV-4 Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
VES-4	Maintain compliance with and good-standing in the NFIP including adoption and enforcement of floodplain management requirements (e.g. regulating all new and substantially improved construction in Special Hazard Flood Areas), floodplain identification and mapping, and flood insurance outreach to the community. Further meet and/or exceed the minimum NFIP standards and criteria through the following NFIP-related continued compliance actions identified as Initiatives VES-1a, 1b, 2, and 8 through 13.				Ongoing capability	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
VES-5	Continue to develop, enhance, and implement existing emergency plans.				Ongoing capability	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
VES-6	Create/enhance/ maintain mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities.				Ongoing capability	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.





Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2019 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
VES-7	Support County-wide initiatives identified in Section 9.1 of the County Annex.				Ongoing capability.	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
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.				Ongoing capability	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability
VES-9	As identified in the 2006 Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District Study, support the return of the Contract No. 5 Basin, detention basin located in the Village of East Syracuse at West 2 <sup>nd</sup> 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.				In Progress	Cost		1. Include in 2019 HMP
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.
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				In Progress	Cost		1. Include in 2019 HMP
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.



Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2019 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	CSX Railroad crossing washed out in the July 12, 2005 storm.							
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					Cost		1. Include in 2019 HMP 2. 3.
						Level of Protection		
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		
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.				In Progress	Cost		1. Include in 2019 HMP 2. 3.
						Level of Protection		
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		
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				In Progress	Cost		1. Include in 2019 HMP 2. 3.
						Level of Protection		
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		





Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2019 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	risk to assist with determining mitigation actions.						

DRAFT



### **Completed Mitigation Initiatives Not Identified in the Previous Mitigation Strategy**

The Village of East Syracuse has identified the following mitigation projects/activities that have also been completed but were not identified in the previous mitigation strategy in the 2013 Plan:

- The Village of East Syracuse has performed ongoing maintenance projects to reduce the impact of flooding but has not identified specific mitigation projects/activities that have been completed but were not identified in the previous mitigation strategy in the 2013 Plan.

### **Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives for the Plan Update**

The Village of East Syracuse was provided the following FEMA publications to use as a resource as part of their comprehensive review of all possible activities and mitigation measures to address their hazards: 551 ‘Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures’ (March 2007) and FEMA ‘Mitigation Ideas – A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards’ (January 2013).

Table 9.8-12 summarizes the comprehensive-range of specific mitigation initiatives the Village of East Syracuse would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. Some of these initiatives may be previous actions carried forward for this plan update. These initiatives are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in municipal priorities. Both the four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table below to further demonstrate the wide-range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

As discussed in Section 6, 14 evaluation/prioritization criteria are used to complete the prioritization of mitigation initiatives. For each new mitigation action, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the 14 evaluation criteria to assist with prioritizing your actions as ‘High’, ‘Medium’, or ‘Low.’ The table below summarizes the evaluation of each mitigation initiative, listed by Action Number.

Table 9.8-13 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation initiatives for the Plan update.



Table 9.8-12. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem	Description of Solution?	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
V. East Syracuse-1	Drainage Improvements Block 200 of E. Street	1	Severe Storm, Flood	This area floods causing water to spill over the road at the intersection of E. Frist St. & Second St. and proceeds west to the bridge over CSX. The rail bed of CSX also contributes to flooding in several spots and the ditch formerly maintained by the railroad no longer is maintained, so the water does not exist.	The village will install stormwater pipe. The linear feet of piping would be approximately 800'. Basins would be placed per engineering.	No	None	2 years	Village DPW	\$375,000	Reduction in stormwater flooding	HMGP, PDM, CHIPS	High	SIP	SP
V. East Syracuse-2	Remove high risk trees	1, 4	Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	There are many dead trees throughout the village. In the event of strong winds or heavy snow, trees may fall onto power lines or roadways. This can lead to village-wide power outages, create a safety hazard, or close roadways which impacts access	The village will survey the trees in the village to determine those that are high risk. The village DPW will then remove or trim high risk trees.	No	None	1 year	Public Works	\$75,000	Reduction in downed trees and power losses	Village budget, HMGP	High	NSP	NR





