Wayne County Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazard Mitigation Plan

January 2007

This document was prepared for the Wayne County Emergency Management Office in Wayne County, New York by the Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council.

January 2007

GENESEE/FINGER LAKES
Regional Planning Council

50 West Main Street, Suite 8107
Rochester, New York 14614

Mission Statement:

Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council (G/FLRPC) will identify, define and inform its member counties of issues and opportunities critical to the physical, economic and social health of the region. G/FLRPC provides forums for discussion, debate and consensus building and develops and implements a focused action plan with clearly defined outcomes, which include programs, personnel and funding.

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Chapter 1
Introduction

PURPOSE
The Wayne County Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazard Mitigation Plan was developed to help the County and all the municipalities located within:

- Break the cycle of destruction affecting life, safety and property by addressing mitigation needs prior to future hazard events;
- Pursue effective mitigation strategies that are realistic, achievable and will reduce the potential of future damage and economic loss;
- Plan ahead for recovery efforts that will follow future disaster events;
- Qualify for additional pre-disaster and post-disaster funding; and
- Meet New York State and Federal legislative requirements regarding pre-disaster mitigation.

SCOPE
The scope of the Wayne County Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazard Mitigation Plan is countywide, addressing all natural, technological, and human-caused hazards recognized as a threat to the residents and property of the County and its twenty-four municipalities.

AUTHORITY
Federal authorization to prepare an all-hazard mitigation plan comes from the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1974, known as the Stafford Act (PL 93-288, as amended); the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, and 44 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44). State authorization comes from New York State Executive Law Article 2B: State and Local Natural and Man-Made Disaster Preparedness. These regulations provide a framework that instructs all municipalities to analyze and mitigate all hazards as a condition of receiving federal assistance. The law requires that a local hazard mitigation plan be developed.

FUNDING
The Wayne County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan has been funded in part by a grant through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) through the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the New York State Emergency Management Office. The Wayne County Emergency Management Office provided the required grant match. Representatives from Wayne County municipalities and county agencies contributed significant in-kind time and effort towards the collection and review of data that was critical in developing the plan.

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Chapter 2
Legislation, Regulations and Programs

FEDERAL PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PROGRAM

The Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program was authorized by §203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), 42 USC, as amended by §102 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. Funding for the program is provided through the National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund to assist States and local governments (to include Indian Tribal governments) in implementing cost-effective hazard mitigation activities that complement a comprehensive mitigation program. All applicants must be participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) if they have been identified through the NFIP as having a Special Flood Hazard Area (a Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) or Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) has been issued). In addition, the community must not be suspended or on probation from the NFIP.

44 CFR Part 201, Hazard Mitigation Planning, establishes criteria for State and local hazard mitigation planning authorized by §322 of the Stafford Act, as amended by §104 of the DMA. After November 1, 2003, local governments and Indian Tribal governments applying for PDM funds through the States will need to have an approved local mitigation plan prior to the approval of local mitigation project grants. States will also be required to have an approved Standard State mitigation plan in order to receive PDM funds for State or local mitigation projects after November 1, 2004. Therefore, the development of State and local multi-hazard mitigation plans is critical in maintaining eligibility for future PDM funding.

NEW YORK STATE HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) is a Post Disaster Program designed with the intent to reduce future disaster damages, public expenditure, private losses and a community's vulnerability to natural hazards. The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program was established by the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (The Stafford Act), Public Law 93-288, as amended. Authorized under Section 404 of the Stafford Act, regulations implementing the program are found in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at 44 CFR Part 206, Subpart N – ATTACHMENT A. In conjunction with other hazard mitigation plans and programs, the 404 HMGP provides an opportunity for a community to develop a comprehensive hazard mitigation program, which can be its best insurance against the impacts and costs of future disasters.

A. New York State Responsibilities

State Government Program Administration: Under the 404 HMGP, the state, as grantee, is responsible for processing subgrants to eligible applicants. The Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) serves as the grant administrator for all authorized HMGP funds. On behalf of the GAR, the Mitigation and Disaster Administration Branches in the New York State Emergency Management Office (SEMO) handles the day to day activities of the 404 HMGP. Among other things, the Hazard Mitigation Branch provides technical advice and assistance to eligible subgrantees, informs them of the availability of the program, and assists in the preparation and review of project applications. The financial management component of the program such as disbursements and financial reports to FEMA are administered by the Disaster Administration Branch.

It is the state's responsibility to identify and select hazard mitigation projects and forward them to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for review and approval. The state is responsible for establishing procedures and priorities for selecting mitigation measures. In addition to the consideration of the minimum program criteria outlined above, project selection will consider the following:

- measures which best fit the overall plan for development and/or hazard mitigation in the community, disaster area, or state;
- measures that, if not taken will have a severe detrimental impact on the applicant, such as the potential for loss of life, loss of essential services, damage to critical facilities, or economic hardship on the community;
- measures that have the greatest potential impact on reducing future disaster losses;
- measures that are designed to accomplish multiple objectives such as damage reduction, environmental enhancement and economic recovery.

The Hazard Mitigation Policy Committee, of the State Disaster Preparedness Commission, and its subcommittees provide specialized assistance to the mitigation Branch, where necessary, for the purposes of administering the HMGP. An example of such assistance is in the formation of a Project Review Board to review and prioritize projects.

A Project Review Board will be convened in order to select and/or prioritize the projects, which will be forwarded to FEMA for funding approval. If available funding is sufficient to fund all of the projects for which funding is requested, all completed project applications received will be ranked and forwarded to FEMA for funding. If there are insufficient funds, SEMO will transmit to FEMA prioritized list of projects whose funding equals the amount available. This prioritized project listing will be developed with the assistance of the Project Review Board. All additional projects will be prioritized and submitted to FEMA as alternatives to the first group of prioritized projects.

If during the review and ranking process additional information is required for a project, such supplementary information will be requested by the Mitigation Branch of SEMO. Based upon the list of selected projects submitted by the Review Board, the GAR will notify all subgrantees of the decision regarding their application. SEMO will transmit to FEMA the application package containing all required documentation.

B. Local Government Responsibilities

Local governments and other eligible local entities will assist the state in identifying appropriate mitigation measures. The Chief Elected Official (CEO) of each jurisdiction or non-profit organizations applying for 404 HMGP funding assistance is ultimately responsible for the satisfaction of all local requirements under Sections 404 and 409, P.L. 93-288.

SEMO strongly recommends that the CEO of each County that is applying for 404 HMGP funding, or that contains jurisdictions or non-profit organizations which are applying, appoint a Local Hazard Mitigation Officer (LHMO) who will serve as the point of contact with the State Hazard Mitigation Section. This appointee will also assist in the coordination of all local hazard mitigation activities taking place in all jurisdictions in the county. The Chief Executive, or his designee, from each eligible entity that applies for 404 HMGP funding must sign the Project Application Form, the State-local Disaster Assistance Agreement, and all required attachments to the application. Each applicant for 404 funding must designate a point of contact for each project.

C. Federal Government Responsibilities

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) reviews the prioritized list of state submitted applications and decides which to approve or reject based on program guidelines. FEMA has final approval authority for funding all projects. Upon approval of a project application, the FEMA Region II Director will notify the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR). FEMA will also notify the GAR when funding for approved projects is available for disbursement to subgrantees.

COUNTY LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

Wayne County is authorized to perform pre-disaster planning under the: Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-288), Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, and Presidential Executive Order 11490. The county is given legal authority through the Superfund Amendments & Reauthorization Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-499), Title III – Emergency Planning & Community Right to Know Act of 1986, NYS Defense Emergency Act (as amended) and County Executive Order #1 (as amended).

REVIEW OF COUNTY PLANS, REPORTS AND STUDIES

The following plans, reports and studies have been reviewed:

- New York State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (Prepared September 2004, Approved January 2005). Volume I: New York State Standard Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- Constellation Ginna Station Nuclear Emergency Offsite Response Procedures (Nuclear Emergency Response Plan), June 2002
- U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Response Technical Manual (RTM) Vol. 1, Revision 5 (Office of Nuclear Security and Incident Response)
- Robert E. Ginna Nuclear Power Station Development of Evacuation Time Estimates, 2004
- RRHA Regional Hospital Mutual Aid Evacuation and Supply Plan
- Natural Disaster Response (Natural Disaster Activities Under PL-84-99 and PL 93-288) NCB Plan 500-1-1, August 1991
- Wayne County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, Revised 2001
    - Fire Coordinator Mutual Aid Plan, Revised June 2005
    - Domestic Preparedness Annex, 2003
    - Hazardous Materials Response Annex, Revised March 2005
- Wayne County Radiological Emergency Preparedness Plan, Revised March 2005
- Newark Housing Authority, Emergency Procedures, October 2003
- Wayne County Sheriff's Office Dept'l Rules and Regulations and General Orders Manual
- Greater Rochester Mutual Aid Plan (for Elderly Care Facilities) March 2005-March 2006
- Interagency Hazard Mitigation Team Strategic Report, FEMA, January 2005
- NYS Office of Fire Prevention and Control Emergency Procedures Manual
- The Wayne County Fire Chief's Handbook
- Wayne County EMS Master Plan (draft April 2005)
- Wayne County Credibility Assessment Team (CAT) Employer's Emergency Response Plan
- Wayne County Mutual Aid Annual Report 2004
- Wayne County Medical Mutual Aid Agreement, October 2003
- NYS Fire Mobilization and Mutual Aid Resource Tracking Program
- Wayne County Fire Equipment Inventory/Report
- Wayne County Disaster Response for Mass Casualty Incidents, Revised April 2004 (Draft)
- Wayne County Public Health Services:
    - Radiological Terrorism Response, Annex III
    - Chemical Terrorism Response, Annex II
    - Bioterrorism Response, Annex I
- Wayne County Public Health Draft Health-Related Emergency Operations Plan: Preparedness and Response Plan for Biological, Chemical, Radiological Terrorism, Communicable Disease Outbreaks and Other Public Health Emergencies
    - Appendix III Standard Operating Procedures for Bio/Chemical/Radiological Agents
    - Appendix IV Notification Roster and Emergency Contact Book
    - Appendix V Isolation and Quarantine Guidelines
- Newark-Wayne Community Hospital Emergency Preparedness Plan
- NYS DOH District Office: Terrorism Preparedness and Response Plan for Env'l Health
- Wayne County Public Health Draft Smallpox Plan
- Wayne County Public Health Plan for Obtaining, Activating and Distributing the Strategic National Stockpile

- Disaster Response Plan, Wayne County Chapter American Red Cross, March 2004
- Understanding Your Risks: Identifying Hazards and Estimating Losses. FEMA 386-2, August 2001.

The above plans, reports and studies were reviewed during the mitigation planning process by the Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council staff. This review was carried out for five main reasons:

1. The review assisted G/FLRPC staff and the Planning Committee with the process of identifying Critical Facilities and Community Assets.

2. The review helped G/FLRPC staff better understand the roles and responsibilities of various County and Non/Municipal agencies in disaster planning, response, and recovery activities. This knowledge was critical during the Mitigation Strategy development phase as it allowed G/FLRPC staff to assist county and non/municipal officials with conceptualizing and developing specific mitigation measures.

3. The review assisted G/FLRPC staff and the Planning Committee with analyzing the potential impacts of hazard events. Overall, these plans and studies provided a valuable source for information about hazard events in the county. While some of the documents did not contain much information about hazards, many others, including the Red Cross Emergency Operations Plan and the County HAZMAT plan, contained critical information on potential hazards that was incorporated into the Risk Assessment, especially the hazard analysis in Chapter 5 and the hazard profiles in Chapter 6.

4. The review process ensured the recommendations within the Mitigation Strategy did not conflict with any existing plans.

5. The review process helped identify any gaps that exist in county disaster planning efforts that could be plugged by specific mitigation measures within the Mitigation Strategy.

The results of this assessment are incorporated into both the Risk Assessment and the Mitigation Strategy sections of the plan. Specifically, several mitigation measures within the Mitigation Strategy are aimed at addressing county and non/municipal pre-disaster planning initiatives.

Lastly, a thorough review of municipal (town and village) land use laws was also completed for the all-hazard mitigation plan. This review analyzed documents such as comprehensive plans, zoning codes, and subdivision regulations. The results of this review can be found in Appendix A, *Local Land Use Law Assessment*. The review was carried out for essentially the same reasons listed above, but in addition to identify gaps in local land use laws that need to be plugged as part of the hazard mitigation planning process. Over the next five years municipal officials will work to revise and update their local laws based on relevant mitigation measures and the assessment included in Appendix A.

Chapter 3
The Planning Process

PLANNING COMMITTEE

The Wayne County Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazard Mitigation Plan was prepared by the Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council (G/FLRPC) under the direction of the Wayne County All-Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee. The planning committee was comprised of representatives from each municipality; relevant county, state and federal agencies; transportation and utility organizations; health care and emergency service providers; and an assortment of other interested stakeholders.

All planning committee meetings were open to neighboring communities and the general public. All active committee members attended meetings and provided input on the methods that comprised the planning process. All committee members, both active and interested, received minutes, and were asked to review draft copies of the hazard assessment, mitigation strategy and full mitigation plan. Many committee members reviewed drafts and provided comments to G/FLRPC for revisions. Planning committee meeting notes were taken by G/FLRPC staff, and provided to the committee for review. Municipal representatives coordinated the involvement of municipal committees, and Thelma Wideman coordinated the involvement of the county agency representatives. The following list indicates the stakeholders that have been involved in the planning committee process.

Table 3.1: Wayne County All-Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee

ACTIVE (Attended meetings)			
First Name	Last Name	Title	Organization or Municipality
Joe	DiSanto	Supervisor	Town of Arcadia
Don	Camp	Building Inspector	Town of Butler
Graydon	Lauster, Jr.		Village of Clyde
Paul	Plucinik	Superintendent of Highways	Town of Galen
David	Balcom	Building Inspector	Town of Huron
Thomas	Sawtelle	Code/Zoning Enforcement Officer	Town of Lyons (Also represented Clyde & Galen)
Deborah	Murphy	Public Works Superintendent	Village of Lyons
William	Hammond	Supervisor	Town of Macedon
Thomas	Slater	Building Inspector	Village of Macedon
Gary	Lau	Code Enforcement Officer	Town of Marion
Jody	Bender	Supervisor	Town of Marion
Gary	VerStraete	Police	Village of Newark
Joseph	Molino	Supervisor	Town of Ontario
Michael	Boesel	Highway Dept.	Town & Village of Palmyra
Robert	Grier	Zoning Enforcement Officer	Town of Palmyra
Vicky	Daly	Mayor	Village of Palmyra
Debra	Letson	Mayor	Village of Red Creek
Henry	Dunphy	Code Enforcement Officer	Town of Rose
Alan	Barney	Superintendent of Highways	Town of Rose
Michael	Kolczynski	Superintendent of Highways	Town of Savannah
Albert	Hendrikse	CEO/Building Inspector	Town & Village of Sodus
Michael	Sullivan	Mayor	Village of Sodus Point
Paul	Russell	Town Engineer	Town of Walworth
James	Hoffman	Supervisor	Town of Williamson
Steve	Haywood	Code Enforcement Officer	Town of Williamson
Ken	Burgess	Code Enforcement Officer	Town of Wolcott
Sharon	White	Village Trustee	Village of Wolcott

Elizabeth	Claypoole	Executive Director	Cornell Cooperative Extension
Randy	Croniser	Director	USDA Farm Service Agency
Peter	Evans	County Historian	Wayne County
Sharon	Lilla	Director of Planning	Wayne County
James	Brady	Superintendent of Highways	Wayne County
Peg	Churchill	Wayne County Economic Development	Wayne County
Richard	Bond	Fire Coordinator	Wayne County
Thelma	Wideman	Director	Wayne County Emergency Management Office
Richard	Cobb		Wayne County Emergency Management Office
Linda	Michielson	Director	Wayne County Public Health
Dick	Pisciotti	Sheriff	Wayne County Sheriff's Office
Bill	Pulver	Undersheriff	Wayne County Sheriff's Office
Rob	Williams	Director	Wayne County Soil & Water Conservation District
Martin	Aman	Executive Director	Wayne County Water & Sewer Authority
Woody	Seufert	Disaster Coordinator	Wayne County Red Cross
Sgt. Barry	Douglas		Finger Lakes DDSO
Daryl	Xavier		Finger Lakes DDSO
Eileen	VanNorman		ViaHealth Wayne Hospital - Newark
Dave	Price		ViaHealth Wayne Hospital - Newark
Dave	Alena	Assistant Superintendent of Business	Lyons Central School District
James	Oswald	Supervisor of Technical Operations	NYSEG-Geneva Division
Sandy	Saracen	Manager	Ontario Midland Railroad
Greg	Kerrick	Region 4 Representative	NYS Department of Transportation
Rick	Morrison	Security Supervisor	Hill Cumorah Pageant
David	Richardson	Senior Security Advisor	Business Protection Specialists/WCW&SA
Frank	Pisciotta	President	Business Protection Specialists/WCW&SA
Ellen	Micoli Soffa	Planner	Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council
David	Zorn	Executive Director	Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council
Paul	Wilson	Regional Coordinator	SEMO Region V
INTERESTED (Received minutes, but chose not to attend meetings)			
Radworth	Anderson	Acting, Planning Section Chief	NY State Emergency Management Office
Christine	Capella Peters	SHPO Field Unit	NYS Office of Parks, Recreation, & Historic Pres.
Deborah	Lewandowski	Emergency Management Division	US Army Corps of Engineers, Buffalo
Kevin	Buckland	Hazardous Materials Coordinator	Finger Lakes Railroad
James	McCormack	Sergeant	NY State Police
Bob	Jordan		Wayne Area Transportation Service (RGRTA)
Kim	Park	County Administrator	Wayne County
David	Sloane	Buildings & Grounds Superintendent	Wayne County
Jim	Lee	911 Coordinator	Wayne County
Bill	Liddle	EMS Coordinator	Wayne County EMS
Muffy	Meisenzahl	Emergency Management Coordinator	Monroe County
Paul	Johnson	Hazard Mitigation Coordinator	Monroe County
Brian	Dahl	Emergency Management Coordinator	Cayuga County
Bruce	Natale	Hazard Mitigation Coordinator	Cayuga County
Jeffrey	Harloff	Emergency Management Coordinator	Ontario County
Tom	DeRue	Hazard Mitigation Coordinator	Ontario County
Kristen	Hughes	Director of Planning	Ontario County
Charles	McCann	EM & Hazard Mitigation Coordinator	Seneca County
Susan	Sahrle	Region 8 Representative	Department of Environmental Conservation
R	Bradford	Marine Safety Office	US Coast Guard
Tom	Jasikoff	Montezuma NWR Representative	US Fish & Wildlife Service
Peter	Polfleit		Constellation - Robert E. Ginna Nuclear Plant

Maurice	O'Connell		CSX Railroad
Jack	Lockwood	Security Director	Hill Cumorah Pageant
Robert	Pass		NYSEG/RG&E

A MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL EFFORT

This plan is a multi-jurisdictional effort for Wayne County, inclusive of all twenty-four municipalities. Municipal representatives were asked to attend the planning committee meetings, and also form municipal committees, which met separately to discuss jurisdictional variations. County agencies were asked to participate in the planning committee as well as in a separate interview to discuss their agency's expertise. The following lists indicate the municipalities and County agencies that were invited to participate in the planning process.

A. Wayne County Municipalities

Arcadia, Town
Butler, Town
Clyde, Village
Galen, Town
Huron, Town
Lyons, Town
Lyons, Village
Macedon, Town
Macedon, Village
Marion, Town
Newark, Village
Ontario, Town
Palmyra, Town
Palmyra, Village
Red Creek, Village
Rose, Town
Savannah, Town
Sodus, Town
Sodus, Village
Sodus Point, Village
Walworth, Town
Williamson, Town
Wolcott, Town
Wolcott, Village

B. Wayne County Agencies

Wayne County Emergency Management Office
Wayne County Fire Coordinator
Wayne County EMS Coordinator
Wayne County Water and Sewer Authority
Wayne County Economic Development
Wayne County Buildings and Grounds
Wayne County Planning Department
Wayne County Sheriff's Department
Wayne County Office of the County Historian
Wayne County Administration
Wayne County Department of Public Health
Wayne County Highway Department
Wayne County Soil and Water Conservation Service
Cornell Cooperative Extension-Wayne
USDA Farm Service Agency (Wayne County)

PLANNING CHRONOLOGY

Prior to officially commencing the all-hazard mitigation planning process, Wayne County coordinated a committee that developed the HAZNY (Hazards NY) Assessment. The following documentation offers a brief synopsis of this meeting, as well as a chronology and synopsis for each meeting held by the Wayne County All-Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee, the Municipal Committees, and with each County agency. Copies of meeting minutes, public participation records and other documentation related to the planning committee, municipal committees, and County agency interviews are on file in the Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council office.

A. HAZNY Committee

On September 4, 2003, the Wayne County Emergency Management Office conducted a hazard analysis review using the automated program, HAZNY (Hazards NY). HAZNY was developed by the American Red Cross and the New York State Emergency Management Office. The report from this hazard assessment is included in the hazard assessment chapter of this document. The following individuals were included in the committee that completed the assessment:

Thelma Wideman – Wayne County Emergency Management Office
Rich Cobb – Wayne County Emergency Management Office
Richard Bond – Wayne County Fire Coordinator
Bill Liddle – Wayne County EMS Coordinator
Jim Brady – Superintendent, Wayne County Highway Department
Barb Shipley – Wayne County Department of Public Health
Dwight Burden – New York State Department of Health
Dave Freeland – Deputy 911 Coordinator, Wayne County Emergency Management Office
Richard Murphy – Fire Service
Lt. Richard Tack – Wayne County Sheriff's Department
E.D. Rohn – Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation
Tim Larsen – Robert E. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant (Constellation)
Doug Winner – New York State Emergency Management Office

B. Planning Committee Meetings

February 15, 2005 – Wayne County stakeholders were invited to a meeting that kicked off the all-hazard mitigation planning process. Attendees were presented with information about all-hazard mitigation by Radworth Anderson from the NYS Emergency Management Office, Ellen Micoli Soffa and David Zorn from the Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council, and Thelma Wideman from the Wayne County Emergency Management Office. Attendees were asked to discuss: the HAZNY results; the list of invited stakeholders and other potential invitees; the list of critical facilities and community assets; existing plans, reports and studies; and municipal meetings. Meeting minutes can be viewed at: http://www.gflrpc.org/Publications/WayneAllHazard/021505minutes.htm

March 17, 2005 – Planning committee members heard a short overview of all-hazard mitigation planning (for new attendees), and were asked to review and discuss: action items from the previous meeting; the list of planning committee participants; the HAZNY results; list of plans, reports and studies; municipal meetings; and logistics for a public meeting. A significant amount of time was spent reviewing the draft criteria to be used to identify critical facilities and community assets, and filling out worksheets to create an updated list of critical facilities and community assets. Meeting minutes can be viewed at: http://www.gflrpc.org/Publications/WayneAllHazard/031705minutes.htm

May 19, 2005 – Planning committee members again heard a short overview of all-hazard mitigation planning, and were asked to review and discuss: action items from the previous meeting; the list of planning committee participants; the municipal hazard priorities developed in the municipal meetings; the extents determined for the high priority hazards; the lists of critical facility and community assets; land use projection data; the process for reviewing municipal plans, reports and studies; proposed methodology for estimating losses; and the details about the upcoming public meeting. Meeting minutes can be viewed at: http://www.gflrpc.org/Publications/WayneAllHazard/051905minutes.htm

June 16, 2005 – Planning committee members were asked to review the large draft hazard assessment maps that displayed the hazard extents and the critical facilities and community assets. Committee

members were given comment forms, and asked to indicate any corrections, concerns and questions that they had about any map. Following the map review, the committee heard updates regarding: the public meeting, county agency interviews, data collection efforts, hazard event history research, and estimating losses methodology. The committee discussed the data presented on the maps, and also discussed the upcoming County agency interviews; criteria and mapping of high density development areas; status of the plans, reports and studies review. Meeting minutes can be viewed at: http://www.gflrpc.org/Publications/WayneAllHazard/061605minutes.htm

August 18, 2005 – Planning committee members were provided with the hazard assessment portion of the all-hazard mitigation plan a week in advance of the meeting. At the meeting, the committee was asked for feedback on the hazard assessment. Each person was given response forms as well as ample time to discuss comments or questions. The meeting continued on to an overview of the process to be used in developing the mitigation strategy, and into a discussion about draft mitigation goals and objectives. The committee developed a set of draft goals. Meeting minutes can be viewed at: http://www.gflrpc.org/Publications/WayneAllHazard/081805minutes.htm

October 20, 2005 – Planning committee members were not asked to meet in a full committee meeting in September, but instead to meet in regional municipal meetings and in a county agency meeting. These meetings were very useful in refining the mitigation goals and objectives, and also in developing a variety of mitigation action items for the mitigation strategy. The goals, objectives and actions were reviewed in the October meeting, and the committee approved the much amended goals and objectives. The actions, which will comprise the mitigation strategy, were discussed at length. Some priorities were given to the actions. The committee discussed the timeline for completing the mitigation strategy and the all-hazard mitigation plan in full. Meeting minutes can be viewed at: http://www.gflrpc.org/Publications/WayneAllHazard/102005minutes.htm

November 17, 2005 – Planning committee members received the mitigation strategy one week in advance of the planning committee meeting. At the meeting, they were asked to discuss any questions or concerns that they had, as well as various details of the mitigation actions. The committee then used red sticky dots on poster sized printouts of the mitigation strategy, and used varying amounts of dots to indicate the priorities among the different strategies. This technique was very effective. The committee again discussed the timeline for reviewing and completing the draft plan prior to sending it to the state for review, and agreed to review it within the timeframe. Meeting minutes can be viewed at: http://www.gflrpc.org/Publications/WayneAllHazard/111705minutes.htm

C. Municipal Committee Meetings

Municipal committees were comprised of municipal officials including: the supervisor or mayor, code or zoning enforcement officer, clerk, planning board members, highway superintendent, town engineer, floodplain coordinator, trustees, school officials, emergency personnel (fire, police and ambulance), historian, and water or sewer facility managers. The committees ranged in size from one to twelve people, depending on the interest and commitment of each municipality.

Each committee met for 2 hours and was asked to: review the county-level hazard assessment completed using HAZNY; develop their own hazard priorities; identify critical facilities and community assets that met the criteria, and locate addresses for each. They were also asked to identify areas of likely development in their municipality; and provide contact information for critical plans, reports and studies. The municipal meetings were open to the public.

