

9.29 TOWN OF SKANEATELES

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

A.) HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINT OF CONTACT

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Phil Tierney, Town Supervisor Town of Skaneateles, Town Hall, 24 Jordan Street, Skaneateles, NY 13152 (315) 685-6726 ptierney@townofskaneateles.com	Name/Title Mailing Address Phone: E-mail:

B.) TOWN PROFILE

Population

7,327 (estimated 2007 U.S. Census)

Location

The Town of Skaneateles is located in southwest Onondaga County, approximately 30 miles southeast of Rochester, New York. It is bordered by the Towns of Elbridge on the north, Niles on the south, Marcellus on the east and Owasco and Sennett on the west. The major body of water in the town is Skaneateles Lake, with Skaneateles Creek originating from the lake and flowing to the Seneca River. Skaneateles consists of many communities including Jones Beach, Long Bridge, Mandana, Mottville, Skaneateles (village), Wicks Corners, Willow Glen and Highland Way.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the town has a total area of 48.8 square miles (126.3 km²), with 42.7 square miles (110.5 km²) of it land and 6.1 square miles (15.8 km²) of it (12.51-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.

Brief History

The first white settler, Abraham Cuddeback, came to survey the Central New York Military Tract of Skaneateles under Moses Dewitt. At first a part of the township of Marcellus, the town of Skaneateles was separated and established independently on February 26, 1830, and the Village, at the head of the lake, was incorporated on April 19, 1833. Early turnpikes facilitated development and the town was noted for participation in reform movements prior to the Civil War. Some Skaneateles men volunteered for the ill-fated campaign (Patriot War, 1848) to liberate Canada and were imprisoned by the British in Tasmania. Quaker congregations were involved in abolition activity. Underground Railroad sites have been documented in the Town of Skaneateles. Although the larger City of Syracuse nearby was known



nationally as center of abolition and Underground Railroad activity, Skaneateles was said (by Beauchamp, an early historian) to have "eclipsed Syracuse as an anti-slavery town."

Governing Body Format

The Town is governed by a five member Town Board, elected on a Town-wide basis for a four year term; the exception being the Town Supervisor, who only serves on a two year basis. The terms for the other four members are staggered so two members are elected every two years. The Town Board acts as both the executive and legislative branch of the Town government. The Town currently has about 100 employees including seasonal people.

Growth/Development Trends

Town population has remained about the same for the past 20 years. We do not anticipate any significant growth in the Town as both residential and commercial development is limited by the absence of public water and sewer facilities, which are available only through the Village which has caps on capacity. Residential development is therefore dependent on well and septic systems. The bulk of the Town zoning limits development to a 2-acre lot density. The Town does not expect growth to increase in the next five years. At present a comprehensive plan review committee is examining the land use and zoning pattern and is expected to complete its work by the end of 2010.

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 TOWN

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment
Snowstorm	Not applicable	February, 1960	\$8,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm / Extreme Cold	Not applicable	February, 1961	\$80,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	May, 1969	Commercial buildings suffered serious damages when basements flooded
Flood	Not applicable	July, 1970	\$250,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm	Not applicable	March, 1971	\$806,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm / Extreme cold	Not applicable	February, 1972	\$803,000 (countywide)
Flood (Tropical Storm Agnes)	DR-338	June, 1972	\$1,600,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	March, 1973	\$200,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm	Not applicable	December, 1973	\$83,000 (countywide)
Severe Storms and Flooding	DR-447	July, 1974	\$7,200,000 (countywide)
Severe Storms, Heavy Rain, Landslides, Flooding	DR-487	September, 1975	\$6,300,000 (countywide)