Table 9.8-12. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem	Description of Solution?	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
V. East Syracuse e-3 (former VES9)	Contract No. 5 Basin	1, 3, 5	Flood, Severe Storms	to areas in the village.  Since 1976, the basin has lost some of its capacity through sedimentation and organic deposition.	As identified in the 2006 Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District Study, support the return of the Contract No. 5 Basin, detention basin located in the Village of East Syracuse at West 2nd Street to its original design grades and capacity. This may include removal of accumulated sediment; however further investigation needs to be conducted to determine project requirements.	No	No	2 years	OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Village OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Village	\$200,000	Water Quality Improvements	FEMA HMA; County/local budgets	Medium	SIP	SP
V. East Syracuse e-4 (former VES10)	Removing remaining obstructions from the watercourse at abandoned	4, 5	Flood, Severe Storms	Obstructions exist in the watercourse where the abandoned CSX Railroad	As identified in the 2006 Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District Study,	No	Could require permitting.	2 years	OC Dept of Water Environment Protection;	\$100,000	Water Quality Improvements	FEMA HMA/ District/ County or Local Budgets	Medium	NSP	NR





Table 9.8-12. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem	Description of Solution?	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
	CSX Railroad crossing.			crossing washed out in the July 12, 2005 storm.	support improvement of conveyance conditions by removing remaining obstructions from the watercourse.				Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Village						
V. East Syracuse-5 (former VES11)	Increase of culvert crossing size and capacity between Thompson Road and CSX Railroad crossing	1, 4, 5	Flood, Severe Storms	Culverts are undersized.	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	No	Could require DEC review/permitting	3 years	OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Village	\$275.00	Reduce flooding	FEMA HMA/ District/ County or Local Budgets	Medium	SIP	SP





Table 9.8-12. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem	Description of Solution?	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
					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										
V. East Syracuse e-6 (former VES12)	Maintenance and inspection activities of Ley Creek-South Branch and its culverts	1, 5	Flood, Severe Storms	Creek and culverts become clogged with debris.	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.	No	Could require permitting	3 years	OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Village	\$125,000	Decrease flooding, better control of runoff water	County/District/Local Budgets	High	SIP, NSP	SP, NR
V. East Syracuse e-7 (former VES13)	Topographic study for Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District	1, 5	Flood, Severe Storms	The Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District is flat and heavily urbanized	Conduct /support a more detailed topographic study in the critical areas to	No	None	1 year	OC Dept of Water Environment Protection;	\$40,000	Flow rate, and determining high spots	FEMA HMA; District/County/Local budgets	Medium	LPR	SP





Table 9.8-12. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem	Description of Solution?	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
				making the lowest areas extremely vulnerable to rain-event flooding that approach or exceed 5-year storms.	determine which individual properties are most at risk to assist with determining mitigation actions.				Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Village						
V. East Syracuse e-8	Protect the Village DPW to the 500-year flood level.	1, 3	Flood	The DPW is located in the 100-year floodplain	The village will contact the facilities manager and discuss options for protecting the facility to the 500-year flood level	Yes	None	4 years	Facilities manager, Town	\$80,000	DPW protected to the 500-year flood level	HMGP	High	SIP	PP
V. East Syracuse e-9	Protect the Wep Burnet Avenue Pump Station to the 500-year flood level.	1, 2, 6	Flood	The Pump Station is located in the 100-year floodplain	Refer to Section 9.1 for the county annex for the project.	Yes	None	Ongoing until complete	OC WEP	\$1+ million	Reduction in flood exposure	FEMA HMGP and PDM, WQIP, county budget	High	SIP	PP
V. East Syracuse e-10	Protect the Wep Phelps Street Pump Station to the 500-year flood level.	1, 2, 6	Flood	The Pump Station is located in the 100-year floodplain	Refer to Section 9.1 for the county annex for the project.	Yes	None	Ongoing until complete	OC WEP	\$1+ million	Reduction in flood exposure	FEMA HMGP and PDM, WQIP, county budget	High	SIP	PP





Notes:

Not all acronyms and abbreviations defined below are included in the table.

\*Does this mitigation initiative reduce the effects of hazards on new and/or existing buildings and/or infrastructure? Not applicable (N/A) is inserted if this does not apply.