3/28/05	Village of Newark
3/29/05	Town of Wolcott, Village of Wolcott and Village of Red Creek

3/29/05	Town of Huron
3/30/05	Town of Marion
3/30/05	Town of Williamson
3/30/05	Town of Ontario
3/30/05	Town of Walworth
3/31/05	Town of Sodus, Village of Sodus, and Village of Sodus Point
4/1/05	Town and Village of Macedon
4/8/05	Town and Village of Palmyra
4/11/05	Town and Village of Lyons
4/13/05	Town of Galen and Village of Clyde
4/20/05	Town of Arcadia
4/27/05	Town of Butler and Town of Savannah
4/28/05	Town of Rose

D. County Agency Meetings

County agency interviews were used to gather information from each agency and to allow the plan to be informed by the individual and agency's expertise. Following the interview, G/FLRPC reviewed the plans, reports and studies that each agency had related to all-hazard mitigation. The following individuals and agencies complied with a request for an interview:

3/17/05	Martin Aman	Director, Wayne County Water and Sewer Authority
4/7/05	Thelma Wideman	Director, Wayne County Emergency Management Office
6/2/05	Peg Churchill	Director, Wayne County Economic Development
6/3/05	David Sloane	Superintendent, Wayne County Buildings and Grounds
6/8/05	Sharon Lilla	Director, Wayne County Planning Department
6/8/05	R. Pisciotti, W. Pulver	Sheriff, Undersheriff, Wayne County Sheriff's Department
6/8/05	Elizabeth Claypoole	Director, Cornell Cooperative Extension-Wayne
6/16/05	Richard Bond	Wayne County Fire Coordinator
6/27/05	Peter Evans	Historian, Wayne County Office of the County Historian
6/27/05	Kim Park	Administrator, Wayne County
6/30/05	Linda Michielson	Director, Wayne County Department of Public Health
6/30/05	Randy Croniser	Director, USDA Farm Service Agency (Wayne County)
7/7/05	Bill Liddle	Wayne County EMS Coordinator

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

All planning committee and municipal committee meetings have been open to the general public. All planning committee meeting minutes and materials have been made available to the general public on the G/FLRPC website, http://www.gflrpc.org/WayneAllHazard.htm. In addition to these opportunities to be informed about and involved in the planning process, the general public was also invited to attend the following public meetings:

May 24, 2005 7:30 to 9pm Fire Training Facility in Lyons, NY

A joint public meeting to discuss all-hazard mitigation planning was coordinated, and done in collaboration with the Wayne County Water & Sewer Authority (WCW&SA) mitigation planning process. G/FLRPC developed a joint press release and provided it to the Wayne County Emergency Management Office for distribution. G/FLRPC developed a presentation that was augmented by the WCW&SA consultant, Business Protection Specialists (BPS). This presentation focused on explaining the Risk Assessment sections of the plan. Representatives from G/FLRPC, BPS, WCW&SA and the Wayne County EMO were available to make a presentation and answer questions.

March 28, 2006 6:30 to 8pm Fire Training Facility in Lyons, NY
A joint public meeting to discuss all-hazard mitigation planning was organized and conducted in collaboration with the Wayne County Water & Sewer Authority (WCW&SA). G/FLRPC developed a press release and distributed it to five local newspapers; it also provided the press release to the Wayne County Emergency Management Office for distribution via the county's website. G/FLRPC developed a presentation that was augmented by the WCW&SA consultant, Business Protection Specialists (BPS). This presentation focused on explaining the Mitigation Strategy. Representatives from G/FLRPC, WCW&SA and the Wayne County EMO gave the presentation and answered questions posed by the attendees.

Copies of the draft plan are available for public review and comment in area libraries and municipal buildings, as well as being available online on the Wayne County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan project website at: http://www.gflrpc.org/Publications/WayneAllHazard/MitigationPlan/Index.htm.

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Chapter 4
Community Profile

WAYNE COUNTY

INTRODUCTION

Created on April 11, 1823 from Ontario and Seneca Counties, Wayne County was named after the Revolutionary War hero General "Mad" Anthony Wayne. However, the county's history actually begins long before 1823. When the first pioneers arrived in 1789, there were not any major Native American settlements in the area. Rather, the Native Americans made hunting and fishing trips into the region where bear, wolf, deer and a wide variety of fish could be found in large quantities. Sodus Bay was a favorite fishing spot, and a well-worn trail extended south from its shores to the head of Cayuga Lake, where the Native Americans had permanent homes.

Artifacts found throughout the county, and especially in the town of Savannah, indicate that Native Americans at one time did have permanent or seasonal camps in the area. In fact, as far back as 10,000 years ago, Native American hunters, following the retreating glacier, moved into the area to hunt mastodon and moose elk. Once agriculture was introduced into the Native American society, permanent settlement moved to the south of Wayne County, into the area around the Finger Lakes.

French fur traders and Jesuit missionaries also made occasional visits to the area. On the banks of the Clyde River, near present-day Clyde, a blockhouse once stood. Many legends surround it, but the most authentic seems to be one recounted by an early resident who places its construction at the time of the French and Indian War. According to his story, it was built for the protection of the trappers and missionaries. The building was two stories high with the second story projecting beyond the first on all four sides. During the Revolutionary War, the Tories had possession of it and used it as a station for goods smuggled in from Canada by way of Sodus Bay. A group of renegades, trap-robbers and other criminals settled near the fort and carried on a lively and profitable smuggling business until it was broken up by the government near the end of the war. Nothing more was heard of this group and it was not until 1789 that the first permanent settlement was established in the area.

In May of 1789, two flat-bottomed boats carrying Nicholas and William Stansell, John Featherly and their families – 12 persons in all landed on the banks of the Clyde River just south of the present village of Lyons and became the first pioneer settlers. That same year, pioneers took up land in Palmyra and Macedon. A steady stream of newcomers followed and by the early 1800's, there were settlements in almost every town within the county.

The early settlers of Wayne County found land covered with thick forests comprised principally of hard woods, such as oak, hickory, beech, birch and maple, with some soft woods on the low lands. The cutting away of these forests was a tremendous task, but it gave the pioneers a source of cash income – at a time when there was almost no other – through the manufacture of potash from the ashes of the burned logs. An ashery was one of the first business enterprises mentioned in the history of almost every settlement. Although the tillable land has long since been stripped of its forests, there is still a fair amount of logging done in the county. The agricultural land that was revealed by stripping the forests remains a significant part of the County's identity and economy. Williamson's Apple Blossom Festival and Savannah's Potato Festival are just two of the agricultural celebrations that can be found celebrating Wayne County's rural character and agricultural economy every year.

LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHY

Located in west-central New York State, Wayne County is bordered on the west by Monroe County, on the south by Ontario and Seneca Counties, on the east by Cayuga County, and on the north by Lake Ontario. Predominantly rural and agricultural in character, Wayne County encompasses approximately 604 square miles. The county is traversed by two major east-west roads, Route 104 in the northern part of the county and Route 31 in the southern portion. Route 104 provides a direct connection to Rochester and Niagara Falls to the west and Oswego to the east. Route 31 also connects the county to Rochester and southern Monroe County to the west and the northern Finger Lakes and Syracuse metropolitan area to the east. (See Map 1, *Wayne County, NY*).

Both routes have served as foci of business and residential development in the county, particularly in the western portion nearest to the populous suburbs of Monroe County. Residential and recreational development has also occurred at several locations along the shore of Lake Ontario, particularly near sheltered bays providing safe havens for watercraft such as Sodus Bay (Towns of Sodus and Huron), East Bay (Town of Huron), Port Bay (Towns of Huron and Wolcott), and Blind Sodus Bay (Town of Wolcott). (See Map 17, *High Density Development Areas*).

Major north-south routes from west to east include Route 350, connecting Ontario Center and Macedon; Route 21, connecting Williamson and Palmyra; Route 88, connecting Sodus and Newark; Route 14, connecting Sodus Point and Lyons; Route 414, connecting North Rose and Clyde; and Route 89, connecting Wolcott and Savannah.

LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Wayne County is located entirely within the Erie-Ontario Lowland physiographic province, an area of low relief situated immediately south and east of Lakes Erie and Ontario. Bedrock consists of gently southerly-dipping Late Ordovician through Middle Silurian sandstones, shales, limestones, and dolostones. Unlike many other regions of New York, Wayne County has few rock outcrops, and topography is controlled primarily by surficial deposits that have arisen as a result of glacial activity during the Pleistocene Era, approximately 18,000 – 13,000 years ago. Perhaps the most significant features of Wayne County are the numerous drumlins – streamlined deposits of sand, silt, clay, and gravel – that formed beneath the ice sheets. In fact, Wayne County sits squarely within the single largest drumlin field in the world, which extends from Eastern Monroe County to Onondaga County – a distance of approximately 100 miles.

Another prominent landscape feature of Wayne County is the prominent beach ridge formed at the margin of postglacial Lake Iroquois, about five miles south of the current Lake Ontario shoreline. This ridge extends from the Monroe County line east to Sodus and forms a natural transportation corridor (Ridge Road). Topography is dominated by rolling hills with relatively flat areas between them. The steepest slopes tend to be confined to areas along Lake Ontario where actively-eroding drumlins, such as Chimney Bluffs State Park, have been deeply dissected by wind and water action.

CLIMATE

Proximity to the moderating influence of Lake Ontario means the climate of Wayne County is characterized by warmer winter temperatures than areas located further south in the Appalachian Plateau physiographic province. Onshore breezes during the spring and summer generally produce cooler lakeside temperatures than those further inland. Mean January temperatures of 24° F and July temperatures of 71° F are typical. The proximity of Lake Ontario has an ameliorating influence upon temperatures, particularly during spring, summer, and early autumn. The ability of the relatively cold lake waters to retard spring warming also prevents the early growth of vegetation, thereby protecting the sensitive buds of fruit trees from the effects of sudden frosts. In the fall, lake temperatures drop slowly, extending the growing season in lakeside agricultural areas to over 160 days per year.

Average annual precipitation is approximately 36 inches. Lake effect snow is a recurring phenomenon each winter: while average annual snowfall at Sodus Center is only 76 inches, amounts generally increase to the north and east, where well over 100 inches of snow falls on average in the towns of Huron and Wolcott. While winter temperatures rarely drop to the levels seen in the upper Midwest, abundant snow creates transportation problems and extensive municipal snow-removal operations are part of everyday life during the winter months.

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

A. Historic Profile

Since its settlement in the nineteenth century, Wayne County has maintained a primarily rural character. Agriculture, agriculture-related industries, and small- to medium-scale manufacturing comprise the core of the county's economy. The northern half of the county possesses specialized farmlands that have been used for the production of various fruits including apples, pears, and cherries. The south-central and southeastern portion of the county is characterized by extensive mucklands – a remnant of the region's glacial history – which are prized for the cultivation of onions and potatoes. More generalized farming is the norm in the southwestern part of Wayne County with corn, wheat, and oats as the primary crops. Dairying is also an important agricultural endeavor within the county. During the nineteenth century, Wayne County specialized in the production of wheat, but competition from growing Midwestern sources forced farmers to concentrate on fruit crops, ideally suited to the soils and lake-moderated climate. Other important 19th century crops included tobacco and peppermint oil. In the mid-1800's, Wayne County produced 50% of the nation's peppermint oil.

Fruit became increasingly important to the economy of Wayne County during the 20th century. By 1997, Wayne County ranked first in New York State and fifth nationwide in the production of apples. Increasingly, farms have become larger, less numerous, and more specialized. Nearly 70% of the county's 604 square miles is utilized by 2,500 farms. Wegman's Egg Farm in Wolcott produces 550,000 eggs per day, making it the largest facility of its type in the state. Marshall Farms in Huron is the nation's largest supplier of pet ferrets. Mott's apple-processing plant in Williamson is one of the largest in the country. The longstanding emphasis upon agriculture places Wayne County fifth in the state in terms of its annual agricultural production.

Early industries tended to be ancillary to agricultural pursuits. Asheries, gristmills, and distilleries were the most common industrial activities during the early 19th century. By the latter half of the 19th century and early 20th century, the shift from wheat to fruit production resulted in the appearance of evaporators and canneries, with the first industrial fruit-processing plants appearing in Newark in 1863. By the year 1900, Wayne County was arguably the largest producer of evaporated apples in the country. Iron mining of the Furnaceville hematite beds was a local industry during the 19th century, as were cigar manufacturing, pottery, glassmaking, and coverlet weaving.

Industry began to consolidate and expand during the 20th century, eventually replacing agriculture as the most profitable economic activity. In addition to food processing, wood and paper goods, plastics, machinery, and electronics were the most important industrial products. Recent additions to this industrial base include custom-made batteries for military and industrial purposes, shipping navigation equipment, and porous ceramics for filtration systems. Between 1990 and 1999, 736 patents were issued to Wayne County-based companies. At the beginning of the 21st century, approximately 34% of the county's workforce is employed in manufacturing, 19% in agriculture, 18% in service industries, 16% in retail, and 13% in miscellaneous occupations. In spite of the importance of manufacturing to the local economy, 46% of the county's workforce commutes to jobs outside the county. (See Map 4, *Land Cover*).

Table 4.1: Wayne County Land Use: Building Permits

Municipality	2000			2001			2002			2003			2004		
	Res	Com	Ind	Res	Com	Ind	Res	Com	Ind	Res	Com	Ind	Res	Com	Ind
Arcadia, Town	12	-	-	6	2	-	10	-	-	DNA	DNA	DNA			
Butler, Town	7	-	-	6	1	-	5	-	-	2	-	1	3	2	1
Clyde, Village	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
Galen, Town	DNA	DNA	DNA	12	-	-	12	-	-	9	-	-	5	1	2
Huron, Town	2	-	-	9	-	-	10	-	-	13	-	-	10	-	-
Lyons, Town	6	-	-	5	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	10	-	-
Lyons, Village	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Macedon, Town	60	1	6	43	-	-	36	-	5	30	3	1	24	3	2
Macedon, Village	9	-	-	10	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-
Marion, Town	17	-	-	10	-	-	9	-	-	11	-	-	7	-	-
Newark, Village	10	1	-	6	-	-	5	1	-	2	1	-	3	1	-
Ontario, Town	71	2	1	54	4	3	65	3	2	52	-	3			
Palmyra, Town	68	1	-	5	-	-	24	2	-	3	-	-			
Palmyra, Village	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	8	1	-
Red Creek, Village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	1	-	-
Rose, Town	11	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	1	4	-	-	6	-	-
Savannah, Town	DNA	DNA	DNA	10	-	-	5	-	-	DNA	DNA	DNA	2	1	-
Sodus, Town	33	-	-	10	-	-	24	-	1	15	-	-	16	-	-
Sodus, Village	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
Sodus Point, V	5	-	1	2	-	-	5	1	-	3	-	-	3	-	-
Walworth, Town	40	2	-	49	-	-	49	-	-	38	-	-	43	1	-
Williamson, Town	17	-	-	27	-	-	21	-	-	0	-	-	31	-	2
Wolcott, Town	27	2	-	20	-	-	17	-	-	14	4	-	17	-	-
Wolcott, Village	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	1	-	2
County Totals	400	10	8	296	8	3	313	10	9	213	10	6	193	10	10

* The towns of Arcadia, Ontario, and Palmyra have not yet reported building permit data for 2004 DNA - Data Not Available
Key: Res - Residential, Com - Commercial, Ind - Industrial

Source: Regional Land Use Monitoring Reports 2000-2004, Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council

B. Development Trends

An overall analysis of development trends in Wayne County was completed as part of the *Regional Development Analysis* (G/FLRPC, 2004). For the analysis, data from the *Regional Population Forecast: County, City, Town, and Village Projections for the Genesee/Finger Lakes Region* (G/FLRPC, 2003) were applied to the land available for development and zoning capacity figures to determine an estimated build out potential in residential, commercial, and industrial development categories.

Wayne County municipalities have approximately 174,000 acres of land available for development. The projected number of residential lots available is between 101,000 and 180,000. Of these lots available for residential development, approximately 1,350 lots (between 0.8 and 1.3 percent) are projected to be developed by 2020. Approximately 2000 (between 1.1 and 2.0 percent) are projected to be developed by 2040.

The allowable square footage for commercial development is approximately 28.4 million. Of allowable square footage for commercial development, between 719,000 and 2.0 million (between 2.5 and 6.9 percent) is projected to be developed by 2020. Between 1.7 and 4.6 million (5.9 and 16.0 percent) square feet are projected to be developed by 2040.

The allowable square footage for industrial development is approximately 51.5 million. Of allowable square footage for industrial development, between 1.2 and 3.0 million (between 2.3 and 5.8 percent) is projected to be developed by 2020. Between 2.8 and 7.0 million (5.4 and 13.5 percent) square feet are projected to be developed by 2040.

C. Municipal Development Profiles

In each municipal committee meeting, every municipality was asked to map the location of development that they anticipated over the next 10 to 20 years. The committees were asked to point out areas of new development that was not infill development. The summary of their comments follows. (Please also see Map 8, *Possible Future Development Areas*)

Town of Arcadia

The Town of Arcadia foresees commercial development at both edges of the Village along Route 31. The Town also expects some residential development. One location is at the western edge of the Village, south of Route 31. Another location is north and east of the Hamlet of Marbletown, in the southeast corner of the Town of Arcadia around Snake Road, Ridley Road, Jackson Hill Road, and Finewood Road.

Town of Butler

The Town of Butler anticipates commercial development along Route 104, south of the Village of Wolcott. Residential development is expected in the northeast corner of town, along Route 370 and Westbury Cutoff Road.

Village of Clyde

The Village of Clyde expects a small amount of commercial development around Williams Street and Ford Street. Any industrial development is expected to occur in the industrial park in the southeast part of the Village. Several pockets of residential development are anticipated: on John Street; on the east side of the village by the elementary school off DeZeng Road; on the west side of the Village, south off Geneva Road; and south near the Village line between Waterloo and Mill Streets.

Town of Galen

The Town of Galen foresees commercial development occurring on the west side of town along Route 31. A mix of industrial and commercial is expected along Route 31, west of the Village of Clyde. Industrial development is likely to occur east of the Village of Clyde along Wayne Avenue. Several areas of residential development are anticipated: on the west side of town, from the Erie Canal up into Lock Berlin; on the south side of the Village between Mill and Waterloo Streets; and east of the Village around DeZeng and Welch Roads.

Town of Huron

The Town of Huron expects to see residential development along Ridge Road, as well as at the south end of Sodus Bay. Development along the bay is anticipated near the Hamlet of Resort to the east, and near Spiegel Drive to the west. Two small spots of commercial development are expected at the intersection of Brick Schoolhouse Rd and Route 104, and along Ridge Road between Campbell and Fifth Roads.

Town of Lyons

The Town of Lyons anticipates commercial development on the south side of Route 31 west of the Village of Lyons. The Town anticipates a mix of commercial and residential in the Hamlet of Alloway along Alloway and Sohn-Alloway Roads. Industrial development is expected outside the southeast corner of the Village along Lyons-Marengo Road. The Town expects to see residential development in two main areas: northwest of the Village in a large area between Brandt Road and

Maple Street Road up to Debusse and Bastian Roads, and also in the Westphal and Gristmill area along Route 14 south of the Village of Lyons.

Village of Lyons

The Village of Lyons anticipates commercial development in two small spots along the canal near Abbey Park and Ganargua Creek, and also north of the canal near Riverside Road and Montezuma Street. Commercial development is also expected near Montezuma Street and Clyde Road on the east side of the Village. Industrial development is expected north of Water Street along Ganargua Creek: on the left side of the creek between Perrine and the creek, and on the right side along Layton Street.

Residential development is anticipated in a number of locations in the Village of Lyons: along the canal in the center of the Village; along Madison Street and Leach Road; in the southern part of the Village between Dunn Road and Palliotti Parkway; on the east side of the Village, east of Manhattan Street; in the northern part of the Village around Foster, Sisson and Jackson Streets; and in the northern part of the Village near VanMarter Lane and Hillcrest Drive.

Town of Macedon

Development in the Town of Macedon is primarily expected on the west side of town along Route 31. Commercial development is expected in several locations along Route 31 west of the Village and north of Route 31. Two additional locations where commercial development is expected are: on the south side of Route 31 along Wayneport Road; and east of the Village of Macedon and west of Alderman Road along Route 31. Industrial development is anticipated: south of the canal along Wayneport Road; near Macedon Commons; just outside Gananda at Eddy Road and Gananda Parkway; and south of Wilcox Road along Quaker Road.

Residential development is foreseen in a number of places, all in the southwest part of town: on the west side of Wayneport Road; between Wilson Street and Wayneport Road; between Route 31, Victor Road, and Canandaigua Road; along Canandaigua Road southwest of the Village; and along Hance Road outside the Hamlet of Gananda.

Village of Macedon

The Village of Macedon is only expecting residential development. The expected location for this is 93 acres in the northwest portion of the Village, north of Route 31 and east of Drumlin Drive.

Town of Marion

The Town of Marion expects a general trend of residential development on the west side of town. In addition, the town foresees industrial development along Route 21 just north of the Hamlet of Marion, and commercial development along Route 21, south of the hamlet.

Village of Newark

The Village of Newark expects commercial development on the south side of the Village, east of Route 88, where 150 acres of Build Now NY land is designated around Ultralife Batteries. On the west side of the Village near Route 31 and the canal, 65 acres are designated as an industrial park, where industrial as well as some commercial development is expected to occur. Residential development is anticipated generally in the southwest corner of the Village, as well as on the Botcher property between Stuart Avenue, Driving Park Circle and the village line.

Town of Ontario

The Town of Ontario anticipates intensified commercial development in the 104 corridor. Industrial development is expected along Route 104 from Dean Parkway to Lakeside Road. The committee for the Town of Ontario noted that residential development will occur based on the master plan, as there is water throughout the whole town, but it will depend on where farms go for sale and areas that are

adjacent to sewer lines. Three areas where the Town expects to see residential development are the northwest corner of town near Lake Ontario, south of Route 104 between the town line and Lincoln Road, and south of Route 104 between Slocum and Ontario Center Road.

Village of Palmyra
The Village of Palmyra expects only a small amount of residential development. The four small locations where development is expected are Liberty and Hansen Streets, Franklin Street, along Foster Street at the end of Fayette Street, and on the east side of Howell Street.

Town of Palmyra
The Town of Palmyra expects significant residential development north of the village between the town line and the railroad tracks. The town also foresees a mix of residential and commercial development south of the village and west of Route 21. The town also expects to see continued commercial development along the Route 31 corridor.

Village of Red Creek
The Village of Red Creek anticipates a small amount of commercial development along Blue Bell Drive in the central part of the Village, and a small amount of industrial development centrally located in the Village, east of 104A.

Town of Rose
The Town of Rose expects some commercial development from Marshall Farms along the Butler town line. In addition, town officials expect to see commercial development along Route 414 south of the Hamlet of Rose.

Town of Savannah
The Town of Savannah anticipates commercial development occurring in the southwest corner of town along Spring Lake Road and Van Dyne Spoor Road, and in the vicinity of Robert Congel's Savannah DHU Resort and Conference Center.

Town of Sodus
The Town of Sodus foresees a small area of commercial development at the intersection of Route 104 and Old Ridge Road, to the east of the Village of Sodus. A larger area of residential development is foreseen abutting the southern border of the Village of Sodus Point, south of Morley Road and along Sergeant Road and Route 14.

Village of Sodus
The Village of Sodus does not anticipate any development.

Village of Sodus Point
The Village of Sodus Point foresees residential development spread throughout the municipality in four areas: between the Lake Ontario shore and Bay Street, east of Featherly Road; between Bay Street and Sentell Street, west of Seaman Street, in the western part of the Village; a large area in the southern part of the Village, between Route 14 and First Creek; and in a smaller area in the southern part of the Village, east of Route 14, in the vicinity of Bayview Drive and Overlook Drive.

Town of Walworth
The Town of Walworth anticipates further residential development in the Gananda area, specifically between Gananda Parkway and the southern border of the Town, as well as a large area making up the southwest quadrant of the Route 441/Canandaigua Road intersection. This area is just to the northeast of the existing developed portions of the Gananda community. An additional large area of

residential development is anticipated between Walworth-Ontario Road and Route 350 on the north side of County Route 205 (Marion-Walworth Road), stretching as far north as Atlantic Avenue.

Commercial development is foreseen for the northeast quadrant of the Route 441/Canandaigua Road intersection, as well as an area to the west, which is south of Penfield Road and east of Walworth Road. In between both of those areas, along Route 441, a small amount of commercial development is expected. Additional small areas of commercial development are foreseen on the east side of Canandaigua Road near the southern border of the Town and on the south side of County Route 205 (Marion-Walworth Road) between Walworth-Ontario Road and Route 350.

Town of Williamson

The Town of Williamson anticipates continued commercial and industrial development to occur along the Route 104 highway corridor and the Ontario Midland Railroad corridor. These parallel each other and run east-west through the center of the Town. Residential growth is anticipated to occur in a random fashion throughout the town, although a significant upcoming residential development is Phase II of Whispering Woods, which lies just west of the Hamlet of Williamson.

Town of Wolcott

The Town of Wolcott notes that the entire Town has potential for residential development. Public water infrastructure along Ridge Road between the Village of Wolcott and the Village of Red Creek, as well as along East Port Bay Road, makes the southern and western parts of the Town more attractive to residential development. In addition, there is a residential subdivision anticipated in the northern part of the Town, along the Lake Ontario shore in the vicinity of Broadway Road and Kakat Road. Commercial development is foreseen along the Route 104 corridor in the southeastern part of the Town.

Village of Wolcott

The Village of Wolcott foresees commercial and industrial development occurring in the northwest quadrant of the Village, along West Port Bay Road and Lake Avenue. A modest area of residential development is foreseen in the eastern part of the Village, on the east side of East Port Bay Road, south of Tyrrell Road.

POPULATION TRENDS AND DEMOGRAPHICS

Population growth in Wayne County has been persistent since at least 1920, and according to the U.S. Census, there were 93,765 people living in the county in 2000. In the aftermath of World War II, population increased dramatically, growing 63.6% from 1950 to 2000, with the fastest growth occurring between 1950 and 1970. However, much of the growth has been concentrated in the western portion of the county nearest to the rapidly growing Rochester suburbs of Webster, Penfield, and Perinton.