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment
Flood	Not applicable	April, 1976	\$313,000 (countywide)
Blizzard	Not applicable	January, 1977	\$2,100,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm	Not applicable	January, 1978	\$63,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm	Not applicable	December, 1978	\$63,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	October, 1981	\$833,000 (countywide)
Tornado (F3)	Not applicable	May, 1983	\$2,500,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm	Not applicable	February, 1984	\$156,000 (countywide)
Tornado (F1)	Not applicable	July, 1986	\$250,000 (countywide)
Blizzard and Extreme Cold	EM-3107	March, 1993	\$455,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm	Not applicable	April, 1993	\$100,000 (countywide)
Thunderstorm / Winds	Not applicable	August, 1993	\$600,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm	Not applicable	March, 1994	\$35,000 (townwide)
Snowstorm	Not applicable	November, 1995	\$2,500 (countywide)
Severe Storm and Flooding	DR-1095	January, 1996	\$7,600,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	November, 1996	\$100,000 (countywide)
Thunderstorm / Winds / Tornado	Not applicable	May, 1998	\$200,000 (countywide)
Thunderstorm / Winds	Not applicable	August, 1998	\$200,000 (countywide)
Severe Storm	DR-1244	September, 1998	\$90,000,000, 3 fatalities, 7 injuries (countywide)
Thunderstorm / Winds	Not applicable	July, 1999	\$750,000 (countywide)
Severe Storms	DR-1335	May/September, 2000	Not available
Snowstorms	Not applicable	December, 2002 / January, 2003	\$353,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	June, 2002	\$2,000,000 (countywide)
Thunderstorm / Wind / Tornado (F1)	Not applicable	July, 2002	\$2,000,000 (in Mottville)
Snowstorm (President's Day Storm)	Not applicable	February, 2003	\$153,000 (countywide)
Ice Storm	DR-1467	April, 2003	\$2,900,000 (countywide)
Severe Storms and Flooding	DR-1564	August / September 2004	\$2,000,000 (countywide)
Severe Storm and Flooding	Not applicable	April, 2005	\$100,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	July, 2005	\$500,000 (countywide)
Severe Storms and Flooding	Not applicable	June/July, 2006	\$29,000 (countywide)
Lake Effect Snowstorm / Extreme Cold	Not applicable	February, 2007	\$3,000,000 (countywide)

Number of FEMA Identified Repetitive Flood Loss Properties: 0

Number of FEMA Identified Severe Repetitive Flood Loss Properties: 0

Source: FEMA Region II, 2009

Note: Repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss data as of February 2009.



The Town of Skaneateles has identified invasive species as another natural hazard of concern for their Town. Invasive species have infested Skaneateles Lake (Eurasian Water Milfoil) impacting water quality of the lake, regional water supply and other lakes in the region. To eradicate Eurasian Water Milfoil from Skaneateles Lake, the Town is part of a three-year effort in partnership with NYSDEC, Syracuse University, Tri-County Skaneateles Lake Pure Water Association, Inc. and the Village of Skaneateles. This effort is based on a model employed by a successful program in Upper Saranac Lake. The Skaneateles program involves private fund raising efforts, a NYSEC grant and volunteer efforts.

D.) NATURAL HAZARD RISK/VULNERABILITY RISK RANKING

Rank #	Hazard type	Estimate of Potential Dollar Losses to Structures Vulnerable to the Hazard ^{a,c}	Probability of Occurrence	Risk Ranking Score (Probability x Impact)	Hazard Ranking ^b
3	Earthquake	\$5,397,140 ^{c,e,h}	Rare	16	Low
2	Flood	\$14,401,000 ^{c,e}	Frequent	18	Low
4	Ground Failure	Not available ^f	Rare	6	Low
1	Severe Storm	\$0 ^{c,d,g}	Frequent	48	High
1	Severe Winter Storm	\$25,097,550 ^{c,d}	Frequent	48	High

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

E.) CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

This section identifies the following capabilities of the local jurisdiction:

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

E.1) Legal and Regulatory Capability

Regulatory Tools (Codes, Ordinances., Plans)	Local Authority (Y or N)	Prohibitions (State or Federal) (Y or N)	Higher Jurisdictional Authority (Y or N)	State Mandated (Y or N)	Code Citation (Section, Paragraph, Page Number, date of adoption)
1) Building Code	Y	N	Y	N	Ch. 40 Town Code (TC), adopted 1974 rev. 2007
2) Zoning Ordinance	Y	N	N	N	Ch. 148 TC, rev. 2005
3) Subdivision Ordinance	Y	N	N	N	Ch. 131 TC, adopted 1995, rev.2005
4) NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (if you are in the NFIP, you must have this.)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ch. 72 TC, Flood Damage Prevention, adopted 1987
5) Growth Management	Y	N	N	N	1995 Comprehensive Plan, rev.2005
6) Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	Y	Y	Y	N	Ch. 72 TC, adopted 1987, State & Federal Law
7) Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance	Y	N	Y	Y	Ch. 148 TC, § 26
8) Comprehensive Plan / Master Plan/ General Plan	Y	N	N	N	1995 Comprehensive Plan, rev.2005
9) Capital Improvements Plan	Y	N	N	N	CIP by Town Departments and Funds
10) Site Plan Review Requirements	Y	Y	Y	N	Ch. 148 TC, § 18
11) Open Space Plan	Y				Ch. 131 and 148 TC
12) Economic Development Plan	N	N	N	N	
13) Emergency Response Plan	Y	N	Y	Y	NIMS Emergency Response Plan
14) Post Disaster Recovery Plan	Y				NIMS Emergency Response Plan
15) Post Disaster Recovery Ordinance	N	N	N	N	
16) Real Estate Disclosure req.	N	N	N	N	
17) Other [Special Purpose Ordinances (i.e., critical or sensitive areas)]	Y				Ch. 148 TC, § 21, Lake Watershed Overlay District; § Wetland & Watercourse Protection; , § 30, Steep slope regulations