Acronyms and Abbreviations:

CAV	Community Assistance Visit
CRS	Community Rating System
DPW	Department of Public Works
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FPA	Floodplain Administrator
HMA	Hazard Mitigation Assistance
N/A	Not applicable
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
OEM	Office of Emergency Management

Potential FEMA HMA Funding Sources:

FMA	Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
PDM	Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program

Timeline:

The time required for completion of the project upon implementation

Cost:

The estimated cost for implementation.

Benefits:

A description of the estimated benefits, either quantitative and/or qualitative.

Mitigation Category:

- Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) – These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.
- Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP) - These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct manmade structures to reduce the impact of hazards.
- Natural Systems Protection (NSP) – These are actions that minimize damage and losses, and also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.
- Education and Awareness Programs (EAP) – These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

CRS Category:

- Preventative Measures (PR) - Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.
- Property Protection (PP) - These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or 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.
- Public Information (PI) - 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 educational programs for school-age children and adults.
- Natural Resource Protection (NR) - 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.
- Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) - 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.
- Emergency Services (ES) - 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

Critical Facility:

Yes  Critical Facility located in 1% floodplain





**Table 9.8-13. Summary of Prioritization of Actions**

Project Number	Project Name	Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Technical	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social	Administrative	Multi-Hazard	Timeline	Agency Champion	Other Community	Total	High / Medium / Low
V. East Syracuse-1	East and West First Street Flood Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	12	High
V. East Syracuse-2	Remove high risk trees	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
V. East Syracuse-3 (former VES9)	Contract No. 5 Basin	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	7	Medium
V. East Syracuse-4 (former VES10)	Removing remaining obstructions from the watercourse at abandoned CSX Railroad crossing.	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	8	Medium
V. East Syracuse-5 (former VES11)	Increase of culvert crossing size and capacity between Thompson Road and CSX Railroad crossing	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	8	Medium
V. East Syracuse-6 (former VES12)	Maintenance and inspection activities of Ley Creek-South Branch and its culverts	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	9	High
V. East Syracuse-7 (former VES13)	Topographic study for Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	8	Medium
V. East Syracuse-8	Protect the Village DPW to the 500-year flood level.	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	9	High
V. East Syracuse-9	Protect the Wep Burnet Avenue Pump Station to the 500-year flood level.	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	9	High
V. East Syracuse-10	Protect the Wep Phelps Street Pump Station to the 500-year flood level.	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	9	High

Note: Refer to Section 6, which conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-4), Medium (5-8), High (9-14).





### 9.8.7 Future Needs To Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability

---

None at this time.

### 9.8.8 Staff and Local Stakeholder Involvement in Annex Development

---

The Village of East Syracuse followed the planning process described in Section 3 (Planning Process) in Volume I of this plan update. This annex was developed over the course of several months with input from many village departments, including: the Department of Public Works, the Codes Department, and the Clerk. The Department of Public Works represented the community on the Onondaga County Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process requirements by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Additional documentation on the municipality's planning process through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Section 3 (Planning Process) and Appendix C (Meetings).

### 9.8.9 Hazard Area Extent and Location

---

Hazard area extent and location maps have been generated for the Village of East Syracuse that illustrate the probable areas impacted within the municipality. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan, and are 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. A map of the Village of East Syracuse hazard area extent and location is provided on the following page. This map indicates the location of the regulatory floodplain as well as identified critical facilities within the municipality.