Suburbanization of these far-western towns and villages has resulted in sharp population increases in the last forty years, with the Towns of Walworth (+202.01%), Macedon (+141.99%), and Ontario (+129.58%) registering significant gains (Table 3). A few municipalities in the central and eastern sections of Wayne County have experienced population decline over the past 40 years, with drops occurring in the Villages of Newark (-30.18%), Red Creek (-24.38%), Lyons (-20.93%), and Clyde (-15.74%). A number of municipalities that in general appear to have grown since 1960 have lost population over the last twenty years. Such municipalities are the Towns of Rose, Savannah, Sodus, and the Villages of Palmyra, Sodus and Sodus Point.

Table 4.2: Wayne County Historic and Projected Population by Municipality, 1960-2040

Population	Historic Population					Change 1960-2000		Projected Population			
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	Number	%	2010	2020	2030	2040
Wayne County	67,989	79,404	84,581	89,123	93,765	25,776	37.91%	96,499	97,936	98,726	99,173
Arcadia, Town	1,968	3,601	4,680	5,006	5,207	3,239	164.58%	5,392	5,558	5,669	5,746
Butler, Town	1,168	1,279	1,474	1,914	1,968	800	68.49%	2,009	2,048	2,069	2,088
Clyde, Village	2,693	2,828	2,491	2,409	2,269	-424	-15.74%	2,245	2,229	2,206	2,184
Galen, Town	1,726	1,791	1,989	2,004	2,170	444	25.72%	2,190	2,210	2,218	2,223
Huron, Town	1,356	1,739	1,820	2,025	2,117	761	56.12%	2,156	2,192	2,214	2,231
Lyons, Town	1,474	1,519	1,913	2,035	2,136	662	44.91%	2,171	2,203	2,222	2,236
Lyons, Village	4,673	4,496	4,160	4,280	3,695	-978	-20.93%	3,636	3,608	3,577	3,547
Macedon, Town	2,972	4,320	5,108	5,975	7,192	4,220	141.99%	7,945	8,181	8,351	8,482
Macedon, Village	645	1,168	1,400	1,400	1,496	851	131.94%	1,544	1,588	1,615	1,640
Marion, Town	2,785	3,784	4,456	4,901	4,974	2,189	78.60%	5,039	5,104	5,133	5,158
Newark, Village	13,868	11,644	10,017	9,849	9,682	-4,186	-30.18%	9,412	9,213	8,999	8,815
Ontario, Town	4,259	6,014	7,480	8,560	9,778	5,519	129.58%	10,488	10,798	10,998	11,073
Palmyra, Town	2,703	3,641	3,923	4,124	4,182	1,479	54.72%	4,264	4,342	4,385	4,423
Palmyra, Village	3,476	3,776	3,729	3,566	3,490	14	0.40%	3,440	3,433	3,431	3,432
Red Creek, Village	689	626	645	566	521	-168	-24.38%	492	486	486	492
Rose, Town	2,122	2,356	2,684	2,424	2,442	320	15.08%	2,461	2,483	2,488	2,494
Savannah, Town	1,667	1,676	1,905	1,768	1,838	171	10.26%	1,846	1,857	1,856	1,857
Sodus, Town	4,074	5,769	6,361	5,783	6,054	1,980	48.60%	6,166	6,273	6,331	6,382
Sodus, Village	1,645	1,813	1,790	1,904	1,735	90	5.47%	1,742	1,753	1,753	1,753
Sodus Point, Village	868	1,172	1,334	1,190	1,160	292	33.64%	1,179	1,198	1,208	1,217
Walworth, Town	2,782	4,584	5,281	6,945	8,402	5,620	202.01%	9,235	9,560	9,808	9,911
Williamson, Town	5,294	6,356	6,319	6,540	6,777	1,483	28.01%	6,849	6,924	6,952	6,979
Wolcott, Town	1,441	1,835	2,126	2,411	2,768	1,327	92.09%	2,870	2,961	3,023	3,076
Wolcott, Village	1,641	1,617	1,496	1,544	1,712	71	4.33%	1,728	1,734	1,734	1,734

Source: Regional Population Forecasts: County, City, Town and Village Projections for the Genesee/Finger Lakes Region out to the year 2040, Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council, December 2003

Also notable is the declining population of most villages, a trend related to the larger phenomenon of urban decline and suburban growth. As a result of these population changes, the western towns and villages tend to be younger and more affluent than those to the east (Tables 4 and 5). The median

household income ($44,157) roughly matches the statewide average ($43,393) although per capita income is slightly lower ($19,258 versus $23,389). At the time of the 2000 census, 6.0% of families were living below the poverty level, while 8.6% of individuals were below. Both of these are much lower than New York State percentages, which are 11.5 % and 14.6%, respectively.

Of the 34,908 households in Wayne County, 53% have children under the age of 18 living with them, 56.7% are married couples living together, 10.3% have a woman with no husband present, and 28.2% are non-family households. 22.4% of all households are made up of individuals, and 9.3% have someone living alone who is 65 years of age or older. The average household size is 2.64 and the average family size is 3.08.

The racial makeup of the county is 93.8% White, 3.2% African American, 0.5% Asian, 0.3% American Indian, and 2.2% from other races. The age distribution of the county's population is 27.4% under the age of 18; 6.9% are between 18 and 24, 30.1% are between 25 and 44, 23.5% are between 45 and 64, and 12.1% are 65 years of age or older. The median age of a county resident is 36.9 years.

Table 4.3: Age of Householder, Wayne County, New York, 2000

Municipality	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75+
Arcadia, Town	223	833	1,367	1,230	685	750	748
Butler, Town	31	88	185	168	101	91	74
Clyde, Village	38	134	177	159	100	106	138
Galen, Town	74	239	364	335	184	239	231
Huron, Town	12	96	169	175	139	122	99
Lyons, Town	79	335	474	400	324	241	302
Lyons, Village	79	207	367	314	163	148	214
Macedon, Town	96	629	942	691	459	266	160
Macedon, Village	30	115	160	105	79	47	37
Marion, Town	49	263	480	386	253	141	177
Newark, Village	183	606	834	775	369	495	590
Ontario, Town	107	573	1,019	741	535	377	272
Palmyra, Town	108	413	740	608	450	347	336
Palmyra, Village	76	220	332	289	191	150	223
Red Creek, Village	20	40	45	56	20	27	14
Rose, Town	33	101	204	205	151	90	115
Savannah, Town	26	108	151	129	90	74	73
Sodus, Town	140	450	807	749	580	400	322
Sodus, Village	36	101	154	104	99	85	110
Sodus Point, Village	12	59	95	110	89	60	77
Walworth, Town	50	611	929	616	341	190	108
Williamson, Town	38	320	611	576	423	307	284
Wolcott, Town	99	267	378	333	237	266	163
Wolcott, Village	48	85	153	126	102	93	109
Total	1,165	5,326	8,820	7,342	4,952	3,901	3,464

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Table 4.4: Median Household Income by Municipality, Wayne County, New York, 1990 and 2000

Municipality	1990	2000
Arcadia, Town	$28,979	$37,650
Butler, Town	$27,264	$38,616
Clyde, Village	$23,453	$31,699
Galen, Town	$26,014	$36,216
Huron, Town	$30,025	$42,153
Lyons, Town	$28,569	$39,351
Lyons, Village	$24,662	$35,880
Macedon, Town	$39,239	$48,658
Macedon, Village	$38,519	$44,904
Marion, Town	$36,719	$49,475
Newark, Village	$27,041	$32,232
Ontario, Town	$41,184	$53,318
Palmyra, Town	$31,195	$45,578
Palmyra, Village	$26,836	$38,287
Red Creek, Village	$26,538	$32,083
Rose, Town	$28,233	$40,179
Savannah, Town	$26,908	$35,474
Sodus, Town	$28,704	$40,000
Sodus, Village	$25,455	$41,838
Sodus Point, Village	$32,014	$33,355
Walworth, Town	$46,150	$64,093
Williamson, Town	$39,298	$51,216
Wolcott, Town	$26,263	$33,977
Wolcott, Village	$24,657	$28,631
Total	$32,469	$44,157

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

OVERVIEW

Government: Wayne County is governed by a Board of Supervisors and a County Administrator from the county seat of Lyons, and includes 24 administrative units comprising 15 towns and 9 villages. The Board of Supervisors has 16 members, one representing each town and a presiding Chairman.

Towns (15): Arcadia, Butler, Galen, Huron, Lyons, Macedon, Marion, Ontario, Palmyra, Rose, Savannah, Sodus, Walworth, Williamson, Wolcott.

Villages (9): Village of Clyde, Village of Lyons, Village of Macedon, Village of Newark, Village of Palmyra, Village of Red Creek, Village of Sodus, Village of Sodus Point, Village of Wolcott.

School Districts (17): Cato-Meridian CSD, Clyde-Savannah CSD, Gananda CSD, Lyons CSD, Marion CSD, Newark CSD, North Rose-Wolcott CSD, Palmyra-Macedon CSD, Penfield CSD, Phelps-Clifton Springs CSD, Port Byron CSD, Red Creek CSD, Sodus CSD, Victor CSD, Wayne CSD, Webster CSD, Williamson CSD. (See Map 6, *School Districts*)

Police Departments (10): Clyde PD, Lyons PD, Macedon PD, Newark PD, Palmyra PD, Sodus PD, Sodus Point PD, Wolcott PD, New York State Police; Wayne County Sheriff.

Fire Departments (29): Alton FD, Clyde FD, East Palmyra FD, East Williamson FD, Fairville Volunteer FD, Lincoln FD, Lyons FD, Macedon FD, Macedon Center FD, Marbletown FD, Marion

FD, Newark FD, North Rose FD, Ontario Volunteer Emergency Squad, Palmyra FD, Pultneyville Fire Company, Red Creek FD, Rose FD, Savannah FD, Sodus FD, South Butler FD, Sodus Center FD, Sodus Point FD, Union Hill Volunteer Firemen, Wallington FD, Walworth FD, West Walworth FD, Williamson FD, Wolcott FD.

Ambulance (21): Alton FD Ambulance, Clyde FD Ambulance, Fairville FD Ambulance, Lyons Town Ambulance, Macedon FD Ambulance, Marion FD Ambulance, Newark-Arcadia Volunteer Ambulance, North Rose FD Ambulance, Ontario Volunteer Emergency Squad Ambulance, Palmyra FD Ambulance, Red Creek FD Ambulance, Rose FD Ambulance, Savannah FD Ambulance, South Butler FD Ambulance, Sodus Center FD Ambulance, Sodus Point FD Ambulance, Sodus Town Ambulance Service, Union Hill FD Ambulance, Walworth FD Ambulance, Williamson Volunteer Ambulance Service, Wolcott Area Volunteer Ambulance.

Electric Companies (2): New York State Electric & Gas Corporation (NYSEG), Rochester Gas & Electric (RG&E). (See Map 7, *Electric and Gas Service*)

Natural Gas Companies (2): New York State Electric & Gas Corporation (NYSEG), Rochester Gas & Electric (RG&E).

Telephone Companies (2): Verizon New York, Inc., Port Byron Telephone Company.

Town of Arcadia

Wayne County, New York
Zip Code: 14451

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location/Boundaries: Located in south-central Wayne County, the Town of Arcadia is bordered on the north by the Town of Sodus; the Towns of Marion and Palmyra on the West; the Town of Lyons on the east; and Ontario County on the south. The Erie Canal traverses the southern portion of the town, and is paralleled by the major transportation artery of Route 31. The Village of Newark is located within the Town of Arcadia.

Dates of Settlement and Incorporation: Settled in 1791; formed from Lyons in 1825.

Notable Facts: Birthplace of modern Spiritualist movement; crossed by Erie Canal in 1822 and New York Central Railroad in 1853.

LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Topography: Extensive drumlins cover the town; agriculturally productive mucklands predominate in the southern portion.
Hydrography: Erie Canal; Ganargua Creek
Watersheds: Seneca River; Irondequoit-Ninemile

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Square Miles: 32.13 mi^2
Acres: 33,363 acres

POPULATION TRENDS

Between 1980 and 2000, the population of the Town of Arcadia increased by 11.26% from 4,680 to 5,207. It is projected that Arcadia will grow another 10.35% in the next forty years. (G/FLRPC, 2003)

DEMOGRAPHICS (Census 2000)
(Includes data for the Village of Newark)
Population: 14,889
Sex Ratio: Male: 47.8%, Female: 52.2%
Median Age: 38.2
Median Household Income: $37,755
Median Family Income: $46,239
Families Below Poverty Line: 8.9%
Individuals Below Poverty Line: 12.9%
Housing Units: 6,115
Median Housing Value: $74,500

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Lyons CSD; Marion CSD; Newark CSD; Phelps-Clifton Springs CSD; Sodus CSD

UTILITIES

Electricity: New York State Electric and Gas Corporation (NYSEG)
Natural Gas: New York State Electric and Gas Corporation (NYSEG)
Telephone: Verizon
Water Supply: Public/Private
Waste Water: Private

PUBLIC SAFETY

Police Departments: Wayne County Sheriff
Fire Departments: Fairville FD; Marbletown FD; Marion FD; Newark FD; Sodus FD; Sodus Center FD
Emergency Medical Services: Newark-Arcadia Volunteer Ambulance and Fairville Fire Department Ambulance. Please also see Wayne County EMS Mutual Aid Plan for details on mutual aid.
Nearby Medical Facilities: ViaHealth of Wayne (Newark, NY); Clifton Springs Hospital (Clifton Springs, NY); Myers Community Hospital (Sodus, NY); Geneva Community Hospital (Geneva, NY)

NATURAL, CULTURAL, & HISTORIC RESOURCES

Parks/Preserves: Zurich Bog, a 414-acre National Natural Landmark, is a glacially-derived wetland complex providing refuge for several species of regionally rare flora and fauna. Also, Norsen Bridge Park.
Historic and Cultural Resources: Hamlets of Fairville, Marbletown, Mud Mills and Zurich.

Town of Butler

Wayne County, New York
Zip Codes: 13143, 13146, 14590

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location/Boundaries: Located in extreme eastern Wayne County, the Town of Butler is bordered on the north by the Town of Wolcott; the Towns of Huron and Rose on the west; the Towns of Victory and Conquest (Cayuga County) on the east; and the Towns of Galen and Savannah on the south. Route 89 is the major north-south transportation corridor cutting through the center of the town. Routes 104 and 370 are the primary east-west arteries, although they traverse only a small area in the northernmost part of the town. A portion of the Village of Wolcott is situated within the town boundaries, the remainder being within the Town of Wolcott, and is the only village in Wayne County crossing municipal boundaries.

Dates of Settlement and Incorporation: Settled in 1803; formed from Wolcott in 1826.

Notable Facts: In the 19th century the town was noted for its production of tobacco and quicklime. The state opened the minimum security Butler Correctional Facility and the medium security Butler Alcohol and Substance Abuse Correctional Treatment Center in the northern part of the town, increasing the overall population. The town's economy is largely agricultural, with fruit, grains, and vegetables the dominant crops.

LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Topography: The majority of the town is located within the large glacial till plain extending across much of central and southern Wayne County. The northernmost part of the town is characterized by low-relief lake and outwash plains, while a small area along the border with Savannah is organic mucklands.
Hydrography: Wolcott Creek; Red Creek; Black Creek
Watersheds: The northern portion of the town is part of the Irondequoit-Ninemile watershed, while the southern portion lies within the Seneca River drainage basin.

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Square Miles: 37.15 mi^2
Acres: 23,776 acres

POPULATION TRENDS

Between 1980 and 2000, the population of the Town of Butler increased by 33.51% from 1,474 to 1,968. It is projected that Butler will grow another 6.10% in the next forty years. (G/FLRPC, 2003)

DEMOGRAPHICS (Census 2000)
(Includes part of the Village of Wolcott)
Population: 2,277
Sex Ratio: Male: 56.2%, Female: 43.8%
Median Age: 36.2
Median Household Income: $38,462
Median Family Income: $41,587
Families Below Poverty Line: 6.6%
Individuals Below Poverty Line: 9.8%
Housing Units: 782
Median Housing Value: $60,500

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Cato-Meridian CSD; North Rose-Wolcott CSD; Red Creek CSD; Clyde-Savannah CSD

UTILITIES

Electricity: Rochester Gas & Electric (RG&E)
Natural Gas: Rochester Gas & Electric (RG&E)
Telephone: Verizon
Water Supply: Public/Private
Waste Water: Public/Private

PUBLIC SAFETY

Police Departments: Wayne County Sheriff; Wolcott PD
Fire Departments: North Rose FD; Red Creek FD; South Butler FD; Wolcott FD
Emergency Medical Services: South Butler FD Ambulance. Please see Wayne County EMS Mutual Aid Plan for more on mutual aid.
Nearby Medical Facilities: Wolcott Medical Center; ViaHealth of Wayne (Newark, NY)

NATURAL, CULTURAL, & HISTORIC RESOURCES

Historic and Cultural Resources: Butler Center Historical Building, and the Hamlets of Butler Center and South Butler.

Village of Clyde

Wayne County, New York
Zip Code: 14433

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location/Boundaries: The Village of Clyde is located within the Town of Galen in southeastern Wayne County. Route 414 is the major north-south transportation corridor while Route 31 is the primary east-west artery, both roads intersecting in the village center.

Dates of Settlement and Incorporation: Settled between 1811 and 1818; incorporated in 1835.

Notable Facts: French traders constructed a block house near the present village in the early 18th century. Two hamlets across the Clyde River from each other consolidated when the village was incorporated in 1835. The Erie Canal (1822) and the New York Central Railroad (1853) provided transport for manufacturing, including a glassworks (1827-1915). During World War II the village was the site of a German prisoner of war camp. A General Electric plant operated between 1945 and 1965. LSW Industries, a manufacturer of pallets and containers, was founded in 1971 by civil rights activists to provide jobs and training to unskilled migrant farmworkers. A grassroots movement to revitalize the downtown area was established in 1996. At the beginning of the 21st century, the largest employers are Parker Hannifin (machine parts) and Thomas Electronics (cathode ray tubes).

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Square Miles: 2.2 mi^2
Acres: 1,408 acres

POPULATION TRENDS

Between 1980 and 2000, the population of the Village of Clyde decreased by 8.91% from 2,491 to 2,269. It is projected that Clyde will decrease another 3.75% in the next forty years. (G/FLRPC, 2003)

DEMOGRAPHICS (Census 2000)

Population: 2,269
Sex Ratio: Male: 48.4%, Female: 51.6%
Median Age: 36.3
Median Household Income: $31,053
Median Family Income: $41,518
Families Below Poverty Line: 7.5%
Individuals Below Poverty Line: 10.6%
Housing Units: 967
Median Housing Value: $55,700

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Clyde-Savannah CSD

UTILITIES

Electricity: New York State Electric and Gas Corporation (NYSEG)
Natural Gas: New York State Electric and Gas Corporation (NYSEG)
Telephone: Verizon
Water Supply: Public
Waste Water: Public

PUBLIC SAFETY

Police Departments: Clyde PD
Fire Departments: Clyde FD
Emergency Medical Services: Clyde FD Ambulance. Please also see Wayne County EMS Mutual Aid Plan for more on mutual aid.
Nearby Medical Facilities: ViaHealth of Wayne (Newark, NY); Geneva General Hospital (Geneva, NY)

NATURAL, CULTURAL, & HISTORIC RESOURCES

Parks/Preserves: Lock Berlin Park; Black Brook Park
Historic and Cultural Resources: Block House; Smith-Ely Mansion

Town of Galen

Wayne County, New York
Zip Codes: 14433, 14489

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location/Boundaries: Located in southeastern Wayne County, the Town of Galen is bordered on the north by the Towns of Rose and Butler; the Town of Lyons on the west; the Town of Savannah on the east; and the Towns of Junius and Tyre (Seneca County) on the south. Route 31 is the major east-west transportation corridor while Route 414 is the primary north-south artery. Both roads intersect in the Village of Clyde, located at the town's geographic center. The Erie Canal flows through the central and southern portions of the town. The Village of Clyde is situated within the town boundaries.

Dates of Settlement and Incorporation: Settled in 1800; formed from Junius (Seneca County) in 1812.

Notable Facts: Named after the ancient Greek physician, the town was crossed by the Erie Canal in 1822 and the New York Central Railroad in 1853. Extensive mucklands are utilized for growing onions and potatoes.

LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Topography*:* The town is characterized by extensive mucklands occupying areas of low relief and glacial till plains of rolling topography.
Hydrography*:* Clyde River; Pond Brook; Black Brook; Black Creek; Sodus Creek
Watersheds*:* Aside from a small area in the north-central part of the town that is part of the Irondequoit-Ninemile watershed, the town lies within the Seneca River drainage basin.

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Square Miles: 60.03 mi^2
Acres: 38,419 acres

POPULATION TRENDS

Between 1980 and 2000, the population of the Town of Galen increased by 9.10% from 1,989 to 2,170. It is projected that Galen will grow another 2.44% in the next forty years. (G/FLRPC, 2003)

DEMOGRAPHICS (Census 2000)
(Includes data for the Village of Clyde)
Population: 4,439
Sex Ratio: Male: 49.4%, Female: 50.6%
Median Age: 36.8
Median Household Income: $36,098
Median Family Income: $45,175
Families Below Poverty Line: 6.4%
Individuals Below Poverty Line: 9.9%
Housing Units: 1,805
Median Housing Value: $59,700

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

North Rose-Wolcott CSD, Clyde-Savannah CSD

UTILITIES

Electricity: Rochester Gas & Electric (RG&E), NYS Electric & Gas (NYSEG)
Natural Gas: Rochester Gas & Electric (RG&E), NYS Electric & Gas (NYSEG)
Telephone: Verizon
Water Supply: Public/Private
Waste Water: Public/Private

PUBLIC SAFETY

Police Departments: Wayne County Sheriff, Clyde PD
Fire Departments: Clyde FD, Lyons FD, Rose FD, South Butler FD
Emergency Medical Services: Clyde FD Ambulance. Please also see Wayne County EMS Mutual Aid Plan for more on mutual aid.
Nearby Medical Facilities: Lyons Health Care Center (Lyons, NY), ViaHealth of Wayne (Newark, NY), Geneva General Hospital (Geneva, NY)

NATURAL, CULTURAL, & HISTORIC RESOURCES

Parks/Preserves: Black Brook County Park; Galen Marsh State Wildlife Management Area; Lock Berlin County Park
Historic and Cultural Resources: Galen Historical Society Agricultural Museum, Galen Historical Society Museum, and the hamlets of Lock Berlin and Marengo.

Town of Huron

Wayne County, New York
Zip Codes: 14516, 14555, 14590

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION
Location/Boundaries: Located in northeastern Wayne County, the Town of Huron is bordered on the north by Lake Ontario; the Town of Sodus on the west; the Towns of Wolcott and Butler on the east; and the Town of Rose on the south. Route 104 is the major road, running through the extreme southern portion of the town.

Dates of Settlement and Incorporation: Settled circa 1796; formed from Wolcott in 1826 as Port Bay; renamed 1834.

Notable Facts: The first settlers were 70 slaves who cleared the land for William and Thomas Helm. The town was an active center for shipping salt and produce during the 19th century. Marshall Farms is the country's largest breeder of pet ferrets.

LANDSCAPE FEATURES
Topography: Prominent eroded drumlins with steep slopes line the lakeshore in the vicinity of Chimney Bluffs State Park.
Hydrography: Sodus Creek; Mudge Creek; 3rd Creek, Lake Ontario
Watersheds: The entire town lies within the Irondequoit-Ninemile drainage basin.

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT
Square Miles: 40 mi^2
Acres: 25,600 acres

POPULATION TRENDS
Between 1980 and 2000, the population of the Town of Huron increased by 16.32% from 1,820 to 2,117. It is projected that Huron will grow another 5.38% in the next forty years. (G/FLRPC, 2003)

DEMOGRAPHICS (Census 2000)
Population: 2,117
Sex Ratio: Male: 50.7%, Female: 49.3%
Median Age: 42.0
Median Household Income: $41,389
Median Family Income: $47,656
*Families Below Poverty Line: 7.*8%
Individuals Below Poverty Line: 12.6%
Housing Units: 1,618
Median Housing Value: $88,900

SCHOOL DISTRICTS
North Rose-Wolcott CSD

UTILITIES
Electricity: Rochester Gas & Electric (RG&E)
Natural Gas: Rochester Gas & Electric (RG&E)
Telephone: Verizon
Water Supply: Public/Private
Waste Water: Public/Private

PUBLIC SAFETY
Police Departments: Wayne County Sheriff
Fire Departments: Alton FD; North Rose FD; Wolcott FD
Emergency Medical Services: Alton FD Ambulance, North Rose FD Ambulance, Wolcott Area Volunteer Ambulance.
Please also see Wayne County EMS Mutual Aid Plan for details on mutual aid.
Nearby Medical Facilities: Wolcott Medical Center (Wolcott, NY); ViaHealth of Wayne (Newark, NY)

NATURAL, CULTURAL, & HISTORIC RESOURCES
Parks/Preserves: Sodus Bay, East Bay, Port Bay, Chimney Bluffs State Park, Lake Shore Marshes State Wildlife Management Area

Historic and Cultural Resources: Old Grange, Old School House, Old Town Hall, and the hamlets of East Bay Park, Lake Bluff, Huron, Lummisville, and Resort.

Town of Lyons

Wayne County, New York
Zip Codes: 14433, 14489

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location/Boundaries: Located in south-central Wayne County, the Town of Lyons is bordered on the north by the Town of Sodus; the Town of Arcadia on the west; the Towns of Rose and Galen on the east; and the Town of Phelps (Ontario County) on the south. Route 14 is the major north-south transportation corridor through the town, and Route 31 is the primary east-west artery. The Erie Canal flows through the southern part of the town. The Village of Lyons is located within the town boundaries.

Dates of Settlement and Incorporation: Settled in 1789; formed from Sodus in 1811.

Notable Facts: During the 19th century, the Town of Lyons produced over 50% of the nation's peppermint oil. This legacy is still celebrated during the Peppermint Days Festival held each July. At the beginning of the 21st century the town is home to several industries, including Silgan Containers (can manufacturing) and Parker Hannifin (refrigeration and air conditioning parts).

LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Topography*:* Much of the town is occupied by drumlins and glacial till plains, while a small area along the eastern border is characterized by organic mucklands.
Hydrography*:* Canandaigua Outlet; Black Brook; Erie Canal
Watersheds*:* Seneca River; the northernmost part of the town is within the Irondequoit-Ninemile drainage basin.

