9.30 VILLAGE OF SKANEATELES

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

A.) HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINT OF CONTACT

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
H. Lloyd Perkins, Chief of Police 46 East Genesee Street Skaneateles, NY 13152 (315) 506-5308 chiefperkinsiii@yahoo.com	Bob Lotkowictz, P.E., Director of Municipal Operations 46 E. Genesee St., Skaneateles, NY 13152 (315) 685-5977 bob.lotkowictz@gmail.com

B.) VILLAGE PROFILE

Population

2,558 (estimated 2007 U.S. Census)

Location

The Village of Skaneateles is situated within the Town of Skaneateles in southwest Onondaga County, approximately 15 miles southwest of the City of Syracuse and 7 miles east of the City of Auburn. The village is located at the northern end of Skaneateles Lake, one of the easternmost of central New York's Finger Lakes. The village is at the junction of US Route 20, an east-west highway, and three north-south highways; New York State Route 321, New York State Route 41 and New York State Route 41A.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the village has a total area of 1.7 square miles (4.5 km²), with 1.4 square miles (3.7 km²) of it land and 0.3 square miles (0.7 km²) of it (16.28-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

Settlers populated the eastern Finger Lakes region rapidly in the 1790s. Water power from the outlet from Skaneateles Lake made the site of the present village attractive. The old Genesee Road between Utica, Marcellus, Auburn, Geneva and Avon became the Seneca Turnpike in 1800, The first bridge across Skaneateles Creek was built that year. The Seneca Turnpike, together with the Hamilton and Skaneateles Turnpike, begun in 1826, made the new community more accessible. Isaac Sherwood, founder of the Sherwood Inn, developed a stage coach line through Skaneateles. The Village of Skaneateles was incorporated on April 19, 1833.

Many of the village's architectural treasures date from the 1830's. (A downtown Historic District was established in 1985.) Early agriculture was centered on dairy and grain. By 1850, the village and it's surrounding hamlets had grown in industry as well, producing wool cloth, mill machinery, carriages, sleighs, paper, bricks, ironwork and farm implements. The cultivation of the teasel, a natural burr used to raise the nap on woven wool, spurred the economy until the middle of the twentieth century. Well-known canoes, motor launches and sailboats, including the Lightning and the Comet, were crafted from 1876 to 1945.

Governing Body Format

The Village Board is the local legislative body consisting of the Mayor and four Village Trustees. Board members are elected in a March election and serve a two year term. The Village Trustees also serve as the Fire Commissioners for the Village of Skaneateles Fire Department.

Growth/Development Trends

The Village of Skaneateles has two major developments in progress, but at different stages in construction. One development, Parkside is in construction of Phases 2 and 3 of 4. The total build-out is approximately 55 homes. The other development, approved by the Village, is Hidden Pond. This project has not broken ground. Eventually, the project will add 22 new residences in the Village.

C.) NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY SPECIFIC TO THE VILLAGE

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)
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)

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment
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: 1
Number of FEMA Identified Severe Repetitive Flood Loss Properties: 0

Source: FEMA Region II, 2009
Note: Repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss data as of February 2009.

D.) NATURAL HAZARD RISK/VULNERABILITY RISK RANKING

Rank #	Hazard type	Estimate of Potential Dollar Losses to Structures Vulnerable to the Hazard [a,c]	Probability of Occurrence	Risk Ranking Score (Probability x Impact)	Hazard Ranking [b]
3	Earthquake	$5,397,140 [c,e,h]	Rare	16	Low
2	Flood	$9,676,000 [c,e]	Frequent	33	Medium
4	Ground Failure	Not available [f]	Rare	6	Low
1	Severe Storm	$0 [c,d,g]	Frequent	48	High
1	Severe Winter Storm	$14,140,500 [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 Village'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	Y	Section 76 (1967)
2) Zoning Ordinance	Y	N	N	N	Section 225 (1975)
3) Subdivision Ordinance	Y	N	N	N	Section 190 (1986)
4) NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Y	Y	Y	Y	Section 115 (1987)
5) Growth Management	N	N	N	N	
6) Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	Y	Y	Y	N	Section 225-18 (1975)
7) Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance	Y	N	N	Y	Section 95 (1987)
8) Comprehensive Plan / Master Plan/ General Plan	Y	N	N	N	Section 82 (1996)
9) Capital Improvements Plan	N	N	N	N	
10) Site Plan Review Requirements	Y	Y	Y	N	Section 225-30 (1975)
11) Open Space Plan	Y	N	N	N	Section 225-31 (1975)
12) Economic Development Plan	N	N	N	N	
13) Emergency Response Plan	Y	N	N	Y	Updated 2008
14) Post Disaster Recovery Plan	N	N	N	N	
15) Post Disaster Recovery Ordinance	N	N	N	N	
16) Real Estate Disclosure req.	N	N	Y	N	
17) Other [Special Purpose Ordinances (i.e., critical or sensitive areas)]	N	N	N	N	