#### Figure 9.8-1. Village of East Syracuse Hazard Area Extent and Location Map

---



Action Worksheet			
<b>Project Name:</b>	Drainage Improvements Block 200 of E. Street		
<b>Project Number:</b>	V. East Syracuse-1		
Risk / Vulnerability			
<b>Hazard(s) of Concern:</b>	Flood and Severe Storm		
<b>Description of the Problem:</b>	This area floods causing water to spill over the road at the intersection of E. Frist St. & Second St. and proceeds west to the bridge over CSX. The rail bed of CSX also contributes to flooding in several spots and the ditch formerly maintained by the railroad no longer is maintained, so the water does not exist.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
<b>Description of the Solution:</b>	The village will install stormwater pipe. The linear feet of piping would be approximately 800'. Basins would be placed per engineering.		
<b>Is this project related to a Critical Facility?</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Is this project related to a Critical Facility located within the 100-year floodplain?</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
(If yes, this project must intend to protect the 500-year flood event or the actual worse case damage scenario, whichever is greater)			
<b>Level of Protection:</b>	25 year event	<b>Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):</b>	Reduction in stormwater flooding
<b>Useful Life:</b>	50 years	<b>Goals Met:</b>	1
<b>Estimated Cost:</b>	\$375,000	<b>Mitigation Action Type:</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Project
Plan for Implementation			
<b>Prioritization:</b>	High	<b>Desired Timeframe for Implementation:</b>	2 years
<b>Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:</b>	1 year	<b>Potential Funding Sources:</b>	HMGP, PDM, CHIPS
<b>Responsible Organization:</b>	Village DPW	<b>Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:</b>	
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
<b>Alternatives:</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>
	No Action	\$0	Problem continues
	Build retention basins	N/A	Not enough room
	Install portable floodwall barriers during flood events	\$25,000	Not permanent solution, cuts off access to roadways
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
<b>Date of Status Report:</b>			
<b>Report of Progress:</b>			
<b>Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:</b>			



Action Worksheet		
<b>Project Name:</b>	Drainage Improvements Block 200 of E. Street	
<b>Project Number:</b>	V. East Syracuse-1	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	
Property Protection	1	Reduction in flood risk
Cost-Effectiveness	1	
Technical	1	
Political	1	
Legal	1	The village has the legal authority to conduct the project
Fiscal	0	
Environmental	1	
Social	1	
Administrative	1	
Multi-Hazard	1	Flood, Severe Storm
Timeline	0	
Agency Champion	1	Village DPW
Other Community Objectives	1	Stormwater improvements
<b>Total</b>	12	
<b>Priority (High/Med/Low)</b>	High	



Action Worksheet			
<b>Project Name:</b>	Remove high risk trees		
<b>Project Number:</b>	V. East Syracuse-2		
Risk / Vulnerability			
<b>Hazard(s) of Concern:</b>	Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm		
<b>Description of the Problem:</b>	There are many dead trees throughout the village. In the event of strong winds or heavy snow, trees may fall onto power lines or roadways. This can lead to village-wide power outages, create a safety hazard, or close roadways which impacts access to areas in the village.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
<b>Description of the Solution:</b>	The village will survey the trees in the village to determine those that are high risk. The village DPW will then remove or trim high risk trees.		
<b>Is this project related to a Critical Facility?</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Is this project related to a Critical Facility located within the 100-year floodplain?</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
(If yes, this project must intend to protect the 500-year flood event or the actual worse case damage scenario, whichever is greater)			
<b>Level of Protection:</b>	N/A	<b>Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):</b>	Reduction in downed trees and power losses
<b>Useful Life:</b>	5 years	<b>Goals Met:</b>	1, 4
<b>Estimated Cost:</b>	\$75,000	<b>Mitigation Action Type:</b>	Natural Systems Protection
Plan for Implementation			
<b>Prioritization:</b>	High	<b>Desired Timeframe for Implementation:</b>	1 year
<b>Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:</b>	1 year	<b>Potential Funding Sources:</b>	Village budget, HMGP
<b>Responsible Organization:</b>	Public Works	<b>Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:</b>	
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	Action	Estimated Cost	Evaluation
	No Action	\$0	
	Remove trees as calls come in	\$10,000	Reactive rather than preventative
	Remove all trees near power lines	\$250,000	Negative environmental impact, costly
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
<b>Date of Status Report:</b>			
<b>Report of Progress:</b>			
<b>Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:</b>			



Action Worksheet		
<b>Project Name:</b>	Remove high risk trees	
<b>Project Number:</b>	V. East Syracuse-2	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	Protects critical infrastructure
Property Protection	1	Protects utilities from damages during storm events
Cost-Effectiveness	1	
Technical	1	
Political	1	
Legal	1	
Fiscal	0	Village would seek funding assistance
Environmental	1	
Social	1	
Administrative	1	
Multi-Hazard	1	Severe storm, Severe winter storm
Timeline	1	
Agency Champion	1	Village DPW
Other Community Objectives	1	Protect utility lines
<b>Total</b>	13	
<b>Priority (High/Med/Low)</b>	High	