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Square Miles: 37.6 mi^2
Acres: 24,064 acres

POPULATION TRENDS

Between 1980 and 2000, the population of the Town of Lyons increased by 11.66% from 1,913 to 2,136. It is projected that Lyons will grow another 4.68% in the next forty years. (G/FLRPC, 2003)

DEMOGRAPHICS (Census 2000)
(Includes data for the Village of Lyons.)
Population: 5,831
Sex Ratio: Male: 48.6%, Female: 51.4%
Median Age: 39.1
Median Household Income: $39,322
Median Family Income: $47,593
Families Below Poverty Line: 5.9%
Individuals Below Poverty Line: 9.6%
Housing Units: 2,424
Median Housing Value: $56,900

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Lyons CSD; Newark CSD; North Rose-Wolcott CSD; Phelps-Clifton Springs CSD

UTILITIES

Electricity: New York State Electric and Gas Corporation (NYSEG)
Natural Gas: New York State Electric and Gas Corporation (NYSEG)
Telephone: Verizon
Water Supply: Public/Private
Waste Water: Public/Private

PUBLIC SAFETY

Police Departments: Wayne County Sheriff
Fire Departments: Clyde FD; Lyons FD; Rose FD
Emergency Medical Services: Lyons Town Ambulance. Please also see Wayne County EMS Mutual Aid Plan for more on mutual aid.
Nearby Medical Facilities: ViaHealth of Wayne (Newark, NY); Clifton Springs Hospital (Clifton Springs, NY)

NATURAL, CULTURAL, & HISTORIC RESOURCES

Parks/Preserves: Forman Park; Blue Cut Nature Center
Historic and Cultural Resources: Octagon Cobblestone Blacksmith Shop; Hamlet of Alloway

Village of Lyons

Wayne County, New York
Zip Codes: 14433, 14489

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location/Boundaries: The Wayne County seat, the Village of Lyons is located within the Town of Lyons. Route 14 is the major north-south transportation corridor through the village, while Route 31 is the primary east-west artery. The Erie Canal flows through the village, paralleling Route 31.

Dates of Settlement and Incorporation: Settled in 1789; formed from Sodus in 1811.

Notable Facts: During the 19th century, the Town of Lyons produced over 50% of the nation's peppermint oil. This legacy is still celebrated during the Peppermint Days Festival held each July. At the beginning of the 21st century the town is home to several industries, including Silgan Containers (can manufacturing) and Parker Hannifin (refrigeration and air conditioning parts).

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Square Miles: 4.2 mi^2
Acres: 2,688 acres

POPULATION TRENDS

Between 1980 and 2000, the population of the Village of Lyons decreased by 11.18% from 4,160 to 3,695. It is projected that Lyons will decrease another 4.01% in the next forty years. (G/FLRPC, 2003)

DEMOGRAPHICS (Census 2000)

Population: 3,695
Sex Ratio: Male: 47.8%, Female: 52.2%
Median Age: 37.9
Median Household Income: $36,466
Median Family Income: $45,781
Families Below Poverty Line: 7.6%
Individuals Below Poverty Line: 11.9%
Housing Units: 1,668
Median Housing Value: $54,600

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Lyons CSD

UTILITIES

Electricity: New York State Electric and Gas Corporation (NYSEG)
Natural Gas: New York State Electric and Gas Corporation (NYSEG)
Telephone: Verizon
Water Supply: Public
Waste Water: Public

PUBLIC SAFETY

Police Departments: Lyons PD, Wayne County Sheriff
Fire Departments: Lyons FD
Emergency Medical Services: Lyons Town Ambulance. Please also see Wayne County EMS Mutual Aid Plan for more on mutual aid.
Nearby Medical Facilities: Lyons Health Care Center; Viahealth of Wayne (Newark, NY)

NATURAL, CULTURAL, & HISTORIC RESOURCES

Parks/Preserves: Abbey Park; Howcroft Park; Parrish House Park; Southside Canal Park; Taylor Park
Historic and Cultural Resources: Wayne County Old Jail Museum; Water Street and Broad Street Historic District; Wayne County Museum; Peppermint Hotchkiss Museum

Town of Macedon

Wayne County, New York
Zip Codes: 14502, 14522, 14568

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location/Boundaries: Located in south-western Wayne County, the Town of Macedon is bordered on the north by the Town of Marion; the Town of Perinton (Monroe County) on the west; the Town of Palmyra on the east; and the Town of Farmington (Ontario County) on the south. Route 350 runs north-south through the northern half of the town, while Routes 31 and 31F run east-west and connect the town to the neighboring communities of Fairport and Perinton in Monroe County. The Erie Canal flows through the southern half of the town. The Village of Macedon is located within town boundaries.

Dates of Settlement and Incorporation: Settled in 1789; formed from the Town of Palmyra in 1823.

Notable Facts: Named after the homeland of Alexander the Great, the opening of the Erie Canal (1822) and New York Central Railroad (1853) spurred the development of Wayneport as a major coaling station. At the beginning of the 21st century, Baldwin Richardson produces condiments and dessert toppings, Fleischer's Bagels is a leading bagel producer, and Exxon Mobil Chemical film division maintains headquarters in the town.

LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Topography: Much of the town is within a large glacial till plain featuring extensive drumlins and rolling topography, but the area in a 2-5 mile-wide belt along Ganargua Creek is characterized by low-relief flood plains.
Hydrography: Ganargua Creek; Trap Brook
Watersheds: Seneca River; a small area in the northwest corner of the town is located within the Irondequoit-Ninemile watershed.

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Square Miles: 38.86 mi^2
Acres: 24,870 acres

POPULATION TRENDS

Between 1980 and 2000, the population of the Town of Macedon increased by 40.80% from 5,108 to 7,192. It is projected that the Town of Macedon will grow another 17.94% in the next forty years. (G/FLRPC, 2003)

DEMOGRAPHICS (Census 2000)
(Includes data for the Village of Macedon)
Population: 8,688
Sex Ratio: Male: 49.6%, Female: 50.4%
Median Age: 35.2
Median Household Income: $48,640
Median Family Income: $55,218
Families Below Poverty Line: 6.31%
Individuals Below Poverty Line: 6.8%
Housing Units: 3,388
Median Housing Value: $99,100

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Gananda CSD; Penfield CSD; Palmyra-Macedon CSD; Victor CSD; Wayne CSD

UTILITIES

Electricity: NYS Electric & Gas (NYSEG)
Natural Gas: NYS Electric & Gas (NYSEG)
Telephone: Verizon
Water Supply: Public
Waste Water: Public/Private

PUBLIC SAFETY

Police Departments: Wayne County Sheriff, Macedon PD
Fire Departments: Farmington FD; Macedon FD; Macedon Center FD; Walworth FD; West Walworth FD
Emergency Medical Services: Macedon FD Ambulance. Please also see Wayne County EMS Mutual Aid Plan for more on mutual aid.
Nearby Medical Facilities: Palmyra-Macedon Medical Center (Palmyra, NY); ViaHealth of Wayne (Newark, NY); Clifton Springs Hospital (Clifton Springs, NY)

NATURAL, CULTURAL, & HISTORIC RESOURCES

Parks/Preserves/Recreation Areas: Macedon Landing; Aqueduct Park
Historic and Cultural Resources: Cobblestone House; Macedon Historical Society (Macedon Academy); Old Grange Building**;** Hamlets of Wayneport and Gananda

Village of Macedon

Wayne County, New York
Zip Code: 14502

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location/Boundaries: The Village of Macedon lies within the Town of Macedon in extreme southwestern Wayne County. Route 350 runs north-south between the village and Route 104 in the Town of Ontario. Route 31 runs east-west through the village, connecting it with southeastern Monroe County to the west and the Village of Palmyra to the east. The Erie Canal flows east-west through the village.

Dates of Settlement and Incorporation: Settled circa 1822; incorporated in 1856.

Notable Facts: The Village of Macedon developed with the arrival of the Erie Canal (1822) and New York Central Railroad (1853). As a result of its proximity to Rochester, the village environs have undergone extensive suburbanization over the last 50 years.

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Square Miles: 1.2 mi^2
Acres: 768 acres

POPULATION TRENDS

Between 1980 and 2000, the population of the Village of Macedon increased by 6.86% from 1,400 to 1,496. It is projected that Macedon will grow another 9.63% in the next forty years. (G/FLRPC, 2003)

DEMOGRAPHICS (Census 2000)

Population: 1,496
Sex Ratio: Male: 49.5%, Female: 50.5%
Median Age: 35.3
Median Household Income: $45,774
Median Family Income: $55,288
Families Below Poverty Line: 5.6%
Individuals Below Poverty Line: 7.1%
Housing Units: 580
Median Housing Value: $91,000

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Palmyra-Macedon CSD

UTILITIES

Electricity: New York State Electric and Gas Corporation (NYSEG)
Natural Gas: New York State Electric and Gas Corporation (NYSEG)
Telephone: Verizon
Water Supply: Public
Waste Water: Public

PUBLIC SAFETY

Police Departments: Macedon PD, Wayne County Sheriff
Fire Departments: Macedon FD
Emergency Medical Services: Macedon FD Ambulance. Please also see Wayne County EMS Mutual Aid Plan for details on mutual aid.
Nearby Medical Facilities: Palmyra-Macedon Medical Center (Palmyra, NY); ViaHealth of Wayne (Newark, NY)

NATURAL, CULTURAL, & HISTORIC RESOURCES

Parks/Preserves: Gravino Park
Historic and Cultural Resources: Historic Church; Macedon Historical Society/Macedon Academy

Town of Marion

Wayne County, New York
Zip Codes: 14505, 14568

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION
Location/Boundaries: Located in west-central Wayne County, the Town of Marion is bordered on the north by the Town of Williamson; the Town of Walworth on the west; the Towns of Sodus and Arcadia on the east; and the Town of Palmyra on the south. The town is bisected by the north-south trending Route 21.

Dates of Settlement and Incorporation: Settled in 1795 by pioneers from New Jersey and New England; formed from the Town of Williamson as Winchester in 1825; renamed 1826.

Notable Facts: Organic-rich mucklands produce abundant crops of onions, celery, carrots, and lettuce. Seneca Foods, the nation's largest private-label vegetable canner, moved its headquarters to the town in 2001.

LANDSCAPE FEATURES
Topography: The town is lo located entirely within a large glacial till plain dominated by rolling hills and drumlins.
Hydrography: Red Creek
Watersheds: Seneca River; the extreme northern and eastern parts of the town are within the Irondequoit-Ninemile drainage basin.

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT
Square Miles: 29.27 mi^2
Acres: 18,733 acres

POPULATION TRENDS
Between 1980 and 2000, the population of the Town of Marion increased by 11.62% from 4,456 to 4,974. It is projected that Marion will grow another 3.70% in the next forty years. (G/FLRPC, 2003)

DEMOGRAPHICS (Census 2000)
Population: 4,974
Sex Ratio: Male: 48.4%, Female: 51.6%
Median Age: 35.8
Median Household Income: $48,205
Median Family Income: $52,484
Families Below Poverty Line: 3.3%
Individuals Below Poverty Line: 5.4%
Housing Units: 1,827
Median Housing Value: $86,400

SCHOOL DISTRICTS
Marion CSD; Newark CSD; Williamson CSD

UTILITIES
Electricity: Rochester Gas & Electric (RG&E)
Natural Gas: Rochester Gas & Electric (RG&E)
Telephone: Verizon
Water Supply: Public/Private
Waste Water: Public/Private

PUBLIC SAFETY
Police Departments: Wayne County Sheriff
Fire Departments: East Williamson FD; Marion FD; Palmyra FD; Williamson FD
Emergency Medical Services: Marion FD Ambulance. Please also see Wayne County EMS Mutual Aid Plan for more on mutual aid.
Nearby Medical Facilities: Williamson Medical Center; Williamson Commons; Palmyra-Macedon Medical Center, ViaHealth of Wayne (Newark, NY)

NATURAL, CULTURAL, & HISTORIC RESOURCES
Parks/Preserves: Marion Town Park
Historic and Cultural Resources: Marion Historical Museum; Hamlet of Marion

Village of Newark

Wayne County, New York
Zip Code: 14513

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location/Boundaries: Located within the southernmost portion of the Town of Arcadia, the Village of Newark is completely surrounded by the Town. Both Route 31 and the Erie Canal cut across the village from east to west.

Dates of Settlement and Incorporation: Founded 1820; incorporated 1853, subsuming adjacent Village of Arcadia (originally Lockville, incorporated 1839).

Notable Facts: Originally named Miller's Basin after the founder and contractor Joseph Miller. The county's oldest fruit-canning plant, Edgett-Burnham, was relocated to the village from Oneida County in 1863. Newark was the site of a German prisoner of war camp during World War II. At the turn of the 21st century, the Village of Newark manufactures furniture, electronic circuits, lithium batteries, tubing assemblies, and porous ceramics.

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Square Miles: 5.4 mi^2
Acres: 3,456 acres

POPULATION TRENDS

Between 1980 and 2000, the population of the Village of Newark decreased by3.34% from 10,017 to 9,682. It is projected that Newark will decrease another 8.95% in the next forty years. (G/FLRPC, 2003)

DEMOGRAPHICS (Census 2000)

Population: 9,682
Sex Ratio: Male: 46.8%, Female: 53.2%
Median Age: 38.4
Median Household Income: $32,542
Median Family Income: $40,863
Families Below Poverty Line: 12.5%
Individuals Below Poverty Line: 17.4%
Housing Units: 1,760
Median Housing Value: $71,800

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Newark CSD

UTILITIES

Electricity: New York State Electric and Gas Corporation (NYSEG)
Natural Gas: New York State Electric and Gas Corporation (NYSEG)
Telephone: Verizon
Water Supply: Public
Waste Water: Public

PUBLIC SAFETY

Police Departments: Newark PD, Wayne County Sheriff, NYS Police
Fire Departments: Newark FD, Wayne County Fire Mutual Aid Plan
Emergency Medical Services: Newark-Arcadia Volunteer Ambulance. Please also see Wayne County EMS Mutual Aid Plan for details on mutual aid.
Nearby Medical Facilities: ViaHealth of Wayne (Newark, NY)

NATURAL, CULTURAL, & HISTORIC RESOURCES

Parks/Preserves: Colburn Park
Historic and Cultural Resources: Arcadia Historical Museum; Hoffman Clock Museum; Wayne Council on the Arts; Historical Society

Town of Ontario

Wayne County, New York
Zip Code: 14519

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location/Boundaries: Located in extreme northwestern Wayne County, the Town of Ontario is bordered on the north by Lake Ontario; the Town of Webster, Monroe County on the West; the Town of Williamson on the east; and the Town of Walworth on the south. The south-central portion of the town is crossed by Route 104.

Dates of Settlement and Incorporation: Settled in 1806; formed from Williamson in 1807 as Freetown; renamed 1808.

Notable Facts: Iron ore was discovered in the Furnaceville Hematite beds in 1811, providing the basis for an active mining and founding industry that collapsed around 1887 after competition from Minnesota. Pig iron production continued until about 1918, and iron ore was mined for use in red paint into the 1940s. Ontario was noted for mink farms from the 1930s to the 1990s. The Robert E. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant is located along the shore of Lake Ontario, and local industries manufacture optics, plastics, metal products, and electronics. Apple orchards are also extensive. The population increased 197% between 1950 and 2000. Monroe Community College maintains an extension site in the town.

LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Topography: The town is dominated by the prominent beach ridge paralleling Route 104, dividing the town into a low-relief lake plain and a glacial till plain of rolling hills.
Hydrography: Dennison Creek; Deer Creek; Fourmile Creek; Mill Creek; Bear Creek
Watersheds: Irondequoit-Ninemile

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Square Miles: 32.34 mi^2
Acres: 20,698 acres

POPULATION TRENDS

Between 1980 and 2000, the population of the Town of Ontario increased by 30.72% from 7,480 to 9,778. It is projected that the Town of Ontario will grow another 13.24% in the next forty years. (G/FLRPC, 2003)

DEMOGRAPHICS (Census 2000)
Population: 9,778
Sex Ratio: Male: 50.3%, Female: 49.7%
Median Age: 36.4
Median Household Income: $51,399
Median Family Income: $61,281
Families Below Poverty Line: 3.1%
Individuals Below Poverty Line: 5.5%
Housing Units: 3,814
Median Housing Value: $109,100

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Wayne CSD; Webster CSD; Williamson CSD

UTILITIES

Electricity: Rochester Gas & Electric (RG&E)
Natural Gas: Rochester Gas & Electric (RG&E)
Telephone: Verizon
Water Supply: Public
Waste Water: Public

PUBLIC SAFETY

Police Departments: Wayne County Sheriff
Fire Departments: Ontario FD; Union Hill FD
Emergency Medical Services: Union Hill FD Ambulance. Please also see Wayne County EMS Mutual Aid Plan for more on mutual aid.
Nearby Medical Facilities: Williamson Medical Center (Williamson, NY); Williamson Commons (Williamson, NY); ViaHealth of Wayne (Newark, NY)

NATURAL, CULTURAL, & HISTORIC RESOURCES

Parks/Preserves/Recreation Areas: Casey Park; Bear Creek Harbor was the shipping port for the county's iron ore exports during the 19th and early 20th centuries
Historic and Cultural Resources: Main Street Historic District; Heritage Square Museum; Hamlets of Ontario, Ontario Center, Union Hill and Ontario on the Lake.

Town of Palmyra

Wayne County, New York
Zip Codes: 14505, 14513, 14522, 14568

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location/Boundaries: Located in southwestern Wayne County, the Town of Palmyra is bordered on the north by the Town of Marion; the Town of Macedon on the west; the Town of Arcadia on the east; and the Town of Manchester (Ontario County) on the south. Route 21 runs north-south through the west-central portion of the town, while Route 31 travels east-west through the southernmost part of town, paralleling the Erie Canal. The Village of Palmyra is situated within the town.

Dates of Settlement and Incorporation: Settled in 1789 by a colony originating in eastern Long Island and named Tolland District; formed and renamed in 1796; present boundaries established in 1823 after separation from the Town of Macedon.

Notable Facts: Religious leader Joseph Smith, Jr. founded the Church of Latter-day Saints in 1830. The Hill Cumorah Pageant has been an attraction since the 1930s, resulting in the development of the town as a center of Mormon tourism. At the beginning of the 21st century, Garlock Sealing Technologies was one of the largest employers in the county.

LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Topography: Much of the town is situated within a large glacial till plain dominated by rolling hills and drumlins. A two- to four-mile-wide belt along Ganargua Creek is characterized by low-relief outwash terraces and flood plains.
Hydrography: Red Creek; Erie Canal
Watersheds: Seneca River; the extreme northeastern part of the town is within the Irondequoit-Ninemile drainage basin.

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Square Miles: 33.69 mi^2
Acres: 21,562 acres

POPULATION TRENDS

Between 1980 and 2000, the population of the Town of Palmyra increased by 6.60% from 3,923 to 4,182. It is projected that the Town of Palmyra will grow another 5.76% in the next forty years. (G/FLRPC, 2003)

DEMOGRAPHICS (Census 2000)
(Includes data for the Village of Palmyra)
Population: 7,672
Sex Ratio: Male: 49.5%, Female: 50.5%
Median Age: 37.5
Median Household Income: $45,542
Median Family Income: $54,076
Families Below Poverty Line: 4.8%
Individuals Below Poverty Line: 6.4%
Housing Units: 3,179
Median Housing Value: $84,100

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Marion CSD; Newark CSD; Palmyra-Macedon CSD

UTILITIES

Electricity: New York State Electric and Gas Corporation (NYSEG)
Natural Gas: New York State Electric and Gas Corporation (NYSEG)
Telephone: Verizon
Water Supply: Public/Private
Waste Water: Public/Private

PUBLIC SAFETY

Police Departments: Wayne County Sheriff
Fire Departments: East Palmyra FD; Port Gibson FD; Macedon Center FD; Palmyra FD
Emergency Medical Services: Palmyra FD Ambulance. Please also see Wayne County EMS Mutual Aid Plan for more on mutual aid.
Nearby Medical Facilities: Palmyra-Macedon Medical Center (Macedon, NY); ViaHealth of Wayne (Newark, NY); Lyons Health Care Center (Lyons, NY); Clifton Springs Hospital (Clifton Springs, NY)

NATURAL, CULTURAL, & HISTORIC RESOURCES

Parks /Recreation Areas: Palmyra-Macedon Aqueduct Park; Swift's Landing Park
Historic and Cultural Resources: Aldrich Chain Bridge; Joseph Smith Farm; Grandin Print Shop; Hamlet of East Palmyra

Village of Palmyra

Wayne County, New York
Zip Code: 14522

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location/Boundaries: The Village of Palmyra is located in southwestern Wayne County within the Town of Palmyra. Route 21 runs north-south through the village, while Route 31 travels east-west, paralleling the Erie Canal.

Dates of Settlement and Incorporation: Incorporated in 1819.

Notable Facts: The village developed as a transportation hub with the opening of the Erie Canal (1822) and the New York Central Railroad (1853). Joseph Smith Jr., the founder of the Church of Latter-day Saints, claimed to have unearthed the Golden Tablets on Hill Cumorah, just south of the village. The village was the setting for Samuel Hopkins Adams's 1944 novel *Canal Town*.

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Square Miles: 1.3 mi^2
Acres: 832 acres

POPULATION TRENDS

Between 1980 and 2000, the population of the Village of Palmyra decreased by 6.41% from 3,729 to 3,490. It is projected that Palmyra will decrease another 1.66% in the next forty years. (G/FLRPC, 2003)

DEMOGRAPHICS (Census 2000)

Population: 3,490
Sex Ratio: Male: 48.8%, Female: 51.2%
Median Age: 37.0
Median Household Income: $38,561
Median Family Income: $49,450
Families Below Poverty Line: 5.6%
Individuals Below Poverty Line: 6.8%
Housing Units: 1,588
Median Housing Value: $78,400

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Palmyra-Macedon CSD

UTILITIES

Electricity: New York State Electric and Gas Corporation (NYSEG)
Natural Gas: New York State Electric and Gas Corporation (NYSEG)
Telephone: Verizon
Water Supply: Public
Waste Water: Public

PUBLIC SAFETY

Police Departments: Palmyra PD, Wayne County Sheriff
Fire Departments: Palmyra FD
Emergency Medical Services: Palmyra FD Ambulance. Please also see Wayne County EMS Mutual Aid Plan for more on mutual aid.
Nearby Medical Facilities: Palmyra-Macedon Medical Center (Macedon, NY); ViaHealth of Wayne (Newark, NY); Lyons Health Care Center (Lyons, NY); Clifton Springs Hospital (Clifton Springs, NY)

NATURAL, CULTURAL, & HISTORIC RESOURCES

Parks/Preserves: Palmyra-Macedon Aqueduct County Park; Erie Canalway Trail; Port of Palmyra; Village Park
Historic and Cultural Resources: Alling Coverlet Museum; Palmyra Historic Museum; William Phelps General Store Museum; Print Shop (Museum); First Baptist Church; Western Presbyterian Church; First United Methodist Church; Zion Episcopal Church

Village of Red Creek

Wayne County, New York
Zip Code: 13143

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location/Boundaries: The Village of Red Creek is located within the Town of Wolcott in extreme northeastern Wayne County. The village is situated on the Wayne-Cayuga County border adjacent to the Towns of Sterling and Victory. Route 104A runs north-south through the village, connecting it with the nearby community of Fair Haven (Cayuga County). Route 104 bypasses the village along its southeastern edge.

Dates of Settlement and Incorporation: Settled prior to 1811 as Jacksonville, it was renamed in 1836 because of its rust-colored iron-rich waters. Red Creek was incorporated in 1852.

Notable Facts: Red Creek originally developed as a crossroads trading point. Early industries included a woolen factory, a furnace, and a tannery. Construction of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad began in Red Creek in 1873, proceeding east and west toward Lewiston (Niagara County) and Oswego (Oswego County). The railroad stimulated the growth of food-processing and –packing industries, particularly fruit evaporators. Agrilink operated a cannery in the village until 2002.

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Square Miles: 0.9 mi^2
Acres: 576 acres

POPULATION TRENDS

Between 1980 and 2000, the population of the Village of Red Creek decreased by 19.22% from 645 to 521. It is projected that the Village of Red Creek will decrease another 5.57% in the next forty years. (G/FLRPC, 2003)

DEMOGRAPHICS (Census 2000)

Population: 521
Sex Ratio: Male: 49.3%, Female: 50.7%
Median Age: 35.2
Median Household Income: $32,115
Median Family Income: $41,875
Families Below Poverty Line: 11.5%
Individuals Below Poverty Line: 18.4%
Housing Units: 241
Median Housing Value: $68,000

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Red Creek CSD

UTILITIES

Electricity: Rochester Gas & Electric (RG&E)
Natural Gas: Rochester Gas & Electric (RG&E)
Telephone: Verizon
Water Supply: Public
Waste Water: Public/Private

PUBLIC SAFETY

Police Departments: Wayne County Sheriff
Fire Departments: Red Creek FD
Emergency Medical Services: Red Creek FD Ambulance. Please also see Wayne County EMS Mutual Aid Plan for more on mutual aid.
Nearby Medical Facilities: Wolcott Medical Center; ViaHealth of Wayne (Newark, NY)

NATURAL, CULTURAL, & HISTORIC RESOURCES

Parks/Preserves: None listed
Historic and Cultural Resources: None listed

Town of Rose

Wayne County, New York
Zip Codes: 14516, 14542

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location/Boundaries: Located in eastern Wayne County, the Town of Rose is bordered on the north by the Town of Huron; the Towns of Sodus and Lyons on the west; the Town of Butler on the east; and the Town of Galen on the south. Route 414 is the major transportation corridor, running north-south through the center of the town.

Dates of Settlement and Incorporation: Settled in 1805; formed from Wolcott in 1826.

Notable Facts: Extensive wetlands were drained in the 19th century to produce fertile farmland. With the arrival of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad in 1873, the hamlet of North Rose developed as a depot with several large produce warehouses. Approximately 10% of the town's inhabitants live on farms, the highest rate in the county.

LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Topography: Much of the town is within the large glacial till plain extending across Wayne County, and is characterized by drumlins and outwash deposits.