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	Provided by Contact
2) Engineer(s) or Professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Y	Provided by Contact
3) Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Y	Provided by Contact
4) NFIP Floodplain Administrator (if you are in the NFIP, you must have one.)	Y	Code Enforcement Officer
5) Surveyor(s)	Y	Provided by Contact when necessary
6) Personnel skilled or trained in "GIS" applications	Y	Town Highway Department, David Bader
7) Scientist familiar with natural hazards in the Town of Skaneateles.	Y	Several residents are scientist and serve as volunteers to set monitoring standards for Skaneateles Lake
8) Emergency Manager	Y	Town Supervisor for Town and Mayor for the Village
9) Grant Writer(s)		Provided by Contact when necessary
10) Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Y	Town Budget Officer

E.3) Fiscal Capability

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

E.4) Community Classifications

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

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

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

Criteria for classification credits are outlined in the following documents:

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

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
TSK-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
TSK-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
TSK-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
TSK-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
TSK-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
TSK-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
TSK-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
TSK-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.			1-3, 1-7; 2-3; 4-1,4-4; 5-1, 5-2, 5-3	County, OCSWCD (Mark Burger)			
TSK-9	Heavy stormwater runoff is eroding the banks of Skaneateles Lake. Partner with adjacent Counties (Cayuga, Cortland) and abutting Towns to Skaneateles Lake to investigate a solution to the inadequate stormwater management in Town and to address sediment flow into the lake and stream bank erosion impacting the lake's water quality.							
TSK-10	Upgrade and increase stormwater management practices in the Town to mitigate stormwater flooding issues. Can you identify specific locations that might need increased capacity in terms of culvert size, etc.?							
TSK-11	Continue to partner with NYSDEC,							



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
	Syracuse University, Tri-County Skaneateles Lake Pure Water Association, Inc. and the Village to eradicate Eurasian Water Milfoil from Skaneateles Lake.							

Notes: Short term = 1 to 5 years. Long Term= 5 years or greater. OG = On going program. DOF = Depending on funding. PDM = Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program.

- 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 Town has selected a comprehensive range of actions/projects.

Hazard of Concern	Mitigation Type					
	1. Prevention	2. Property Protection	3. Public Education and Awareness	4. Natural Resource Protection	5. Emergency Services	6. Structural Projects
Earthquake	TSK-3, TSK-7	TSK-3, TSK-7	TSK-3, TSK-7	TSK-3, TSK-7	TSK-3, TSK-5, TSK-6, TSK-7	TSK-3, TSK-7
Flooding (riverine, flash, coastal and urban flooding)	TSK-2, TSK-3, TSK-4, TSK-7	TSK-1, TSK-2, TSK-3, TSK-4, TSK-7	TSK-1, TSK-2, TSK-3, TSK-4, TSK-7	TSK-3, TSK-7	TSK-2, TSK-3, TSK-5, TSK-6, TSK-7	TSK-3, TSK-7
Ground Failure	TSK-3, TSK-7	TSK-3, TSK-7	TSK-3, TSK-7	TSK-3, TSK-7	TSK-3, TSK-5, TSK-6, TSK-7	TSK-3, TSK-7
Severe Storms (windstorms, thunderstorms, hail, lightning and tornados)	TSK-2, TSK-3, TSK-4, TSK-7	TSK-1, TSK-2, TSK-3, TSK-4, TSK-7	TSK-1, TSK-2, TSK-3, TSK-4, TSK-7	TSK-3, TSK-7	TSK-2, TSK-3, TSK-5, TSK-6, TSK-7	TSK-3, TSK-7
Severe Winter Storm (heavy snow, blizzards, ice storms)	TSK-3, TSK-7	TSK-3, TSK-7	TSK-3, TSK-7	TSK-3, TSK-7	TSK-3, TSK-5, TSK-6, TSK-7	TSK-3, TSK-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)
TSK-1		H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
TSK-2		M	L	Y	N	Y	H
TSK-3		M	M	Y	N (Yes for 5 year update)	Y	H
TSK-4		H	L	Y	N	Y	H
TSK-5		M	L	Y	N	Y	H
TSK-6		M	L	Y	N	Y	H
TSK-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.