E.2) Administrative and Technical Capability

Staff/ Personnel Resources	Available (Y or N)	Department/ Agency/Position
1) Planner(s) or Engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Y	Director of Municipal Operations
2) Engineer(s) or Professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Y	Director of Municipal Operations
3) Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Y	Director of Municipal Operations
4) NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Y	Jorge Batlle, Code Enforcement Officer
5) Surveyor(s)	N	
6) Personnel skilled or trained in "GIS" applications	Y	Director of Municipal Operations
7) Scientist familiar with natural hazards in the Village of Skaneateles.	N	
8) Emergency Manager	N	
9) Grant Writer(s)	Y	Police Clerk
10) Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Y	Director of Municipal Operations

E.3) Fiscal Capability

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

E.4) Community Classifications

Program	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	NP	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	-	-
Public Protection	-	-
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 it's vulnerability to the natural hazards identified. These classifications can be viewed as a gauge of the community's capabilities in all phases of emergency management (preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation) and are used as an underwriting parameter for determining the costs of various forms of insurance. The CRS class applies to flood insurance while the BCEGS and Public Protection classifications apply to standard property insurance. CRS classifications range on a scale of 1 to 10 with class one (1) being the best possible classification, and class 10 representing no classification benefit. Firewise classifications include a higher classification when the subject property is located beyond 1000 feet of a creditable fire hydrant and is within 5 road miles of a recognized Fire Station.

Criteria for classification credits are outlined in the following documents:

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

F.) PROPOSED HAZARD MITIGATION INITIATIVES

Initiative #	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals / Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Time-line
VSK-1a	Where appropriate, support retrofitting of structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as priority. Identify facilities that are viable candidates for retrofitting based on cost-effectiveness versus relocation. Where retrofitting is determined to be a viable option, consider implementation of that action based on available funding.	Existing	Flood, Severe Storm	1-1, 1-2, 1-6; 2-5, 2-6; 3-2, 3-5, 6-1	Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	High	FEMA Mitigation Grant Programs and local match	Long-term
VSK-1b	Where appropriate, support purchase, or relocation of structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as priority. Identify facilities that are viable candidates for relocation based on cost-effectiveness versus retrofitting. Where relocation is determined to be a viable option, consider implementation of that action based on available funding.	Existing	Flood, Severe Storm	1-1, 1-2, 1-6; 2-5, 2-6; 3-2, 3-5; 6-1	Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	High	FEMA Mitigation Grant Programs and local match	Long-term
VSK-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	Shorterm
VSK-3	Continue to support the implementation, monitoring,	New & Existing	All Hazards	All Goals and	Municipality (through	Low	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
	maintenance, and updating of this Plan, as defined in Section 7.0			Objectives	mitigation planning point of contacts)		possibly FEMA Mitigation Grant Funding for 5-year update	
VSK-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
VSK-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
VSK-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
VSK-7	Support County-wide initiatives identified in Section 9.1 of the County Annex.	New & Existing	All Hazards	All Goals and Objectives	Local departments (as applicable for specific initiative)	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Ongoing
VSK-8	Support/Participate in the Stream Team program offered by the Onondaga County SWCD, to assist in the removal of debris, log jams, etc. in flood vulnerable stream sections.	N/A	Flood, Severe Storms	1-3, 1-7; 2-3; 4-1,4-4; 5-1, 5-2, 5-3	County, OCSWCD (Mark Burger)	Medium	Local Budget	Short-term
VSK-9	West Lake Street Watershed - Flooding Mitigation and Protection of	Existing	Flood, Severe Storm	1-2, 1-6; 3-2, 3-7;	Municipality	Medium	FEMA Mitigation	Short

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
	Skaneateles (the source of drinking water for the City of Syracuse and the Village of Skaneateles). In this initiative, several technologies (BMP's) will be utilized to improve the quality and discharge rates of the stormwater. These include: a vortec structure that will intercept stormwater prior to entering the lake, several bio-retention areas with subdrains to collect stormwater and release at a controlled rate, and finally a subsurface retention system located near One Mile Creek to control discharge rates into the creek and provide sediment removal.			4-1, 4-2, 4-4; 5-2			Grant Programs and local match	
VSK-10	Mitigation of Potential Flooding and subsequent damage due to blockage of Skaneateles Creek. Assistance is required to clear debris from the City of Syracuse dam (located at the northern end of Skaneateles Lake and entrance to Skaneateles Creek) to the bridge located on Old Seneca Turnpike	Existing	Flood, Severe Storm	1-2, 1-6; 3-2, 3-7; 4-1, 4-2, 4-4; 5-1, 5-2, 5-3	County, OCSWCD (Mark Burger)	Medium - High	County	Short