Hydrography: Sodus Creek, Mudge Creek, Black Brook

Watersheds: The northern and central portions of the town are within the Irondequoit-Ninemile drainage basin, while the extreme southwest and southeast lie within the Seneca River drainage basin.

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Square Miles: 33.9 mi^2

Acres: 21,690 acres

POPULATION TRENDS

Between 1980 and 2000, the population of the Town of Rose decreased by 9.02% from 2,684 to 2,442. However, it is projected that Rose will grow 2.13% in the next forty years. (G/FLRPC, 2003)

DEMOGRAPHICS (Census 2000)

Population: 2,442
Sex Ratio: Male: 48.4%, Female: 51.6%
Median Age: 37.1
Median Household Income: $41,205
Median Family Income: $46,000
Families Below Poverty Line: 4.3%
Individuals Below Poverty Line: 5.7%
Housing Units: 1,421
Median Housing Value: $65,400

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

North Rose-Wolcott CSD; Clyde-Savannah CSD

UTILITIES

Electricity: Rochester Gas & Electric (RG&E)
Natural Gas: Rochester Gas & Electric (RG&E)
Telephone: Verizon
Water Supply: Public/Private
Waste Water: Private

PUBLIC SAFETY

Police Departments: Wayne County Sheriff
Fire Departments: North Rose FD; Rose FD; Lyons FD; Wolcott FD
Emergency Medical Services: North Rose FD Ambulance; Rose FD Ambulance. Please also see Wayne County EMS Mutual Aid Plan for more on mutual aid.
Nearby Medical Facilities: ViaHealth of Wayne (Newark, NY); Wolcott Medical Center (Wolcott, NY); Lyons Health Care Center (Lyons, NY)

NATURAL, CULTURAL, & HISTORIC RESOURCES

Parks/Preserves: Huckleberry Swamp Nature Preserve
Historic and Cultural Resources: Rose Grange 1051; Rose Historical Society Museum; Rose Post Office; Closs House; Historic Churches; Hamlets of Rose and North Rose

Town of Savannah

Wayne County, New York
Zip Codes: 13146, 14433

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location/Boundaries: Located in extreme southeastern Wayne County, the Town of Savannah is bordered on the north by the Town of Butler; the Town of Galen on the west; the Towns of Conquest and Montezuma (Cayuga County) on the east; and the Town of Tyre (Seneca County) on the south. Route 89 is the major north-south transportation corridor through the center of the town, while Route 31 is the primary east-west artery.

Dates of Settlement and Incorporation: Settled 1808-11; formed from Galen in 1825.

Notable Facts: Settlement commenced in the early 19th century with the construction of the Galen Salt Works. Additional migrations occurred after the Montezuma Turnpike was opened in 1820. The town's principal settlement, also named Savannah, was founded in 1854 as a railroad depot on the New York Central line. Now a hamlet, it was an incorporated village from 1867 to 1979. Paper was produced from the coarse grasses found in the marshes at a facility in nearby Clyde until 1869. The extensive mucklands produce plentiful crops of potatoes and onions, and an annual potato festival is held in October. The Crusoe Conservation Center provides recreational, educational, and research opportunities.

LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Topography: Much of the town is dominated by the Montezuma Marsh, a large wetland area along the northern shore of Cayuga Lake. Other areas of the town are characterized by rolling hills of the glacial till plains.
Hydrography: Butler Creek; Crusoe Creek; Seneca River; Crusoe Lake
Watersheds: The entire town lies within the Seneca River drainage basin.

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Square Miles: 37.15 mi^2
Acres: 23,776 acres

POPULATION TRENDS

Between 1980 and 2000, the population of the Town of Savannah decreased by 3.52% from 1,905 to 1,838. However, it is projected that Savannah will grow 1.03% in the next forty years. (G/FLRPC, 2003)

DEMOGRAPHICS (Census 2000)
Population: 1,838
Sex Ratio: Male: 48.6%, Female: 51.4%
Median Age: 35.6
Median Household Income: $35,913
Median Family Income: $41,466
Families Below Poverty Line: 12.3%
Individuals Below Poverty Line: 17.1%
Housing Units: 714
Median Housing Value: $54,800

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Cato-Meridian CSD; Clyde-Savannah CSD; North Rose-Wolcott CSD; Port Byron CSD

UTILITIES

Electricity: New York State Electric and Gas Corporation (NYSEG)
Natural Gas: New York State Electric and Gas Corporation (NYSEG)
Telephone: Port Byron Telephone
Water Supply: Public/Private
Waste Water: Public/Private

PUBLIC SAFETY

Police Departments: Wayne County Sheriff; Wolcott PD
Fire Departments: Clyde FD; Savannah FD; South Butler FD
Emergency Medical Services: Savannah FD Ambulance. Please also see Wayne County EMS Mutual Aid Plan for more on mutual aid.
Nearby Medical Facilities: ViaHealth of Wayne (Newark, NY); Wolcott Medical Center (Town of Wolcott); Geneva General Hospital (Geneva, NY)

NATURAL, CULTURAL, & HISTORIC RESOURCES

Historic and Cultural Resources: Crusoe House; Wiley Schoolhouse; Hamlet of Savannah

Town of Sodus

Wayne County, New York
Zip Codes: 14489, 14505, 14516, 14551, 14555, 14589

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location/Boundaries: Located in north-central Wayne County, the Town of Sodus is bordered on the north by Lake Ontario; the Town of Williamson on the west; the Towns of Huron and Rose on the east; and the Towns of Arcadia and Lyons on the south. The major east-west transportation route is Route 104, while Route 88 runs north-south from the Village of Sodus to Newark and Phelps (Ontario County). Route 14 is also a major north-south artery connecting the Village of Sodus Point to Lyons and the Finger Lakes region beyond. The Villages of Sodus and Sodus Point are situated within the town.

Dates of Settlement and Incorporation: Formed in 1789 as Sodus District; settled in 1794; renamed 1799.

Notable Facts: The name Sodus derives from the Cayuga word *assorodus* ("Silver Waters"). A Shaker community was established in 1826 on the south end of Sodus Bay, eventually moving to Groveland (Livingston County) in 1837. Two railroads were opened during the early 1870s, paving the way for developing resort communities. Apples, cherries, and other fruits are grown, and food processing is a significant local industry. Heluva Good distributes dairy products throughout the eastern United States and Canada.

LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Topography: The east-west beach ridge dominates the town, separating the northern lake plain from the southern glacial till plain.
Hydrography: Sill Creek; Maxwell Creek; 1st Creek; 2nd Creek
Watersheds: Irondequoit-Ninemile; a tiny area in the southwest is in the Seneca River basin.

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Square Miles: 67 mi^2
Acres: 42,880 acres

POPULATION TRENDS

Between 1980 and 2000, the population of Sodus decreased by 4.83% from 6,361 to 6,054. However, it is projected that Sodus will grow 5.42% in the next forty years. (G/FLRPC, 2003)

DEMOGRAPHICS (Census 2000)
(Includes the Villages of Sodus & Sodus Pt)
Population: 8,949
Sex Ratio: Male: 49.1%, Female: 50.9%
Median Age: 38.2
Median Household Income: $39,528
Median Family Income: $46,286
Families Below Poverty Line: 8.5%
Individuals Below Poverty Line: 12.2%
Housing Units: 4,195
Median Housing Value: $76,300

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Lyons CSD; Marion CSD; North Rose-Wolcott CSD; Sodus CSD; Williamson CSD

UTILITIES

Electricity: Rochester Gas & Electric (RG&E)
Natural Gas: RG&E
Telephone: Verizon
Water Supply: Public
Waste Water: Private

PUBLIC SAFETY

Police Departments: Wayne County Sheriff
Fire Departments: East Palmyra FD; Port Gibson FD; Macedon Center FD; Palmyra FD
Emergency Medical Services: Sodus Town Ambulance Service, Alton Fire Department Ambulance and Sodus Point Fire Department Ambulance.
Nearby Medical Facilities: ViaHealth of Wayne (Newark, NY); Williamson Medical Center; Williamson Commons

NATURAL, CULTURAL, & HISTORIC RESOURCES

Parks/Preserves: Camp Beechwood; Sodus Bay; Harriman Park
Historic and Cultural Resources: Cobblestone House; Old Red Brick Church; Cobblestone Schoolhouse; Sodus Shaker Site; Hamlets of Alton, South Sodus, Sodus Center, Wallington, and Joy.

Village of Sodus

Wayne County, New York
Zip Code: 14551

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location/Boundaries: The Village of Sodus is located within the Town of Sodus in north-central Wayne County. Route 104 passes along the northern edge of the village, and is the chief east-west transportation corridor, linking the village to Rochester and Oswego. Route 88 begins in the village center, connecting it with Newark and Phelps (Ontario County) to the south.

Dates of Settlement and Incorporation: Settled in 1809, the Village of Sodus did not incorporate until nearly a century later in 1918.

Notable Facts: Two railroads were opened during the early 1870s, paving the way for resort community development. At the beginning of the 21st century food processing is the most significant local industry, and the village serves as an agricultural center for the surrounding area.

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Square Miles: 0.9 mi^2
Acres: 576 acres

POPULATION TRENDS

Between 1980 and 2000, the population of the Village of Sodus decreased by 3.07% from 1,790 to 1,735. However, it is projected that Sodus will grow another 1.04% in the next forty years. (G/FLRPC, 2003)

DEMOGRAPHICS (Census 2000)

Population: 1,735
Sex Ratio: Male: 44.7%, Female: 55.3%
Median Age: 34.7
Median Household Income: $33,603
Median Family Income: $39,911
Families Below Poverty Line: 12.6%
Individuals Below Poverty Line: 15.9%
Housing Units: 780
Median Housing Value: $60,500

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Sodus CSD

UTILITIES

Electricity: Rochester Gas & Electric (RG&E)
Natural Gas: Rochester Gas & Electric (RG&E)
Telephone: Verizon
Water Supply: Public
Waste Water: Public

PUBLIC SAFETY

Police Departments: Sodus PD, Wayne County Sheriff
Fire Departments: Sodus FD
Emergency Medical Services: Sodus Town Ambulance Service. Please also see Wayne County EMS Mutual Aid Plan for details on mutual aid.
Nearby Medical Facilities: ViaHealth of Wayne (Newark, NY); Williamson Medical Center (Williamson, NY); Williamson Commons (Williamson, NY)

NATURAL, CULTURAL, & HISTORIC RESOURCES

Parks/Preserves: None Listed
Historic and Cultural Resources: None Listed

Village of Sodus Point

Wayne County, New York
Zip Code: 14555

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location/Boundaries: The Village of Sodus Point is located in the northeastern part of the Town of Sodus in north-central Wayne County. The eastern edge of the village is situated along the western shore of Sodus Bay while the village's northern edge is bounded by Lake Ontario. Route 14 begins in the village, connecting it with Lyons, Geneva (Ontario County), and points further south. Sodus Point is the only incorporated village in Wayne County that lies along the Lake Ontario shoreline.

Dates of Settlement and Incorporation: Settled circa 1794, Sodus Point is the "youngest" incorporated village in Wayne County (1957).

Notable Facts: Charles Williamson designed a community on the present village site as early as 1794, but the population grew very slowly. A port of entry, the village has had two lighthouses, one above a bluff along the Lake Ontario shore (1825-1901; present structure, dating from 1871, is now a museum) and one at the entrance to Sodus Bay (since 1834; present structure finished in 1938). Docks, a coal trestle, a malt house, and grain elevators were built during the 19th and early 20th centuries. The rise of the village as a tourist destination began with the opening of the Sodus Point and Southern Railroad (1872, later Pennsylvania Railroad), continuing with the introduction of trolleys and excursion boats from Rochester. The village was the site of a German prisoner of war camp during World War II. The present economy is centered primarily on summer tourism and recreational boating and fishing.

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Square Miles: 1.5 mi^2
Acres: 960 acres

POPULATION TRENDS

Between 1980 and 2000, the population of the Village of Sodus Point decreased by 13.04% from 1,334 to 1,160. However, it is projected that Sodus Point will grow another 4.91% in the next forty years. (G/FLRPC, 2003)

DEMOGRAPHICS (Census 2000)

Population: 1,160
Sex Ratio: Male: 52.0%, Female: 48.0%
Median Age: 41.5
Median Household Income: $39,914
Median Family Income: $44,600
Families Below Poverty Line: 8.2%
Individuals Below Poverty Line: 13.8%
Housing Units: 886
Median Housing Value: $83,800

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Sodus CSD

UTILITIES

Electricity: Rochester Gas & Electric (RG&E)
Natural Gas: Rochester Gas & Electric (RG&E)
Telephone: Verizon
Water Supply: Public
Waste Water: Public

PUBLIC SAFETY

Police Departments: Sodus Point PD, Wayne County Sheriff
Fire Departments: Sodus Point FD
Emergency Medical Services: Sodus Point FD Ambulance. Please also see Wayne County EMS Mutual Aid Plan for more on mutual aid.
Nearby Medical Facilities: ViaHealth of Wayne (Newark, NY); Williamson Medical Center; Williamson Commons

NATURAL, CULTURAL, & HISTORIC RESOURCES

Parks/Preserves: Sodus Point Beach Park
Historic and Cultural Resources: Sodus Point Lighthouse Museum

Town of Walworth

Wayne County, New York
Zip Codes: 14502, 14519, 14568, 14580

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location/Boundaries: Located in extreme western Wayne County, the Town of Walworth is bordered on the north by the Town of Ontario; the Towns of Webster and Penfield, Monroe County on the West; the Towns of Williamson and Marion on the east; and the Town of Macedon on the south. Route 350 runs from north to south through the center of the town. Both Route 286 (Atlantic Avenue) and Route 441 (Penfield-Walworth Road) run east-west through the western half of the town, providing rapid access to Rochester and eastern Monroe County.

Dates of Settlement and Incorporation: Settled in 1799; formed from the Town of Ontario in 1829.

Notable Facts: The agricultural innovator Theron G. Yeomans (1815-1901) resided in the town, introducing dwarf pear trees and Holstein-Friesian cattle to the area. Owing to its proximity to Rochester, the Town of Walworth has experienced significant suburban growth since the 1950s, its population growing by 260% between 1950 and 2000. The residential community of Gananda was established in the early 1970s with its own school district, opening in 1974.

LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Topography: The town is located entirely within a glacial till plain characterized by rolling hills and drumlins.
Hydrography: Black Creek; Red Creek; Mill Creek; Bear Creek
Watersheds: Irondequoit-Ninemile in northern half of the town; Seneca River in the southern portion.

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Square Miles: 33.87 mi^2
Acres: 21,677 acres

POPULATION TRENDS

Between 1980 and 2000, the population of the Town of Walworth increased by 59.10% from 5,281 to 8,402. It is projected that Walworth will grow another 17.96% in the next forty years. (G/FLRPC, 2003)

DEMOGRAPHICS (Census 2000)

Population: 8,402
Sex Ratio: Male: 50.3%, Female: 49.7%
Median Age: 34.0
Median Household Income: $64,611
Median Family Income: $67,830
Families Below Poverty Line: 1.1%
Individuals Below Poverty Line: 2.2%
Housing Units: 2,934
Median Housing Value: $112,700

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Gananda CSD; Penfield CSD; Marion CSD; Palmyra-Macedon CSD; Wayne CSD; Webster CSD

UTILITIES

Electricity: Rochester Gas & Electric (RG&E), NYS Electric & Gas (NYSEG)
Natural Gas: Rochester Gas & Electric (RG&E) , NYS Electric & Gas (NYSEG)
Telephone: Verizon
Water Supply: Public
Waste Water: Public/ Private

PUBLIC SAFETY

Police Departments: Wayne County Sheriff
Fire Departments: Lincoln FD; Walworth FD; West Walworth FD
Emergency Medical Services: Walworth FD Ambulance. Please also see Wayne County EMS Mutual Aid Plan for more on mutual aid.
Nearby Medical Facilities: ViaHealth of Wayne (Newark, NY); Williamson Medical Center (Williamson, NY); Williamson Commons (Williamson, NY)

NATURAL, CULTURAL, & HISTORIC RESOURCES

Parks/Preserves: Ginegaw Park; Windward Lake; Leeward Lake; Sherburne Road Park
Historic and Cultural Resources: Walworth Historical Society; Historic Homes

Town of Williamson

Wayne County, New York
Zip Codes: 14505, 14519, 14589

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location/Boundaries: Located in northwestern Wayne County, the Town of Williamson is bordered on the north by Lake Ontario; the Town of Ontario on the west; the Town of Sodus on the east; and the Town of Marion on the south. Route 104 runs east-west through the center of the town and intersects the north-south trending Route 21 just north of the Hamlet of Williamson.

Dates of Settlement and Incorporation: Formed from the Town of Sodus in 1802; first settled around 1805.

Notable Facts: Pultneyville, a 19th-century port and port-of-entry, was raided by a British squadron in 1814. The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad opened through the town in 1873. At the beginning of the 21st century, truck farming and fruit processing are the chief economic activities. Mott's – currently a subsidiary of Cadbury-Schweppes – operates one of the country's largest apple-processing plants. The town hosts an apple blossom festival each May.

LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Topography: The beach ridge paralleling Route 104 is the major topographic feature, dividing the town into a relatively level northern lake plain and a southern glacial till plain of more rolling topography.
Hydrography: Salmon Creek; Mink Creek; Jack Creek
Watersheds: Irondequoit-Ninemile; a small area in the south-central part of the town is within the Seneca River watershed.

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Square Miles: 34.65 mi^2
Acres: 22,176 acres

POPULATION TRENDS

Between 1980 and 2000, the population of the Town of Williamson increased by 7.25% from 6,319 to 6,777. It is projected that Williamson will grow another 17.96% in the next forty years. (G/FLRPC, 2003)

DEMOGRAPHICS (Census 2000)

Population: 6,777
Sex Ratio: Male: 49.5%, Female: 50.5%
Median Age: 38.0
Median Household Income: $51,068
Median Family Income: $56,757
Families Below Poverty Line: 2.7%
Individuals Below Poverty Line: 4.7%
Housing Units: 2,792
Median Housing Value: $87,300

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Marion CSD; Wayne CSD; Williamson CSD, Gananda CSD; Penfield CSD; Palmyra-Macedon CSD; Victor CSD; Wayne CSD

UTILITIES

Electricity: Rochester Gas & Electric (RG&E)
Natural Gas: Rochester Gas & Electric (RG&E)
Telephone: Verizon
Water Supply: Public
Waste Water: Public

PUBLIC SAFETY

Police Departments: Wayne County Sheriff; NYS Police Station
Fire Departments: Pultneyville FD; East Williamson FD; Williamson FD
Emergency Medical Services: Williamson Volunteer Ambulance Service. Please also see Wayne County EMS Mutual Aid Plan for more on mutual aid.
Nearby Medical Facilities: ViaHealth of Wayne (Newark, NY); Williamson Medical Center; Williamson Commons

NATURAL, CULTURAL, & HISTORIC RESOURCES

Parks/Preserves/Recreation Areas: B. Forman County Park; Williamson Town Park; East Williamson Fireman's Park; Centennial Park; Spencer Speedway
Historic and Cultural Resources: Claude Bragdon House; Griffith-Cooper House; Mill Street; Octagon House; Hamlets of East Williamson, Pultneyville, and Williamson

Town of Wolcott

Wayne County, New York
Zip Codes: 13143, 14590

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location/Boundaries: Located in extreme northeastern Wayne County, the Town of Wolcott is bordered on the north by Lake Ontario; the Town of Huron on the west; the Towns of Sterling and Victory (Cayuga County) on the east; and the Town of Butler on the south. Route 104A runs north-south along the town's eastern border, connecting the villages of Red Creek and Fair Haven, Cayuga County. Route 104 runs east-west through the southernmost part of the town, bypassing the villages of Wolcott and Red Creek, which are both situated within town boundaries.

Dates of Settlement and Incorporation: Settled in 1806; formed from Junius, Seneca County in 1807;

Notable Facts: Jonathan Melvin constructed the first mills on Wolcott Creek during initial settlement in 1806. Furnaceville hematite deposits attracted another early industry, with the building of a blast furnace (1825) and foundry (1845). Wegmans Egg Farm, producing over 550,000 eggs per day, is the largest egg farm operating in the state. Electromark is a national manufacturer of safety-warning signage.

LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Topography: Lakeshore areas are dominated by extensive marshes, while drumlins occur throughout much of the remainder of the town.
Hydrography: Wolcott Creek; Blind Creek; Little Creek; Red Creek; Black Creek; Blind Sodus Creek
Watersheds: The town lies entirely within the Irondequoit-Ninemile drainage basin.

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Square Miles: 40.2 mi^2
Acres: 25,696 acres

POPULATION TRENDS

Between 1980 and 2000, the population of the Town of Wolcott increased by 30.02% from 2,126 to 2,768. It is projected that Wolcott will grow another 11.13% in the next forty years. (G/FLRPC, 2003)

DEMOGRAPHICS (Census 2000)
(Includes data for the Villages of Wolcott & Red Creek)
Population: 4,692
Sex Ratio: Male: 51.9%, Female: 48.1%
Median Age: 35.6
Median Household Income: $33,516
Median Family Income: $40,265
Families Below Poverty Line: 13.4%
Individuals Below Poverty Line: 16.7%
Housing Units: 2,232
Median Housing Value: $67,800

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

North Rose-Wolcott CSD; Clyde-Savannah CSD

UTILITIES

Electricity: Rochester Gas & Electric (RG&E)
Natural Gas: Rochester Gas & Electric (RG&E)
Telephone: Verizon
Water Supply: Public/Private
Waste Water: Public/Private

PUBLIC SAFETY

Police Departments: Wayne County Sheriff
Fire Departments: Fair Haven FD; Red Creek FD; Wolcott FD
Emergency Medical Services: Wolcott Area Volunteer Ambulance. Please also see Wayne County EMS Mutual Aid Plan for details on mutual aid.
Nearby Medical Facilities: Wolcott Medical Center; ViaHealth of Wayne (Newark, NY)

NATURAL, CULTURAL, & HISTORIC RESOURCES

Parks/Preserves: Lake Shore Marshes State Wildlife Management Area; Wolcott Park

Village of Wolcott

Wayne County, New York
Zip Code: 14590

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location/Boundaries: The Village of Wolcott has the distinction of being the only incorporated village in Wayne County to lie within two municipalities: the towns of Wolcott and Butler. The majority of the village's area is located within the Town of Wolcott. Ridge Road is the main east-west transportation route through the village, while Route 89 begins in the village center and connects to points in southern Wayne County and the Finger Lakes region beyond. Route 104 lies just beyond the southern border of the village in the Town of Butler.

Dates of Settlement and Incorporation: Settled circa 1806; incorporated in 1852.

Notable Facts: The village was first settled by Jonathan Melvin Sr., who constructed the first mills on Wolcott Creek. The opening of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad in 1873 made the village a transportation and trading hub. A cast-iron fountain, *Venus Rising from the Sea* (1913), is a village landmark, which still serves as a trading center for a sizeable farming district.

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Square Miles: 2.0 mi^2
Acres: 1,280 acres

POPULATION TRENDS

Between 1980 and 2000, the population of the Village of Wolcott increased by 14.44% from 1,496 to 1,712. It is projected that Wolcott will grow another 1.78% in the next forty years. (G/FLRPC, 2003)

DEMOGRAPHICS (Census 2000)

Population: 1,712
Sex Ratio: Male: 47.4%, Female: 52.6%
Median Age: 35.9
Median Household Income: $28,056
Median Family Income: $36,705
Families Below Poverty Line: 12.4%
Individuals Below Poverty Line: 18.3%
Housing Units: 768
Median Housing Value: $61,100

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

North Rose-Wolcott CSD

UTILITIES

Electricity: Rochester Gas and Electric (RG&E)
Natural Gas: Rochester Gas and Electric (RG&E)
Telephone: Verizon
Water Supply: Public
Waste Water: Public

PUBLIC SAFETY

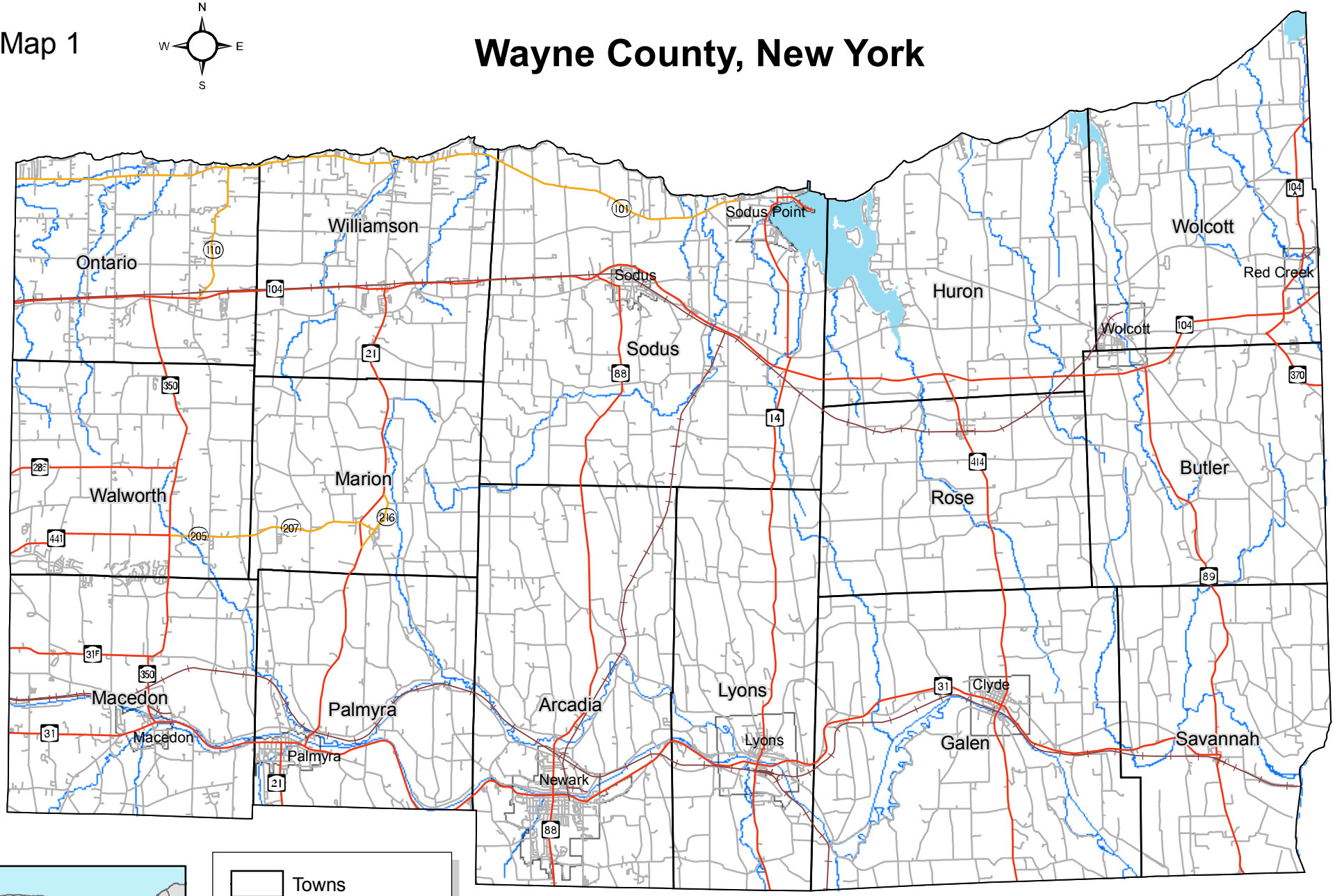
Police Departments: Wolcott PD, Wayne County Sheriff
Fire Departments: Wolcott FD
Emergency Medical Services: Wolcott Area Volunteer Ambulance. Please also see Wayne County EMS Mutual Aid Plan for details on mutual aid.
Nearby Medical Facilities: Wolcott Medical Center; ViaHealth of Wayne (Newark, NY)

NATURAL, CULTURAL, & HISTORIC RESOURCES

Parks/Preserves: Wolcott Falls Park
Historic and Cultural Resources: *Venus Rising from the Sea* fountain in downtown.