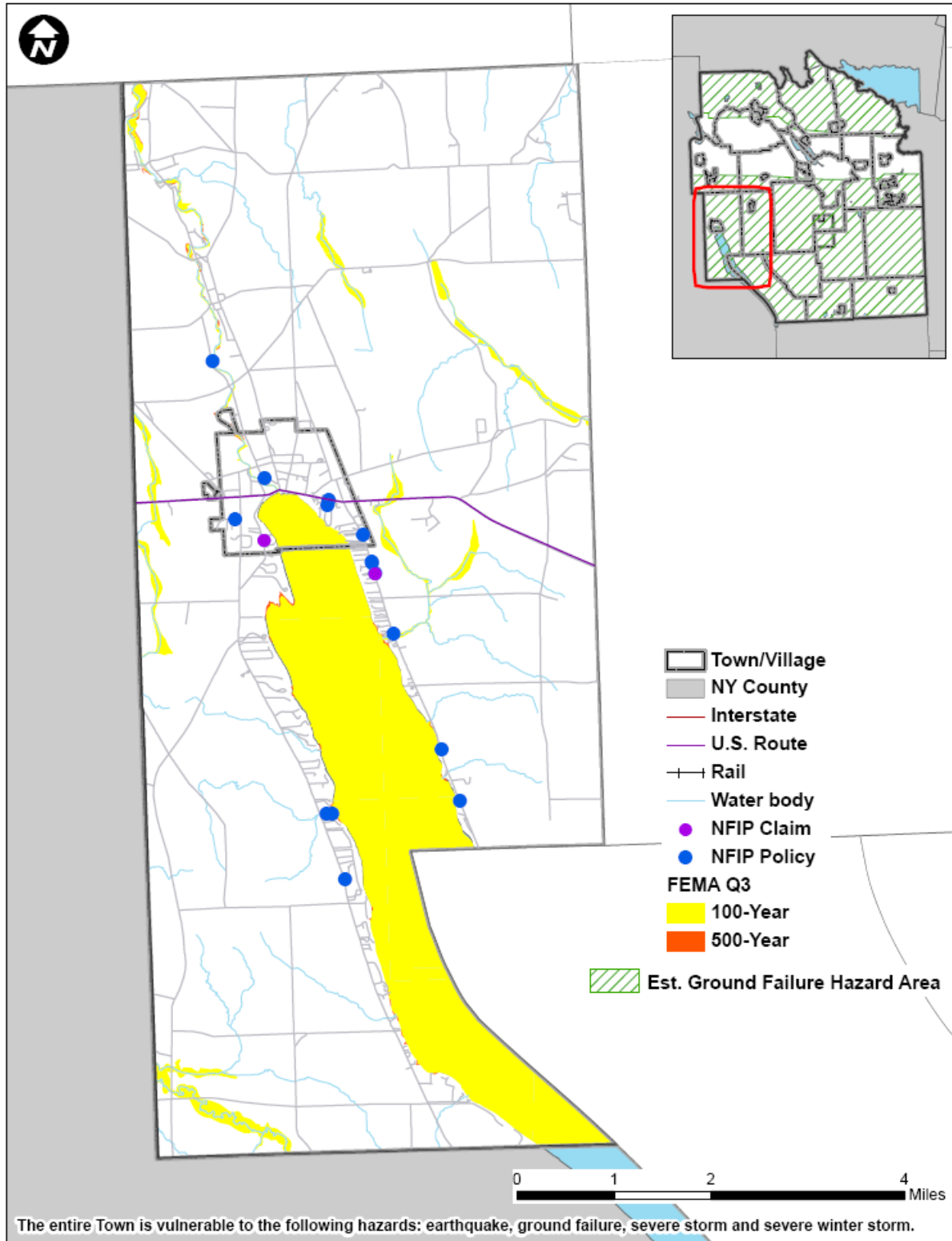
I.) FUTURE NEEDS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND RISK/VULNERABILITY

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 Town of Skaneateles to illustrate the probable areas impacted within the Town. The map below is based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this Plan, and is considered to be adequate for planning purposes. Maps have only been generated for those hazards that can be clearly identified using mapping techniques and technologies, and for which the Town of Skaneateles 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

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

K.) ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

No additional comments at this time.