Notes: DOF = Depending on Funding. FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency. Long = 5 years or greater. N/A = Not applicable. Short = 1 to 5 years. TBD = To be determined

*Does this mitigation initiative reduce the effects of hazards on new and/or existing buildings and/or infrastructure?

G.) ANALYSIS OF MITIGATION ACTIONS

This table summarizes the participant's mitigation actions by hazard of concern and the six mitigation types to illustrate that the Village has selected a comprehensive range of actions/projects.

Hazard of Concern	Mitigation Type					
	1. Prevention	2. Property Protection	3. Public Education and Awareness	4. Natural Resource Protection	5. Emergency Services	6. Structural Projects
Earthquake	VSK-3, VSK-7	VSK-3, VSK-7	VSK-3, VSK-7	VSK-3, VSK-7	VSK-3, VSK-5, VSK-6, VSK-7	VSK-3, VSK-7
Flooding (riverine, flash, coastal and urban flooding)	VSK-2, VSK-3, VSK-4, VSK-7, VSK-8	VSK-1a and b, VSK-2, VSK-3, VSK-4, VSK-7, VSK-9, VSK-10	VSK-1a and b, VSK-2, VSK-3, VSK-4, VSK-7	VSK-3, VSK-7, VSK-8, VSK-10	VSK-2, VSK-3, VSK-5, VSK-6, VSK-7	VSK-3, VSK-7
Ground Failure	VSK-3, VSK-7	VSK-3, VSK-7	VSK-3, VSK-7	VSK-3, VSK-7	VSK-3, VSK-5, VSK-6, VSK-7	VSK-3, VSK-7
Severe Storms (windstorms, thunderstorms, hail, lightning and tornados)	VSK-2, VSK-3, VSK-4, VSK-7, VSK-8	VSK-1a and b, VSK-2, VSK-3, VSK-4, VSK-7, VSK-9, VSK-10	VSK-1a and b, VSK-2, VSK-3, VSK-4, VSK-7	VSK-3, VSK-7, VSK-8, VSK-10	VSK-2, VSK-3, VSK-5, VSK-6, VSK-7	VSK-3, VSK-7
Severe Winter Storm (heavy snow, blizzards, ice storms)	VSK-3, VSK-7	VSK-3, VSK-7	VSK-3, VSK-7	VSK-3, VSK-7	VSK-3, VSK-5, VSK-6, VSK-7	VSK-3, VSK-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)
VSK-1a	8	H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
VSK-1b	8	H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
VSK-2	9	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
VSK-3	38	M	M	Y	N (Yes for 5 year update)	Y	H
VSK-4	3	H	L	Y	N	Y	H
VSK-5	8	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
VSK-6	7	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
VSK-7	38	M-H	L-M	Y	Dependant on specific initiative	Dependant on specific initiative	M-H (dependant)
VSK-8	8	H	L - H	Y	Y	Dependant on specific initiative	M
VSK-9	8		M	Y	Y	Y (local match)	M
VSK-10	10		M-H	Y	Y	Y	H

Notes: H = High. L = Low. M = Medium. N = No. N/A = Not applicable. Y = Yes.
* This initiative has a "Medium" priority based on the prioritization scheme used in this planning process (implementation dependent on grant funding), however it is recognized that addressing repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties is considered a high priority by FEMA and SEMO (as expressed in the State HMP), and thus shall be considered a "High" priority for all participants in this planning process.

Explanation of Priorities

- ***High Priority*** - A project that meets multiple objectives (i.e., multiple hazards), benefits exceeds cost, has funding secured or is an on-going project and project meets eligibility requirements for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) or Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program (PDM) programs. High priority projects can be completed in the short term (1 to 5 years).
- ***Medium Priority*** - A project that meets goals and objectives, benefits exceeds costs, funding has not been secured but project is grant eligible under, HMGP, PDM or other grant programs. Project can be completed in the short term, once funding is completed. Medium priority projects will become high priority projects once funding is secured.