Map 1

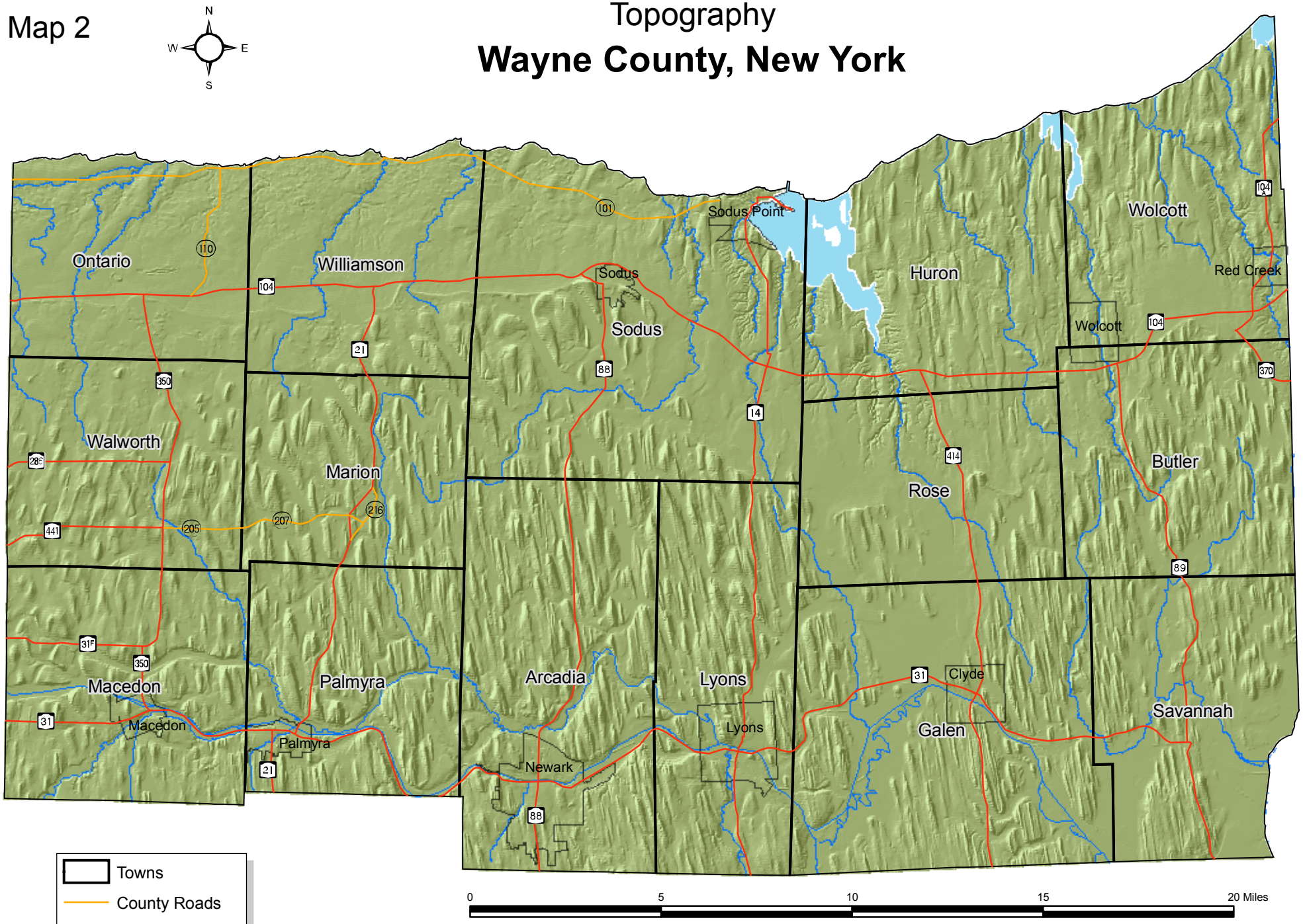
Wayne County, New York



Prepared by Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council, 2005

Map 2

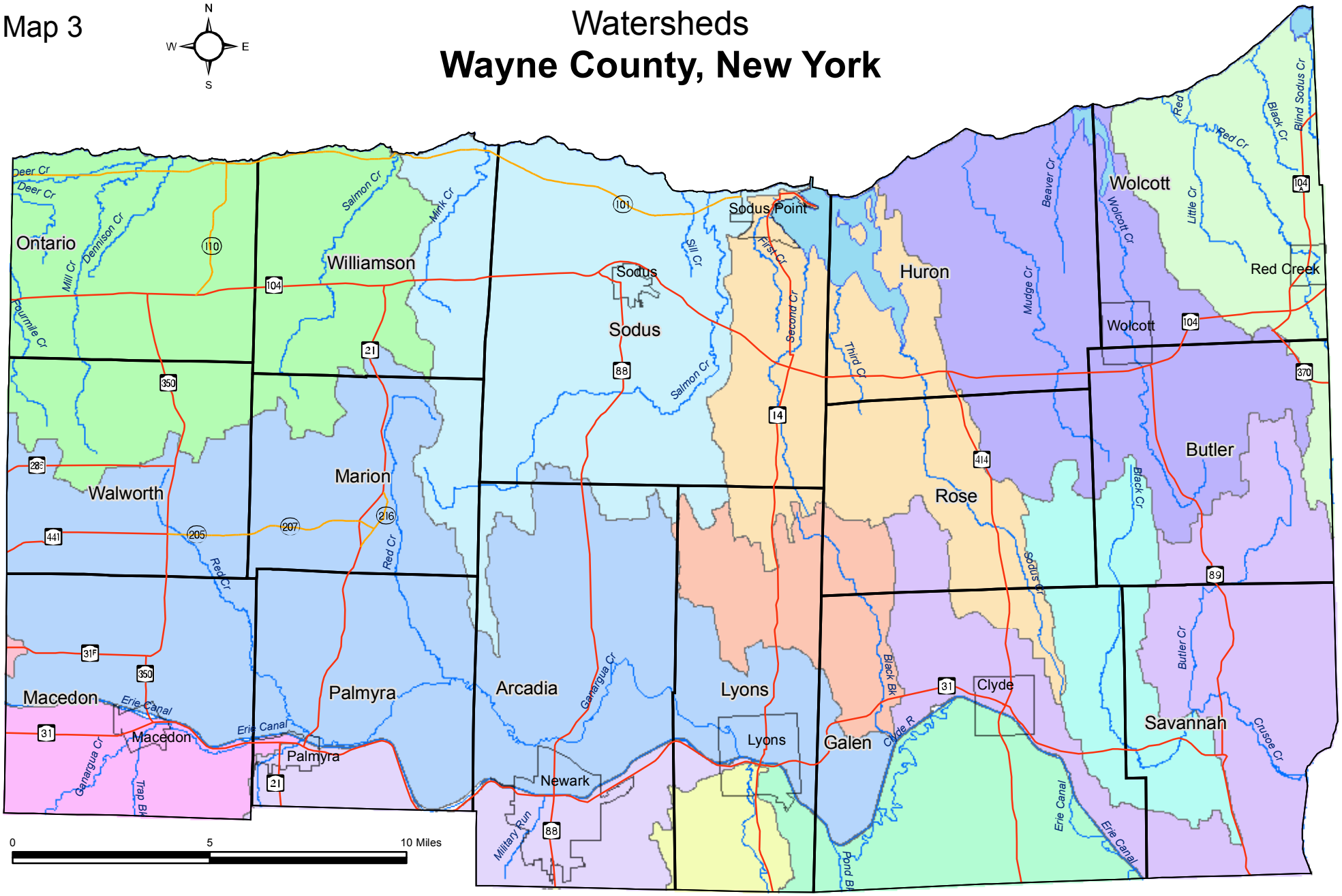
Topography
Wayne County, New York



Prepared by Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council, 2005

Map 3

Watersheds
Wayne County, New York

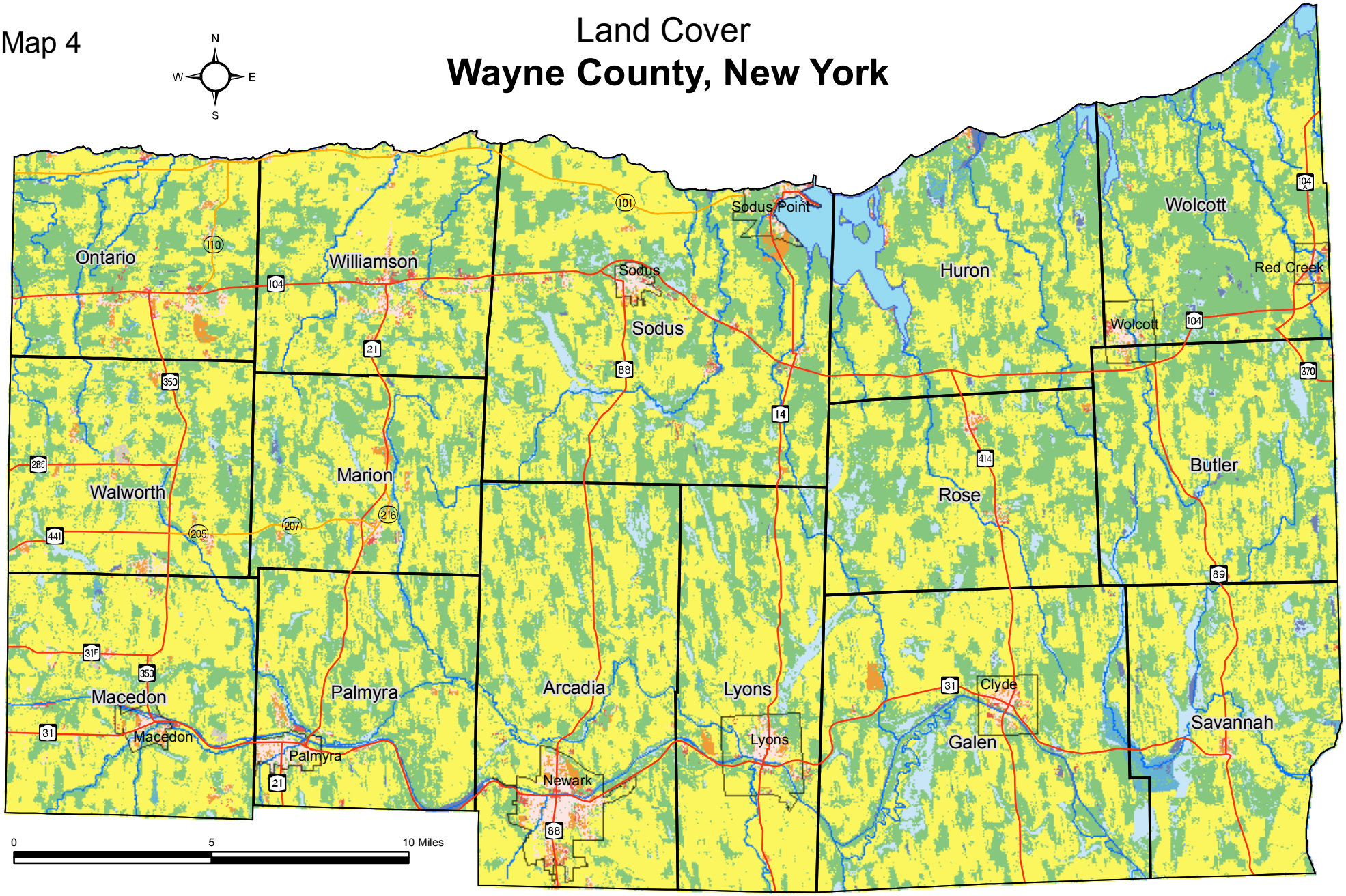


Towns	Fourmile Cr. to Salmon Cr.	Salmon Cr. to Sodus Point	Canandaigua Outlet	Wolcott Cr. to Ninemile Cr.
Villages	N. Bank-W/S Divide to Black Brook	S. Bank-Hathaway Brook to Canandaigua Outlet	S. Bank Canandaigua Outlet to Seneca R.	N. Bank Black Brook to Owasco Outlet
County Roads	Genesee R. to Salmon Cr.	Sodus Creek (Sodus Bay)	Sodus Bay to Wolcott Cr.	
NY State Routes	S. Bank-W/S Divide to Hathaway Brook	Black Brook	Black Creek	("N/S Bank" refers to the "North or South Bank" of the Erie Canal)

Prepared by Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council, 2005

Map 4

Land Cover
Wayne County, New York



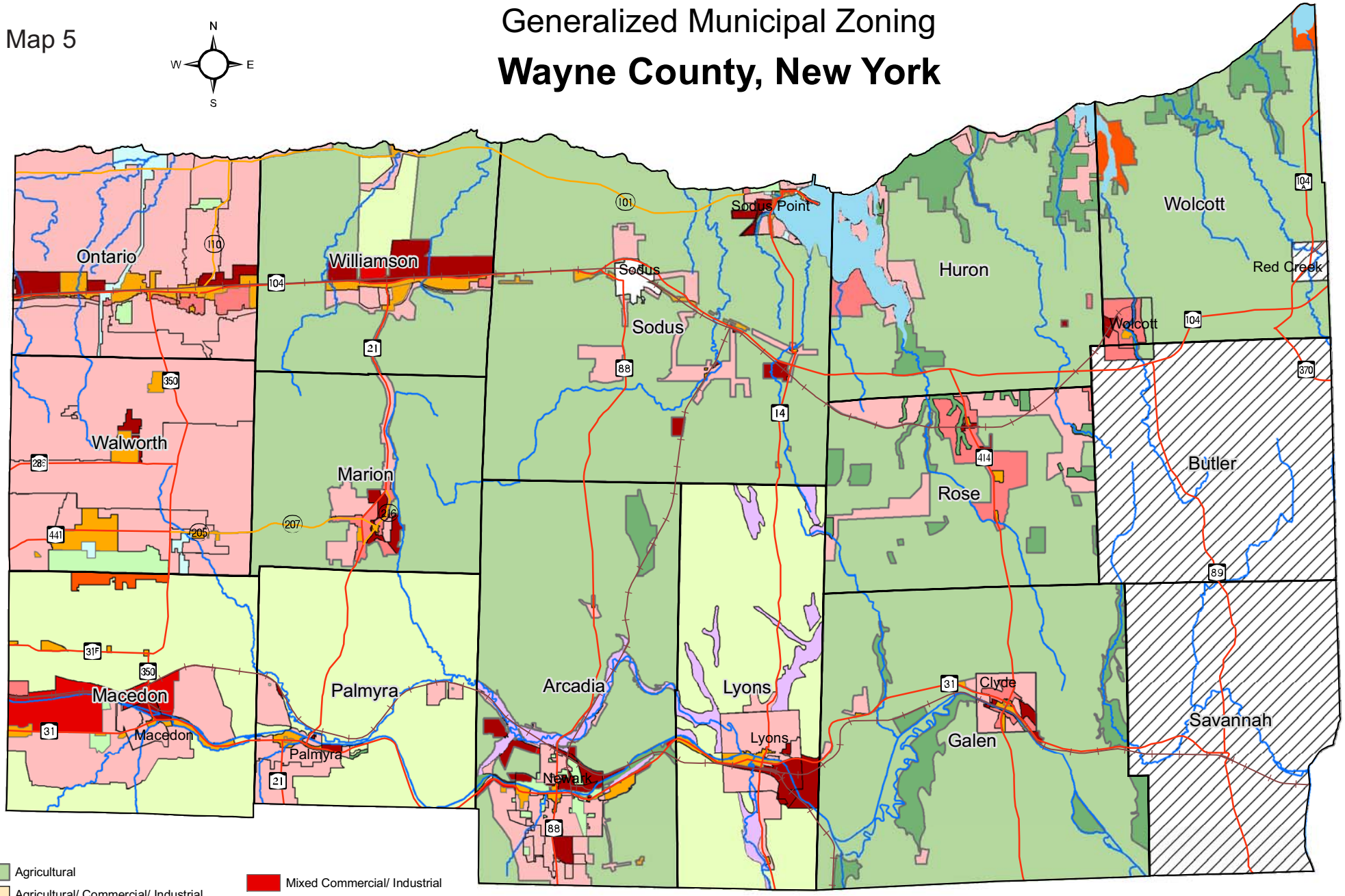
Towns
Villages
County Roads
NY State Routes
Open Water
High & Low Intensity Residential
Commercial/Industrial/Transportation
Bare Rock/Quarries/Gravel Pits
Transitional
Forest
Shrubland/Orchards/Vineyards
Agriculture
Urban/Recreational Grasses
Woody Wetlands
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands

Prepared by Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council, 2005

Map 5

Generalized Municipal Zoning

Wayne County, New York



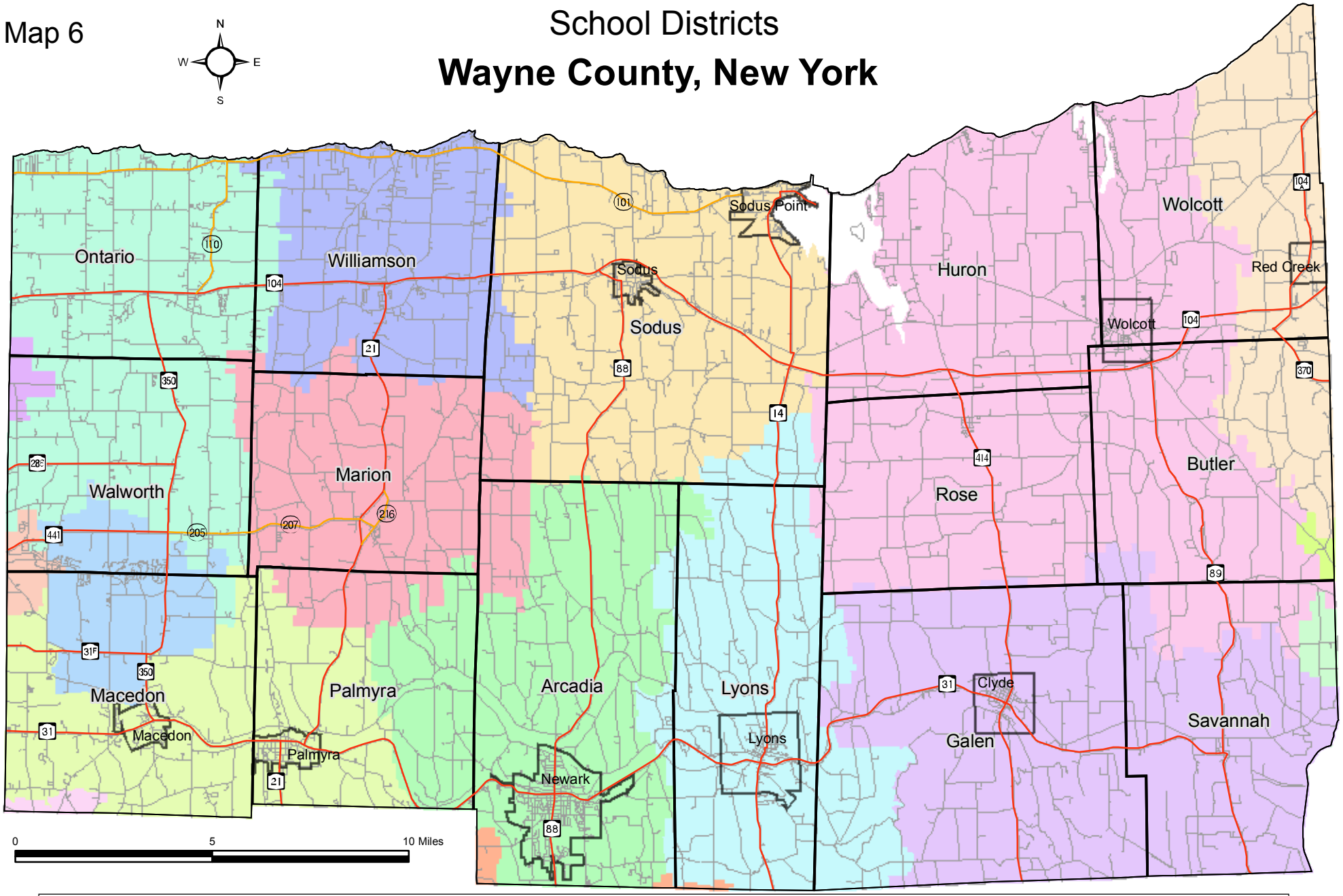
- Agricultural
- Agricultural/ Commercial/ Industrial
- Agricultural/ Residential
- Commercial/ Business
- Data Not Available
- Higher Density Residential/ Multi-Family
- Industrial
- Lower Density Residential
- Mixed Commercial/ Industrial
- Mixed Residential/ Commercial/ Institutional
- No Zoning/ Open Zone
- Open Space
- Public Services/ Utilities
- Special Incentive Zone/ Planned Development
- Flood Zones

0 5 10 15 20 Miles

Prepared by Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council, 2005

Map 6

School Districts
Wayne County, New York



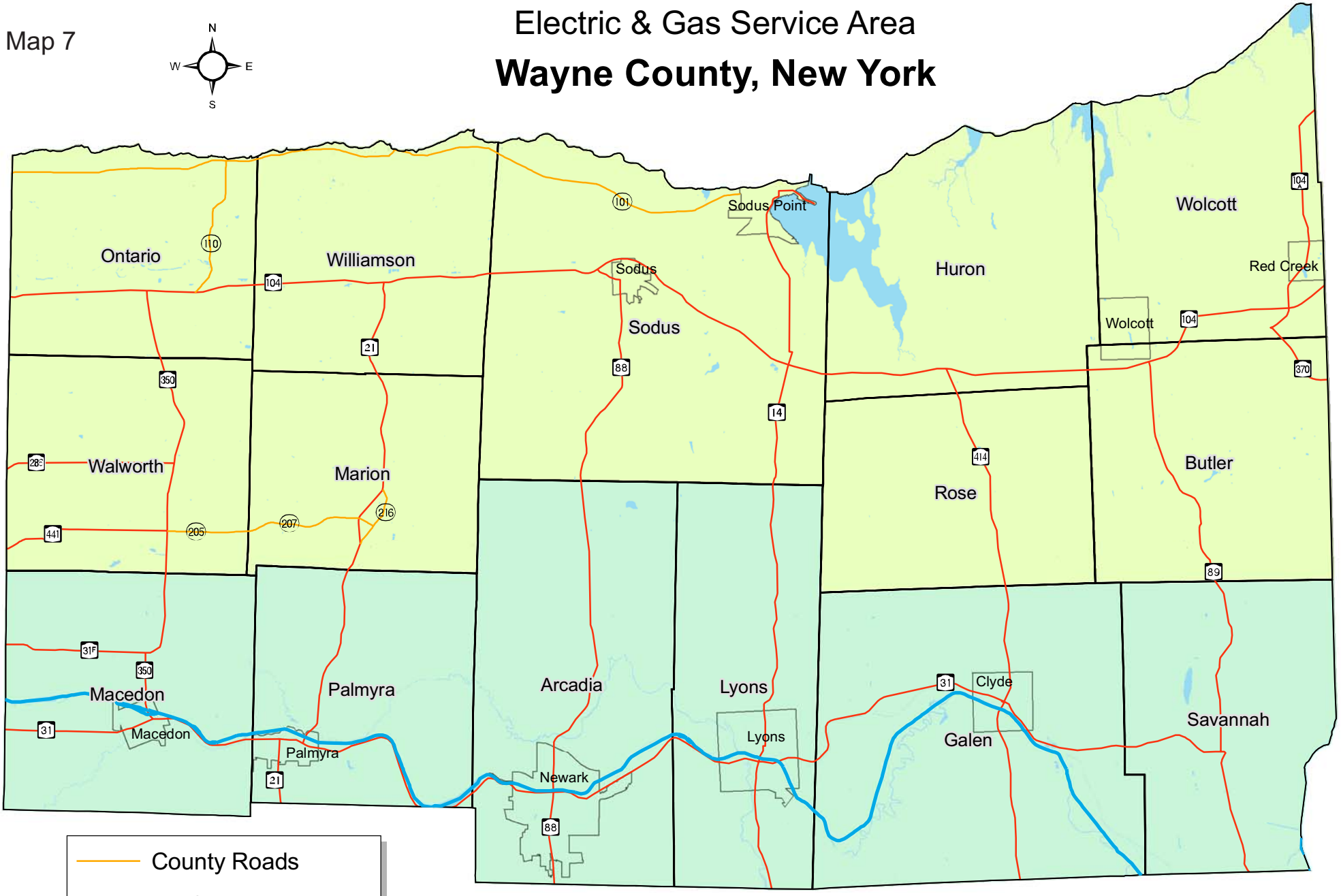
Towns	Wayne	Gananda	Williamson	Sodus	North Rose-Wolcott	Cato-Meridian
County Roads	Webster	Palmyra-Macedon	Marion	Lyons	Clyde-Savannah	Port Byron
NY State Routes	Penfield	Victor	Newark	Phelps-Clifton	Red Creek	
Residential Roads						