- ***Low Priority*** - Any project that will mitigate the risk of a hazard, benefits do not exceed the costs or are difficult to quantify, funding has not been secured and project is not eligible for HMGP or PDM grant funding, and time line for completion is considered long term (1 to 10 years). Low priority projects may be eligible other sources of grant funding from other programs. A low priority project could become a high priority project once funding is secured as long as it could be completed in the short term.

  Prioritization of initiatives was based on above definitions: Yes

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

I.) FUTURE NEEDS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND RISK/VULNERABILITY

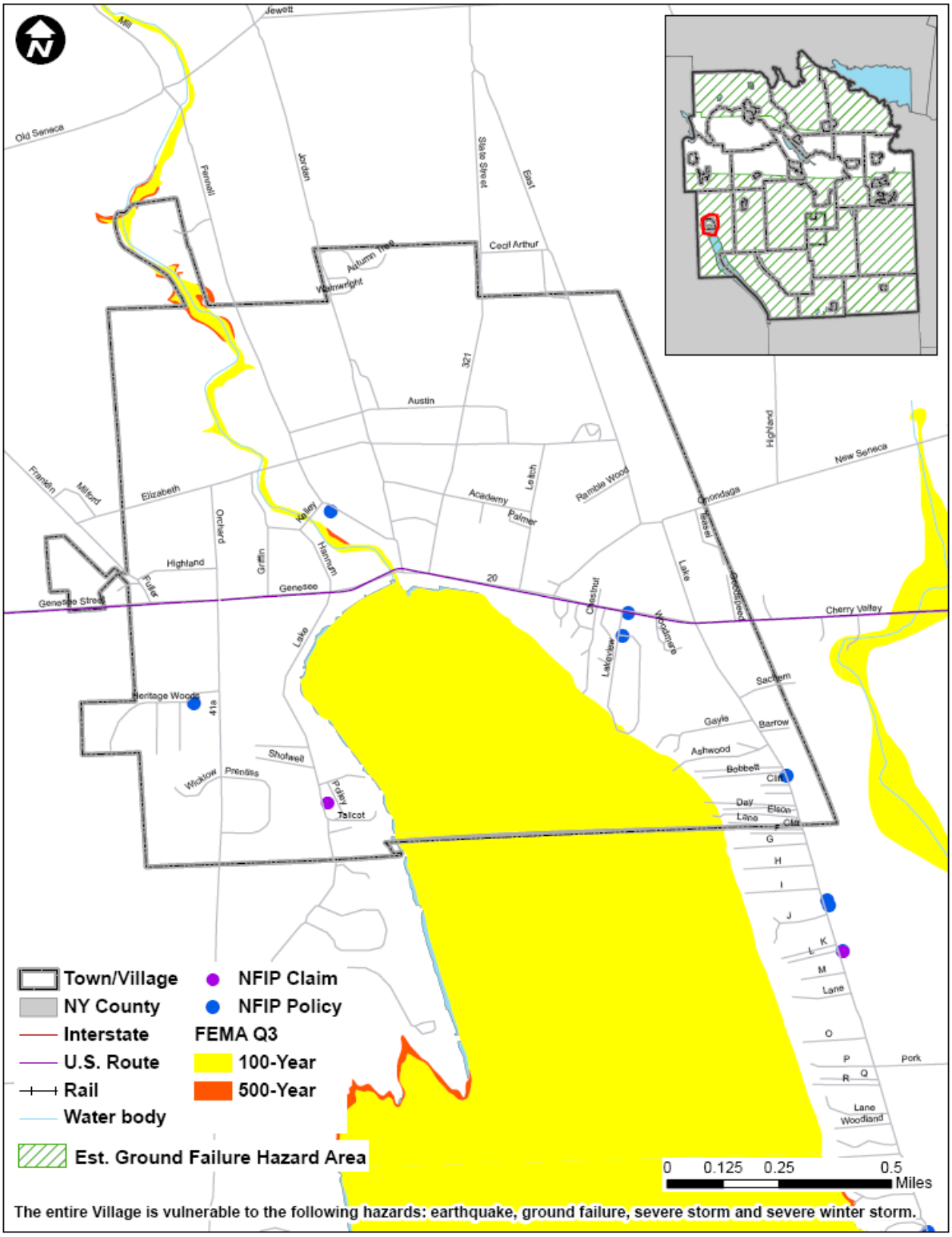
None at this time.

J.) HAZARD AREA EXTENT AND LOCATION

A hazard area extent and location map has been generated and is provided below for the Village of Skaneateles to illustrate the probable areas impacted within the Village. 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 Village of Skaneateles has significant exposure. The County maps are provided in the hazard profiles within Section 5.4, Volume I of this Plan.

K.) ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

No additional comments at this time.



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