Prepared by Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council, 2005

Map 7

Electric & Gas Service Area

Wayne County, New York



County Roads

NY State Routes

RG&E Service Area

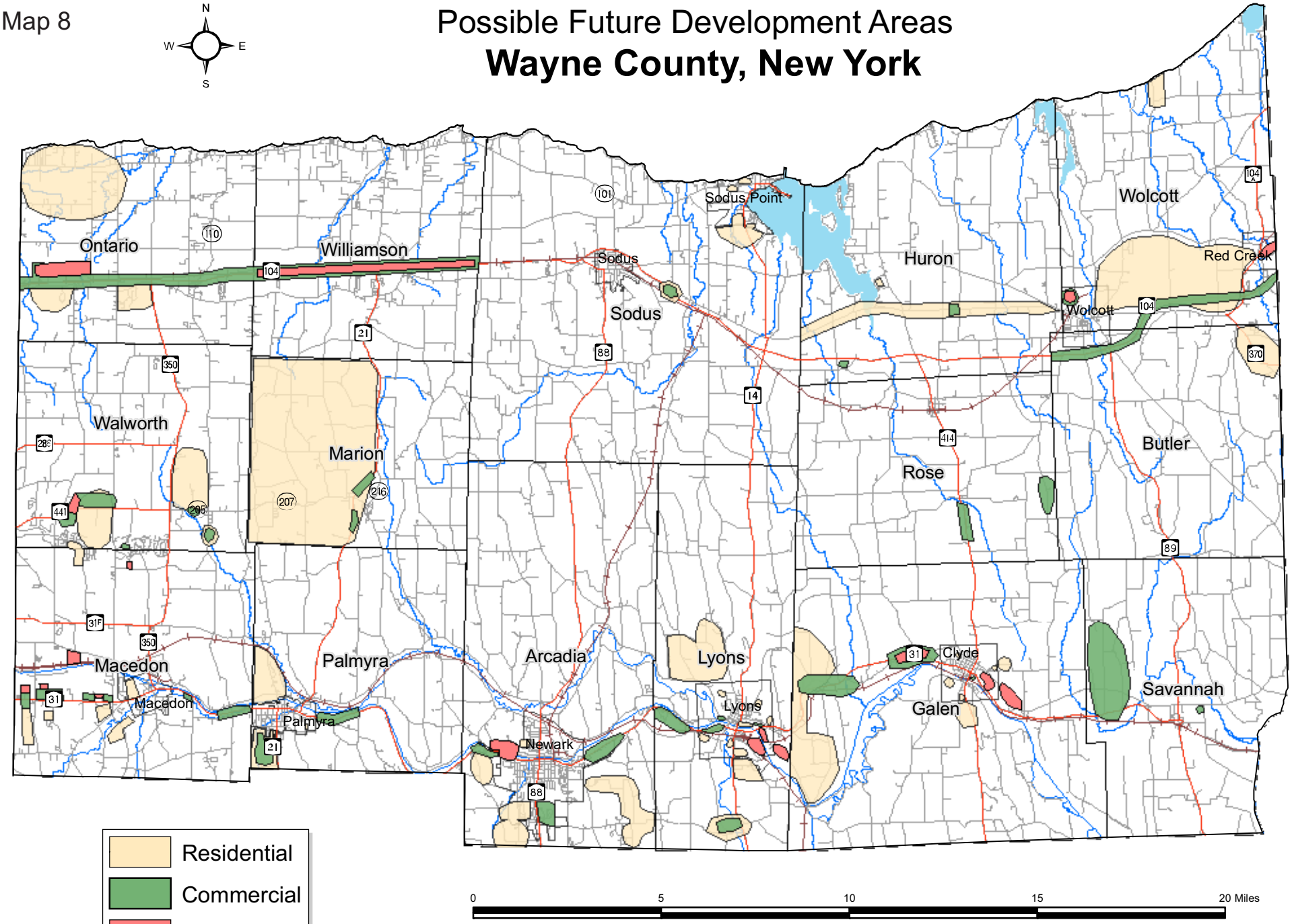
NYSEG Service Area

0 5 10 15 20 Miles

Prepared by Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council, 2005

Map 8

Possible Future Development Areas
Wayne County, New York



Prepared by Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council, 2005

Chapter 5
Hazard Analysis

PURPOSE
The purpose of conducting a Hazard Analysis is to identify the natural, technological and human-caused hazards that may affect Wayne County municipalities, and then narrow the list to hazard types that are most likely to occur and which present the greatest threat of potential impact.

PROCESS
The Hazard Analysis was completed in several steps. The first step involved a committee of state and county officials using HAZNY (Hazards NY) to assess the hazards affecting Wayne County. The second step involved reviewing and discussing the HAZNY results with the Wayne County All-Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee. The third step involved reviewing and discussing the HAZNY results with representatives from various county agencies during the county agency interviews. The fourth step involved reviewing and discussing the HAZNY results with each municipal committee, and developing municipal hazard priorities. The fifth, and final, step involved developing hazard profiles that define the hazard, examine previous hazard incidents, and estimate the probability of future events.

A. HAZNY Event

On September 4, 2003, the Wayne County Emergency Management Office conducted a hazard analysis review using the automated program, HAZNY (Hazards New York). HAZNY was developed by the American Red Cross and the New York State Emergency Management Office. The results from this hazard assessment are presented in this chapter, and the full report is at the end of the chapter.

HAZNY is an automated interactive spreadsheet that asks specific questions on potential hazards in a community and records and evaluates the responses to these questions. The program then calculates a score for each of the hazards analyzed, based on the responses to the questions. The program includes historical and expert data on selected hazards and is designed specifically for groups of stakeholders, rather than for individual use. This ranking of hazards provides the community with a factual basis for prioritizing the community's resources to prepare for, respond to, and mitigate against the hazards that pose the greatest risk to the community. A representative from SEMO facilitated the meeting and recorded the results. A list of participants can be found in Chapter 3.

The five categories covered in the Hazard Analysis session are: Scope, Frequency, Impact, Duration, and Onset.

Scope indicates the size of an area that would be impacted by a potential hazard. For this hazard analysis category, HAZNY participants are asked if the hazard in question has the capability of triggering other hazards in a cascading effect. The area of the impact of the hazard itself and its cascading effects, where they exist, are analyzed.

Frequency predicts how often a hazard has occurred in the past and could occur in the future.

Impact analyzes how the hazard will impact the lives and safety of people, as well as possible damage to public and private property. Specifically, impact is concerned with the hazard's ability

to seriously injure or kill people, create private economic impact as well as impact on public facilities.
Onset inquires about warning time; that is, how much time is there between the initial recognition of the approaching hazard and when the hazard will impact the community in question.

Duration analyzes how long the expected hazard will remain active; that is, over what period of time does the hazard occur, or how long will it take the community to recover from the event.

The group analyzed 30 hazards potentially affecting the municipalities of Wayne County. HAZNY rated each hazard based on the assessment and assigned a numerical value. These values are categorized as follows:

321 to 400	High Hazard
241 to 320	Moderately High Hazard
161 to 240	Moderately Low Hazard
44 to 160	Low Hazard

Table 5.1: Wayne County Hazard Rankings

Hazard	Rating		Hazard	Rating
Severe Storms	350		Civil Unrest	194
Hazmat (In Transit)	321		Epidemic	194
Transportation Accident	297		Utility Failure	194
Terrorism	292		Fuel Shortage	184
Ice Storm	287		Oil Spill	175
Hazmat (Fixed Site)	271		Ice Jam	174
Severe Winter Storm	270		Radiological (Fixed Site)	166
Wildfire	260		Dam Failure	164
Flood	254		Blight	151
Tornado	240		Structural Collapse	150
Fire	227		Earthquake	144
Water Supply Contamination	224		Air Contamination	130
Explosion	209		Infestation	122
Extreme Temperatures	198		Food Shortage	121
Drought	196		Landslide	117

Source: Wayne County HAZNY Report, 2003

High Hazards
Two hazards were identified as a high hazard: Severe Storms and Hazardous Materials (In Transit).

Moderately High Hazards
Seven hazard types were identified as moderately high hazards: Transportation Accidents, Terrorism, Ice Storms, Hazardous Materials (Fixed Site), Severe Winter Storms, Wildfires and Floods.

Moderately Low Hazards
Fourteen hazards types were identified as moderately low hazards: Tornados, Fires, Water Supply Contamination, Explosion, Extreme Temperatures, Drought, Civil Unrest, Epidemic, Utility Failure, Fuel Shortage, Oil Spill, Ice Jam, Radiological (Fixed Site), and Dam Failure.

Low Hazards
Seven hazard types were identified as low hazards: Blight, Structural Collapse, Earthquakes, Air Contamination, Infestation, Food Shortage, and Landslides.

B. Planning Committee Review of HAZNY Results

At two different committee meetings, members of the Wayne County All-Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee were asked to review the results of the hazard assessment generated using HAZNY. Each planning committee member was provided with a full report of the HAZNY results. The committee voiced concern over the high ranking of wildfires, as they are much less of a concern than flooding. This was the only concern that arose from the planning committee meetings.

C. County Agency Review

In interviews with county agency representatives, each individual was asked to evaluate the HAZNY results and provide their feedback. Each county agency representative gave a different answer, but some of the common themes or notable answers were:

- Everyone mentioned that Wildfires are not a threat and should be considered a low hazard;
- A few people noted that Epidemic is not a serious threat and could be moved lower;
- Air contamination, Radiological, Utility failure, and Floods should all be moved higher;
- Several people noted that Ice Storm should be higher than Terrorism, and that Terrorism is really only a threat because of 9/11 and the Ginna Plant;
- One person noted that Landslides are a concern because of the bluffs along Lake Ontario; and
- One person said to move Explosion higher, while one said to move it lower.

D. Municipal Hazard Priorities

Each municipal committee was asked to review and discuss their perspective on the hazard assessment that had been generated at the county level using the HAZNY program. Each municipal committee worked together to analyze the HAZNY results and determine how they related to their knowledge of their own municipality. The municipal level analysis resulted in the hazard priorities shown in Table 7. The county-level planning committee was given an opportunity to review the municipal priorities and discuss the results.

The municipal hazard priorities complement the comments heard from the county agency interviews. The municipalities also felt that neither Wildfires nor Epidemics posed a high threat, while many of the municipalities identified Flooding and Utility Failure as high threats due to their regular occurrence. Air Contamination, Radiological (Fixed Site) and Explosion were seen as a high threat by several communities, but not by all. As a county agency representative had pointed out, landslides are seen as a high concern by communities along the bluffs of Lake Ontario (the Town of Sodus and the Village of Sodus Point), for there is a history of landslide incidents.

Many communities felt that Terrorism is not a high threat in Wayne County. Even among those that felt Terrorism is a concern, several noted that they didn't really think something would happen, but due to the unpredictability of the hazard, it would be better to plan and prepare for such an event. Many communities recognized that the events of September 11, 2001 influenced their decision to rank Terrorism as a high hazard.

Table 5.2: Wayne County Municipal Hazard Priorities

Hazard	Severe Storms	Hazmat (In Transit)	Transportation Accident	Terrorism	Ice Storm	Hazmat (Fixed Site)	Severe Winter Storm	Wildfire	Flood	Fire	Water Supply Contamination	Explosion	Utility Failure	Ice Jam	Landslide	Oil Spill	Radiological (Fixed Site)	Air Contamination	Structural Collapse	Fuel Shortage	Dam Failure	Blight
Municipality																						
Arcadia, Town	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x		x	x									
Butler, Town	x	x	x		x		x				x	x	x			x						
Clyde, Village	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x											
Galen, Town	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x											
Huron, Town	x	x	x		x		x		x	x			x									
Lyons, Town	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x												
Lyons, Village	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x											
Macedon, Village	x		x		x		x		x				x	x								
Macedon, Town	x		x		x		x		x				x	x								x
Marion, Town	x	x			x	x	x		x	x			x					x				
Newark, Village	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x					x				
Ontario, Town	x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x				x					
Palmyra, Town	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x			x						x			
Palmyra, Village	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x			x						x			
Red Creek, Village	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x	
Rose, Town	x	x			x	x	x		x		x		x									
Savannah, Town	x	x	x		x		x				x	x	x			x						
Sodus Point, Village	x				x	x	x		x						x							
Sodus, Town	x	x			x	x	x		x						x							
Sodus, Village	x	x			x	x	x		x													
Walworth, Town	x		x	x	x		x		x				x			x	x	x				
Williamson, Town	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x							x				
Wolcott, Town	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x			x	x							x		
Wolcott, Village	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x							x	x	

Hazards Not Recognized as a High Threat:
Tornado, Extreme Temperatures, Drought, Civil Unrest, Epidemic, Earthquake, Infestation, Food Shortage
Source: Municipal Committee Meetings, Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council, Spring 2005

E. Review of Past Hazard Events

The purpose of the summary in Chapter 6 is to identify what hazard events happened in the past and to determine the potential for a hazard event to occur in the future. Each hazard is profiled in a section that includes:

- a definition, found in the HAZNY program;
- a brief discussion of hazard history, future potential, cascade effects, impacts, and damage;
- an explanation of the research done to compile the hazard history; and
- a detailed summary of past hazard events.

Wayne County

Hazards New York (HAZNY) Report

WAYNE COUNTY, NEW YORK

HAZARD ANALYSIS REPORT

Background

On **September 4, 2003**, the Wayne County Emergency Management Office conducted a hazard analysis review using the automated program, *HAZNY* (Hazards New York). *HAZNY* was developed by the American Red Cross and the New York State Emergency Management Office.

The results of this hazard analysis are presented in this report.

HAZNY and Wayne County

HAZNY is an automated interactive spreadsheet that asks specific questions on potential hazards in a community and records and evaluates the responses to these questions. *HAZNY* also includes historical and expert data on selected hazards. *HAZNY* is designed specifically for groups, rather than individual use. Wayne County assembled a group of local officials to consider and discuss the questions and issues raised by the *HAZNY* program. Representatives from (New York State Emergency Management Office) facilitated the meeting and recorded the results.

The Results

The Group analyzed hazards potentially affecting Wayne County. *HAZNY* rated each hazard based on the Group's assessment and assigned a numerical value.

These values are categorized as follows:

321 to 400 HIGH HAZARD

241 to 320 MODERATELY HIGH HAZARD

161 to 240 MODERATELY LOW HAZARD

44 to 160 LOW HAZARD

The Group rated the 30 hazards as follows:

Hazard	Rating
SEVERE STORMS	350
HAZMAT (IN TRANSIT)	321
TRANS ACCIDENT	297
TERRORISM	292
ICE STORM	287
HAZMAT (FIXED SITE)	271
WINTER STORM (SEVERE)	270
WILDFIRE	260
FLOOD	254
TORNADO	240
FIRE	227
WATER SUPPLY CONTAMINATION	224
EXPLOSION	209
EXTREME TEMPS	198
DROUGHT	196
CIVIL UNREST	194
EPIDEMIC	194
UTILITY FAILURE	194
FUEL SHORTAGE	184
OIL SPILL	175
ICE JAM	174
RADIOLOGICAL (FIXED SITE)	166
DAM FAILURE	164
BLIGHT	151
STRUCTURAL COLLAPSE	150
EARTHQUAKE	144
AIR CONTAMINATION	130
INFESTATION	122
FOOD SHORTAGE	121
LANDSLIDE	117

Hazard(s) rated as high: SEVERE STORMS, HAZMAT (IN TRANSIT)

SEVERE STORMS: 350, High Hazard

Potential Impact: Throughout a Large Region
Cascade Effects: Highly Likely
Frequency: A Frequent Event
Onset: No Warning
Hazard Duration: One Day
Recovery Time: More Than Two Weeks
Impact:

- Serious Injury or Death is Likely, but not in Large Numbers
- Severe Damage to Private Property
- Severe Structural Damage to Public Facilities

HAZMAT (IN TRANSIT): 321, High Hazard

Potential Impact: Throughout a Large Region
Cascade Effects: Highly Likely
Frequency: A Frequent Event
Onset: No Warning
Hazard Duration: Two to Three Days
Recovery Time: One to Two Days
Impact:

- Serious Injury or Death is Likely, but not in Large Numbers
- Severe Damage to Private Property
- Moderate Structural Damage to Public Facilities

Hazard(s) rated as moderately high: TRANS ACCIDENT, TERRORISM, ICE STORM, HAZMAT (FIXED SITE), WINTER STORM (SEVERE), WILDFIRE, FLOOD

TRANS ACCIDENT: 297, Moderately High Hazard

Potential Impact: Throughout a Large Region
Cascade Effects: Highly Likely
Frequency: A Regular Event
Onset: No Warning
Hazard Duration: Two to Three Days
Recovery Time: One to Two Weeks
Impact:

- Serious Injury or Death to Large Numbers
- Moderate Damage to Private Property
- Moderate Structural Damage to Public Facilities

TERRORISM: 292, Moderately High Hazard

Potential Impact: Throughout a Large Region
Cascade Effects: Highly Likely
Frequency: A Rare Event
Onset: No Warning
Hazard Duration: More Than One Week
Recovery Time: More Than Two Weeks
Impact:

- Serious Injury or Death to Extremely Large Numbers
- Severe Damage to Private Property
- Severe Structural Damage to Public Facilities

ICE STORM: 287, Moderately High Hazard

Potential Impact: Throughout a Large Region
Cascade Effects: Highly Likely
Frequency: A Regular Event
Onset: Several Hours Warning
Hazard Duration: Two to Three Days
Recovery Time: Three Days to One Week
Impact:

- Serious Injury or Death is Likely, but not in Large Numbers
- Severe Damage to Private Property
- Severe Structural Damage to Public Facilities

HAZMAT (FIXED SITE): 271, Moderately High Hazard

Potential Impact: Several Locations
Cascade Effects: Highly Likely
Frequency: A Regular Event
Onset: No Warning
Hazard Duration: Two to Three Days
Recovery Time: Three Days to One Week
Impact:

- Serious Injury or Death is Likely, but not in Large Numbers
- Severe Damage to Private Property
- Moderate Structural Damage to Public Facilities

WINTER STORM (SEVERE): 270, Moderately High Hazard

Potential Impact: Throughout a Large Region
Cascade Effects: Some Potential
Frequency: A Regular Event
Onset: Several Hours Warning
Hazard Duration: Two to Three Days
Recovery Time: One to Two Weeks
Impact:

- Serious Injury or Death is Likely, but not in Large Numbers
- Severe Damage to Private Property
- Moderate Structural Damage to Public Facilities

WILDFIRE: 260, Moderately High Hazard

Potential Impact: Throughout a Large Region
Cascade Effects: Some Potential
Frequency: A Regular Event
Onset: No Warning
Hazard Duration: Two to Three Days
Recovery Time: Three Days to One Week
Impact:

- Serious Injury or Death Unlikely
- Moderate Damage to Private Property
- Moderate Structural Damage to Public Facilities

FLOOD: 254, Moderately High Hazard

Potential Impact: Several Locations
Cascade Effects: Some Potential
Frequency: A Regular Event
Onset: No Warning
Hazard Duration: Two to Three Days
Recovery Time: More Than Two Weeks
Impact:

- Serious Injury or Death Unlikely
- Moderate Damage to Private Property
- Moderate Structural Damage to Public Facilities

Hazard(s) rated as moderately low: TORNADO, FIRE, WATER SUPPLY CONTAMINATION, EXPLOSION, EXTREME TEMPS, DROUGHT, CIVIL UNREST, EPIDEMIC, UTILITY FAILURE, FUEL SHORTAGE, OIL SPILL, ICE JAM, RADIOLOGICAL (FIXED SITE), DAM FAILURE

TORNADO: 240, Moderately Low Hazard

Potential Impact: Throughout a Large Region
Cascade Effects: Highly Likely
Frequency: An Infrequent Event
Onset: No Warning
Hazard Duration: Less Than One Day
Recovery Time: Three Days to One Week
Impact:

- Serious Injury or Death is Likely, but not in Large Numbers
- Moderate Damage to Private Property
- Severe Structural Damage to Public Facilities

FIRE: 227, Moderately Low Hazard

Potential Impact: Several Locations
Cascade Effects: Highly Likely
Frequency: An Infrequent Event
Onset: No Warning
Hazard Duration: Two to Three Days
Recovery Time: Three Days to One Week
Impact:

- Serious Injury or Death Unlikely
- Severe Damage to Private Property
- Moderate Structural Damage to Public Facilities

WATER SUPPLY CONTAMINATION: 224, Moderately Low Hazard

Potential Impact: Throughout a Large Region
Cascade Effects: Some Potential
Frequency: An Infrequent Event
Onset: No Warning
Hazard Duration: Two to Three Days
Recovery Time: Three Days to One Week
Impact:

- Serious Injury or Death is Likely, but not in Large Numbers
- Moderate Damage to Private Property
- Little or No Structural Damage to Public Facilities

EXPLOSION: 209, Moderately Low Hazard

Potential Impact: Throughout a Large Region
Cascade Effects: Highly Likely
Frequency: An Infrequent Event
Onset: No Warning
Hazard Duration: Less Than One Day
Recovery Time: One to Two Days
Impact:

- Serious Injury or Death Unlikely
- Moderate Damage to Private Property
- Moderate Structural Damage to Public Facilities

EXTREME TEMPS: 198, Moderately Low Hazard

Potential Impact: Throughout a Large Region
Cascade Effects: Some Potential
Frequency: A Regular Event
Onset: Several Days Warning
Hazard Duration: Two to Three Days
Recovery Time: Less Than One Day
Impact:

- Serious Injury or Death Unlikely
- Moderate Damage to Private Property
- Moderate Structural Damage to Public Facilities

DROUGHT: 196, Moderately Low Hazard

Potential Impact: Throughout a Large Region
Cascade Effects: Some Potential
Frequency: An Infrequent Event
Onset: More Than One Week Warning
Hazard Duration: More Than One Week
Recovery Time: More Than Two Weeks
Impact:

- Serious Injury or Death Unlikely
- Severe Damage to Private Property
- Little or No Structural Damage to Public Facilities

CIVIL UNREST: 194, Moderately Low Hazard

Potential Impact: Several Locations
Cascade Effects: Some Potential
Frequency: An Infrequent Event
Onset: No Warning
Hazard Duration: One Day
Recovery Time: Three Days to One Week
Impact:

- Serious Injury or Death Unlikely
- Moderate Damage to Private Property
- Moderate Structural Damage to Public Facilities

EPIDEMIC: 194, Moderately Low Hazard

Potential Impact: Throughout a Large Region
Cascade Effects: Some Potential
Frequency: A Rare Event
Onset: Several Hours Warning
Hazard Duration: More Than One Week
Recovery Time: More Than Two Weeks
Impact:

- Serious Injury or Death is Likely, but not in Large Numbers
- Moderate Damage to Private Property
- Little or No Structural Damage to Public Facilities

UTILITY FAILURE: 194, Moderately Low Hazard

Potential Impact: Throughout a Large Region
Cascade Effects: Some Potential
Frequency: An Infrequent Event
Onset: No Warning
Hazard Duration: One Day
Recovery Time: Less Than One Day
Impact:

- Serious Injury or Death Unlikely
- Little or No Damage to Private Property
- Moderate Structural Damage to Public Facilities

FUEL SHORTAGE: 184, Moderately Low Hazard

Potential Impact: Throughout a Large Region
Cascade Effects: Some Potential
Frequency: An Infrequent Event
Onset: One Day Warning
Hazard Duration: More Than One Week
Recovery Time: Three Days to One Week
Impact:

- Serious Injury or Death Unlikely
- Little or No Damage to Private Property
- Little or No Structural Damage to Public Facilities

OIL SPILL: 175, Moderately Low Hazard

Potential Impact: Several Locations
Cascade Effects: Some Potential
Frequency: An Infrequent Event
Onset: No Warning
Hazard Duration: Two to Three Days
Recovery Time: Less Than One Day
Impact:

- Serious Injury or Death Unlikely
- Little or No Damage to Private Property
- Little or No Structural Damage to Public Facilities

ICE JAM: 174, Moderately Low Hazard

Potential Impact: Several Locations
Cascade Effects: Some Potential
Frequency: A Regular Event
Onset: Several Days Warning
Hazard Duration: Four days to One Week
Recovery Time: One to Two Days
Impact:

- Serious Injury or Death Unlikely
- Little or No Damage to Private Property
- Little or No Structural Damage to Public Facilities

RADIOLOGICAL (FIXED SITE): 166, Moderately Low Hazard

Potential Impact: Single Location
Cascade Effects: Some Potential
Frequency: A Rare Event
Onset: Several Hours Warning
Hazard Duration: Four days to One Week
Recovery Time: More Than Two Weeks
Impact:

- Serious Injury or Death is Likely, but not in Large Numbers
- Moderate Damage to Private Property
- Moderate Structural Damage to Public Facilities

DAM FAILURE: 164, Moderately Low Hazard

Potential Impact: Single Location
Cascade Effects: Highly Likely
Frequency: A Rare Event
Onset: No Warning
Hazard Duration: Less Than One Day
Recovery Time: One to Two Weeks
Impact:

- Serious Injury or Death is Likely, but not in Large Numbers
- Moderate Damage to Private Property
- Moderate Structural Damage to Public Facilities

Hazard(s) rated as low: BLIGHT, STRUCTURAL COLLAPSE, EARTHQUAKE, AIR CONTAMINATION, INFESTATION, FOOD SHORTAGE, LANDSLIDE

BLIGHT: 151, Low Hazard

Potential Impact: Throughout a Small Region
Cascade Effects: Highly Unlikely
Frequency: A Rare Event
Onset: One Day Warning
Hazard Duration: More Than One Week
Recovery Time: More Than Two Weeks
Impact:

- Serious Injury or Death Unlikely
- Moderate Damage to Private Property
- Little or No Structural Damage to Public Facilities

STRUCTURAL COLLAPSE: 150, Low Hazard

Potential Impact: Several Locations
Cascade Effects: Some Potential
Frequency: A Rare Event
Onset: No Warning
Hazard Duration: One Day
Recovery Time: Three Days to One Week
Impact:

- Serious Injury or Death Unlikely
- Moderate Damage to Private Property
- Little or No Structural Damage to Public Facilities

EARTHQUAKE: 144, Low Hazard

Potential Impact: Throughout a Large Region
Cascade Effects: Some Potential
Frequency: A Rare Event
Onset: No Warning
Hazard Duration: Less Than One Day
Recovery Time: Less Than One Day
Impact:

- Serious Injury or Death Unlikely
- Little or No Damage to Private Property
- Little or No Structural Damage to Public Facilities

AIR CONTAMINATION: 130, Low Hazard

Potential Impact: Throughout a Large Region
Cascade Effects: Highly Unlikely
Frequency: An Infrequent Event
Onset: Several Days Warning
Hazard Duration: One Day
Recovery Time: Less Than One Day
Impact:

- Serious Injury or Death Unlikely
- Little or No Damage to Private Property
- Little or No Structural Damage to Public Facilities

INFESTATION: 122, Low Hazard

Potential Impact: Throughout a Small Region
Cascade Effects: Highly Unlikely
Frequency: A Rare Event
Onset: Several Days Warning
Hazard Duration: More Than One Week
Recovery Time: Three Days to One Week
Impact:

- Serious Injury or Death Unlikely
- Moderate Damage to Private Property
- Little or No Structural Damage to Public Facilities

FOOD SHORTAGE: 121, Low Hazard

Potential Impact: Throughout a Large Region
Cascade Effects: Highly Unlikely
Frequency: A Rare Event
Onset: Several Days Warning
Hazard Duration: More Than One Week
Recovery Time: One to Two Days
Impact:

- Serious Injury or Death Unlikely
- Little or No Damage to Private Property
- Little or No Structural Damage to Public Facilities

LANDSLIDE: 117, Low Hazard

Potential Impact: Several Locations
Cascade Effects: Highly Unlikely
Frequency: A Rare Event
Onset: No Warning
Hazard Duration: Less Than One Day
Recovery Time: Less Than One Day
Impact:

- Serious Injury or Death Unlikely
- Little or No Damage to Private Property
- Little or No Structural Damage to Public Facilities

Biggest Hazards

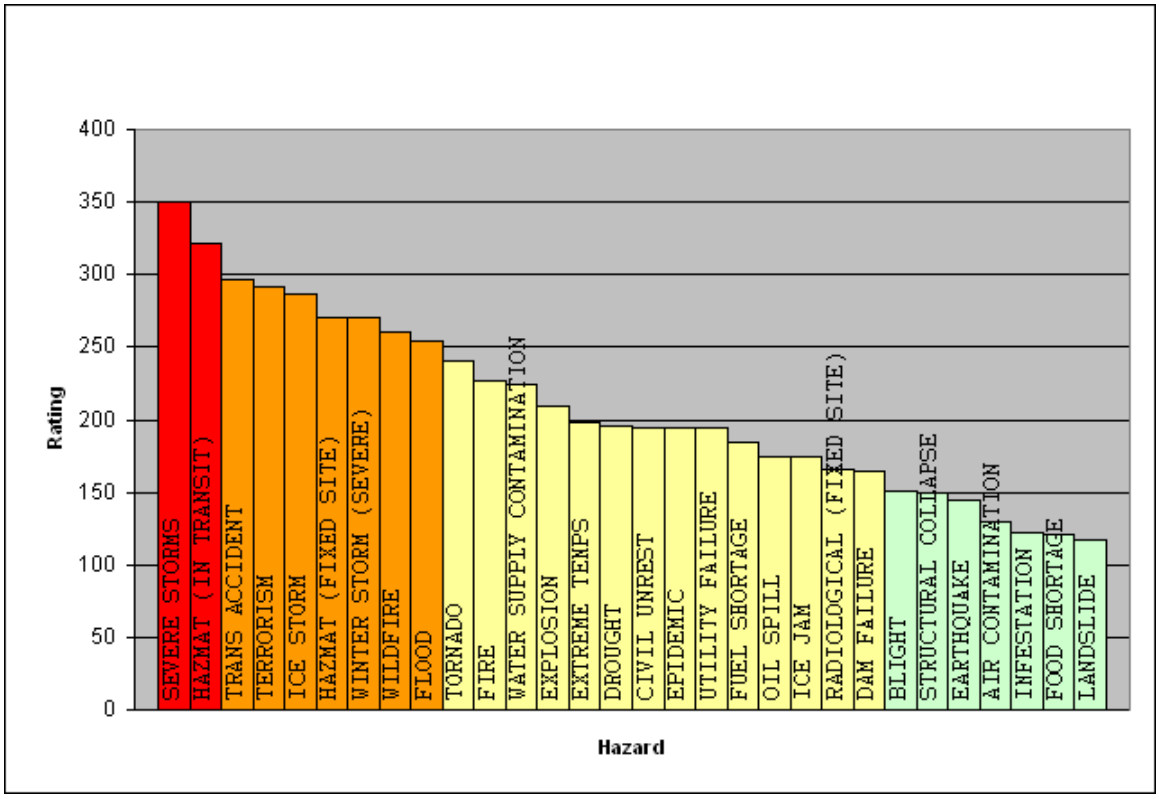
*HAZARDS THAT OCCUR WITH NO WARNING**
SEVERE STORMS
HAZMAT (IN TRANSIT)
TRANS ACCIDENT
TERRORISM
HAZMAT (FIXED SITE)
WILDFIRE
FLOOD
TORNADO
FIRE
WATER SUPPLY CONTAMINATION
EXPLOSION
CIVIL UNREST
UTILITY FAILURE
OIL SPILL
DAM FAILURE
STRUCTURAL COLLAPSE
EARTHQUAKE
LANDSLIDE

HAZARDS THAT OCCUR MOST OFTEN*
SEVERE STORMS
HAZMAT (IN TRANSIT)

HAZARDS THAT PRESENT THE GREATEST THREAT TO LIFE*
TRANS ACCIDENT
TERRORISM

*Serious injury and death in extremely large numbers was selected from the Impact Tab.

Figure 1. Chart of Hazards vs. Ratings



Chapter 6
Review of Past Hazard Events

CRITERIA FOR FUTURE PROBIBILITY

High Probability – Hazards ranked high or moderately high in the Hazard Analysis (Chapter 5). The county has experienced at least four significant known recorded events or the county has experienced ten or more regular recorded events.

Moderate Probability – Hazards ranked moderately low or low in the Hazard Analysis. The county had experienced at least three regular recorded significant events.

Low Probability – The county has experienced less then three regular recorded significant events.

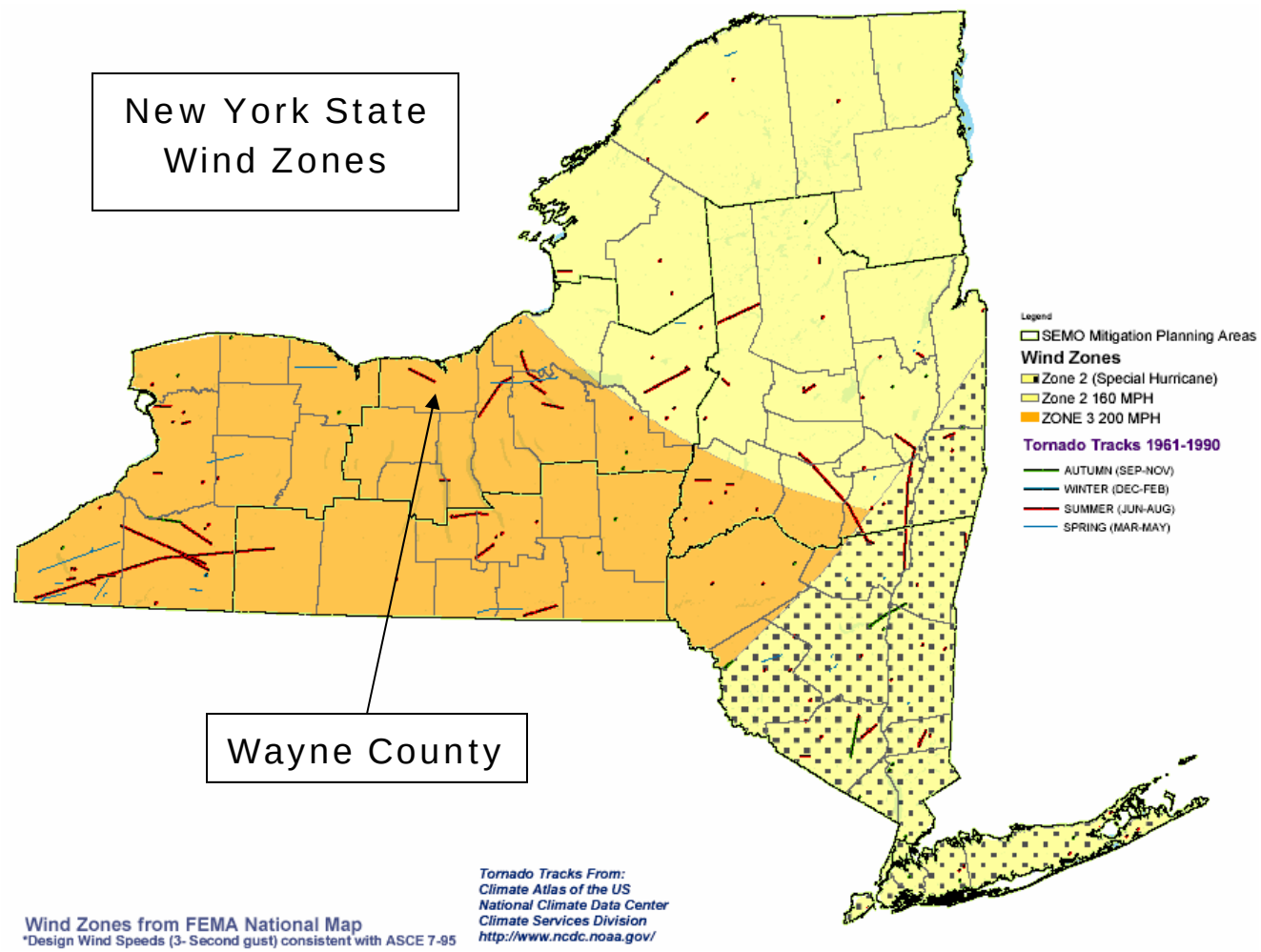
SEVERE STORMS

Definition: Severe storms include such weather events as hail storms, windstorms, and severe thunderstorms (with associated severe wind events such as derechos, gustnados, and downbursts). A severe thunderstorm is one which produces tornados, hail 0.75 inches or more in diameter, or winds of 50 knots (58 mph) or more. Structural wind damage may imply the occurrence of a severe thunderstorm.

History: There have been 83 severe storms in Wayne County from 1955 to 2005, occurring multiple times each year and including hail storms, windstorms, and severe thunderstorms. These storms may cascade into problems including utility failure, transportation accidents, structural damage, fire, and flooding. Severe storms have occurred county-wide.

The map below, based on the FEMA National Wind Zone map, depicts wind zones in New York State. Like all of western New York, Wayne County is located in Zone 3, where winds of up to 200 miles per hour are considered possible.

The map also depicts one tornado track in the county. Additional commentary on Tornados is provided under the separate “Tornado” hazard profile on page 101.



Source: FEMA/NYSEMO All-Hazard Mitigation Plan Development Toolkit

Impacts: Severe storms have caused downed power lines, telephone lines, and trees as well as damage to automobiles, windows, homes, and buildings.

Damage: Reported damage totaled approximately $32,274,000, although costs have not been provided for all storms. This total does not include many of the economic costs such as those associated with closed businesses, reduced operations, employee absence, and limited or delayed agricultural operations.

Future Probability: High

Research: Severe storm data was obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA) beginning in 1955. The first severe storm incident recorded in NOAA's database and included in this report was June 7, 1955.

Severe Storms Affecting Wayne County from 1955 to 2005

**Indicates information that appears again under another hazard.*

Date	Municipality	Damage ($)	Description
6/7/1955	Wayne County	Not Reported	No description available.
5/18/1958	Wayne County	Not Reported	No description available.

6/17/1970	Wayne County	Not Reported	No description available.
6/12/1973	Wayne County	Not Reported	No description available.
4/14/1974	Wayne County	Not Reported	No description available.
7/24/1975	Wayne County	Not Reported	No description available.
7/24/1975	Wayne County	Not Reported	No description available.
6/14/1976	Wayne County	Not Reported	No description available.
6/9/1980	Wayne County	Not Reported	No description available.
8/5/1980	Wayne County	Not Reported	No description available.
10/25/1980	Wayne County	Not Reported	No description available.
3/31/1982	Wayne County	Not Reported	No description available.
7/18/1982	Wayne County	Not Reported	No description available.
7/18/1982	Wayne County	Not Reported	No description available.
7/4/1983	Wayne County	Not Reported	No description available.
8/1/1983	Wayne County	Not Reported	No description available.
5/31/1985	Wayne County	Not Reported	No description available.
5/31/1985	Wayne County	Not Reported	No description available.
8/26/1985	Wayne County	Not Reported	No description available.
6/16/1986	Wayne County	Not Reported	No description available.
8/7/1986	Wayne County	Not Reported	No description available.
7/23/1987	Wayne County	Not Reported	No description available.
6/25/1988	Wayne County	Not Reported	No description available.
6/25/1988	Wayne County	Not Reported	No description available.
10/14/1989	Wayne County	Not Reported	No description available.
10/14/1989	Wayne County	Not Reported	No description available.
7/4/1990	Wayne County	Not Reported	No description available.
7/4/1990	Wayne County	Not Reported	No description available.
7/4/1990	Wayne County	Not Reported	No description available.
7/4/1990	Wayne County	Not Reported	No description available.
3/28/1991	Wayne County	Not Reported	No description available.
5/1/1991	Wayne County	Not Reported	No description available.
7/19/1991	Wayne County	Not Reported	No description available.
9/16/1991	Wayne County	Not Reported	No description available.
8/10/1992	Wayne County	Not Reported	No description available.
8/31/1993	Walworth	50,000	No description available.
8/31/1993	Sodus	50,000	No description available.
8/31/1993	Wolcott	50,000	No description available.
7/2/1994	Red Creek	50,000	No description available.
8/28/1994	Sodus	50,000	No description available.
6/26/1995	Newark	1,000	No description available.
6/26/1995	Newark	8,000	No description available.
7/6/1995	Lyons	4,000	No description available.
7/15/1995	Newark	15,000	No description available.
8/3/1995	Walworth	8,000	No description available.
1/27/1996	Wayne County	15,000	Low pressure over the upper Great Lakes brought strong winds to the area. The high winds downed trees and power lines.

4/20/1996	Sodus	15,000	Severe thunderstorms developed in the late afternoon. The thunderstorms dropped large hail across the region. Thunderstorm winds downed trees and power lines.
8/15/1996	Newark	8,000	No description available.
2/22/1997	Wayne County	1,800,000	A strong cold front crossed the region during the morning hours. Temperatures dropped 40 to 45 degrees. The funneling effect of the Great Lakes combined with rapid pressure rises behind the front produced hazardous winds. Trees, power lines, and poles were downed across the entire area. Strong winds and falling trees caused structural damage to roofs, windows, walls, homes, and automobiles.
2/27/1997	Wayne County	1,200,000	A low pressure system moved into the area. The strong winds downed trees and telephone and power lines. Structural damage to roofs, homes, buildings, automobiles, and windows occurred due to strong winds and falling trees.
3/28/1998	Wayne County	380,000	A fast moving squall crossed the area during the afternoon hours. Winds, gusting over 70 mph, downed numerous trees and wires. Power outages were reported throughout the area.*
5/29/1998	Newark	5,000	Strong thunderstorms moved into the region during the late morning and early afternoon hours. The storms produced high winds, very heavy rain and one inch hail. The storms also caused scattered power outages throughout the counties. Most damage consisted of downed trees and power lines in Sodus.*
5/29/1998	Sodus	28,000	Same as above.
5/31/1998	Ontario	15,000	An outbreak of severe storms began across the region during the early morning hours with winds in excess of 60 mph. Most of the damage associated with these storms occurred from a combination of high winds and hail. There were reports of numerous trees and downed wires as well as power outages. In Pultneyville a wooden pavilion was collapsed by the winds.
6/2/1998	Williamson	10,000	Severe thunderstorms swept across the entire region during the late afternoon and evening hours. The storms produced hailstones up to 1.5". In addition to the large amount of hail, the thunderstorms produced damaging winds which downed trees, power lines, and poles. Power outages were reported across the 13 county region.*
6/25/1998	Sodus	5,000	No description available.
6/26/1998	Sodus	10,000	Severe thunderstorms crossed the area during the early morning hours. The thunderstorms produced large hail and damaging winds which downed trees and power lines. The damage from thunderstorm winds paled in comparison to the damage resulting from flash floods. Five to six inches of rain fell in a two hundred square mile area sending small streams out of their banks causing several million dollars worth of property damage in the Village of Arcade. Cattaraugus Creek rose faster than any time in memory and crested two feet over flood stage. In Arcade, 37 were rescued from treetops and rooftops by the Water Rescue Team. Over 130 homes were damaged in Arcade.
8/14/1998	Ontario	7,000	Severe thunderstorms moved onshore from Lake Ontario and produced hail up to one inch in diameter.
8/24/1998	Sodus	50,000	Thunderstorms moved across the southern Lake Ontario counties during the early morning hours. The thunderstorms produced damaging winds which downed trees and power lines. Several thousand customers were left without power for several hours. Winds were estimated in some areas at 60-70 mph. In Sodus, a home was damaged by a large falling tree.*

8/24/1998	Wolcott	15,000	Thunderstorms moved across the eastern Lake Ontario region during the afternoon hours. The thunderstorms produced damaging winds which downed trees, power lines, and poles. Hail up to an inch-and-a-half was reported with the storms.
9/6/1998	Macedon	5,000,000	Severe thunderstorms moved onshore over northeast Niagara county shortly before midnight. The line of storms quickly moved across Orleans, Monroe, Wayne County, Ontario, and northern Cayuga counties. Winds were estimated between 80 and 100 mph throughout the two hour event. Most of the damage consisted of downed trees and limbs as well as telephone and power lines. Power outages, some lasting nearly a week, were widespread across parts of Orleans, Monroe and Wayne County counties. Hundreds of thousands of customers were without power. The strong winds themselves also resulted in structural damage to homes, barns, and buildings along the path including some in Clyde. States of Emergency were declared throughout Monroe and Wayne County counties and sections of Orleans County. Monroe, Wayne, and Cayuga counties were declared federal disaster areas.*
9/7/1998	Lyons	5,000,000	Same as above.
11/10/1998	Wayne County	575,000	Low pressure moved across the Great Lakes and brought high winds to western New York. The strong winds, gusting to 62 mph, brought down tree limbs and power lines across the region. Several windows were blown in.
7/3/1999	Wolcott	11,000	Severe thunderstorms crossed the region during the late afternoon hour. The thunderstorms produced heavy downpours, up to three inches in some spots, strong winds and large hail. The heavy downpours resulted in localized flooding. The strong winds downed trees and power lines, and damaged structures throughout the region.
7/24/1999	Sodus	10,000	Severe thunderstorms developed across the counties along the south shore of Lake Ontario. The thunderstorms produced downpours and strong winds. The damaging winds downed trees and power lines with scattered outages reported.
7/25/1999	Arcadia	10,000	Severe thunderstorms developed along Lakes Erie and Ontario then crossed parts of western New York and the Finger Lakes Region during the early afternoon hours. The thunderstorms produced nickel-sized hail and brief downpours. The downburst winds from the thunderstorms downed trees and limbs.
7/31/1999	Palmyra	25,000	Violent thunderstorms ripped across western New York and the Finger Lakes region during the evening hours. The strong thunderstorms downed trees and power lines and left hundreds of thousands without power. Several roads were blocked by fallen debris. Several of the falling trees caused damage to houses and automobiles.*
5/10/2000	Clyde	8,000	Thunderstorms moved across the area and downed trees and power lines. The thunderstorms also produced hail up to one inch in diameter.
5/10/2000	Sodus	8,000	Thunderstorms rolled in off the Great Lakes producing large hail and damaging winds. In some locations the steady fall of hail was enough to whiten the ground. The shower of hail stripped leaves from trees. In addition, the thunderstorms produced localized heavy rains which resulted in localized flooding.

12/12/2000	Wayne County	1,700,000	A low pressure system moved across the region, resulting in strong winds. The damaging winds downed trees and lines throughout the area. Specific reports of damage were received from Newark. Schools were forced to close. The Red Cross opened several shelters throughout the area. Nearly a hundred thousand customers were without power across the region. Power outages lasted from several hours to nearly a day in some spots.*
2/10/2001	Wayne County	2,900,000	Low pressure over the western Great Lakes dragged a cold front across the area. Sustained winds of 20 to 30 mph were reported across the area with gusts up to 76 mph. The strong winds downed trees and utility lines throughout the fourteen county area. Several hundred thousand customers were without power. Roads were blocked by downed trees. There were numerous reports of property damage from the winds, mostly from trees falling on buildings and cars. Specifically, this was reported from Newark. Four 40' high masonry walls of a school pool and gymnasium under construction in Macedon were toppled by the wind.*
4/8/2001	Lyons	50,000	Thunderstorms moved across the area during the late night and early morning hours. A couple of the storms reached severe limits. In Sodus, thunderstorm winds brought down a large tree that crushed a late model auto. County sheriffs also reported the winds downed power lines in Lyons.
7/1/2001	Macedon	8,000	Thunderstorms ahead of a cold front crossed the western Finger Lakes region and eastern Lake Ontario counties during the morning hours. The storms produced damaging winds which downed trees and power lines across the area.
2/1/2002	Wayne County	7,000,000	An intensifying storm moved across the Great Lakes. Very strong winds behind the low blasted the region with wind gusts exceeding 55 mph. Trees and power lines were downed by the strong winds. Hundreds of thousands were without power. Fallen trees and limbs littered the area and closed roads. Numerous reports of damage to homes and automobiles were received from throughout the area. Driving bans and States of Emergency were declared in several counties. Numerous school districts were forced to close on the first and several remained closed through the beginning of the following week.*
3/9/2002	Wayne County	3,200,000	A low pressure system brought strong winds accompanied by the passage of a cold front. The damaging winds affected the entire area, downing trees and power lines and causing some structural damage. Nearly 100,000 customers completely lost power with thousands of others experiencing brief power outages.*
5/29/2002	Newark	15,000	Thunderstorms developed in warm, moist, unstable air during the afternoon and evening hours, downing trees and power lines. Up to 5000 homes were without power at the peak of the storm. The thunderstorms dropped four to six inches of rain in two to three hours in a localized area from Phelps to Newark. A State of Emergency was declared in Newark and remained in effect for a week with most schools and businesses closed during that time. Nearly 300 basements were flooded and several roads covered with up to a foot of water remained closed for several days.*
5/31/2002	Sodus	15,000	Thunderstorms moved across the region ahead of a cold front. The thunderstorms produced damaging winds and hail up to 3/4" in diameter. The winds downed trees and power lines and scattered power outages were reported.*

6/26/2002	Ontario	20,000	Thunderstorms developed in a warm, moist, unstable flow during the late morning and afternoon hours. The strong thunderstorms produced damaging wind gusts that downed trees and power lines. In Ontario a stand of 30 pine trees was snapped midway up their trunks.
7/22/2002	Palmyra	15,000	Thunderstorms moved across the area during the afternoon and evening hours. The thunderstorm winds downed trees and power lines. Scattered telephone and power outages were reported.*
8/3/2003	Lyons	15,000	Afternoon thunderstorms developed in a warm, humid airmass. The thunderstorm winds downed trees in Lyons.
10/15/2003	Wayne County	2,800,000	Low pressure moved across eastern Lake Erie and then across Lake Ontario. High winds buffeted the area downing trees, power lines, and poles. Sustained winds of 30 to 40 mph with gusts to 70 mph were recorded. In Wayne County, orchards suffered damage as trees were knocked over and fruit blown off the trees. Apples intended for fresh had to be sold for juice at a lower price. Power outages were reported throughout the area. It was estimated that as many as 50,000 were without power at some point.*
11/13/2003	Wayne County		Low pressure tracked across southern Ontario and brought strong, damaging winds to the entire area. The winds downed trees and power lines. Over 100,000 customers were left without power. The falling trees and poles damaged homes and automobiles. Specific reports of damage were received from Sodus and other upstate communities. Windows were blown out in Wayne County.*
4/18/2004	Palmyra	25,000	Thunderstorm winds brought down numerous trees, utility poles, and power lines causing structural damage as a derecho crossed the region. There were also numerous reports of dime to nickel sized hail.
8/10/2004	Williamson	15,000	A cold front crossing New York State brought showers and thunderstorms to the region. In Pultneyville, lightning struck a barn and ignited a fire.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS - IN TRANSIT

Definition: The uncontrolled release of materials during transport, which when released can result in death or injury to people and/or damage to property and the environment through the material's flammability, toxicity, corrosiveness, chemical instability and/or combustibility.

History: There have been 72 hazmat-in-transit incidents in Wayne County between 1950 and 2005, occurring multiple times each year and including trains, boats, commercial vehicles, and automobiles. The most common elements spilled in a hazmat in transit incident include diesel, gasoline, and other various petroleum products. These spills may cascade into problems including water contamination, air contamination, fire, explosion, and transportation accidents. These incidents have occurred county-wide.

Impacts: Hazmat in transit often caused water, soil, and air contamination.

Damage: Costs not provided.

Future Probability: High

Research: Hazmat in transit data was obtained from the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) Spills Database beginning in 1978. The incidents recorded are those that were reported to the DEC. All incidents that consisted of a spill of more than one gallon of hazardous material or a spill of more than 10 gallons of gasoline were included. Hazmat in transit data was also obtained from the Newark Courier-Gazette archives beginning in 1950. The first hazmat in transit incident found was on November 23, 1965.

Hazardous Materials in Transit Affecting Wayne County from 1950 to 2005
**Indicates information that appears again under another hazard.*

Date	Municipality	Description
11/23/1965	Wayne County	A train derailment on the New York Central Tracks consisting of 36 freight cars spilled Aluminum ore.
2/20/1980	Wolcott	Ontario Midland Railroad spilled 300 gallons of diesel in a transportation accident involving a railroad car.*
4/14/1983	Sodus	Seneca Foods spilled 90 pounds of sulfur from a commercial vehicle at the intersection of Ridge Road and Rt 104.
9/27/1983	Lyons	A water vessel on the NYS Barge Canal spilled 200 gallons of diesel in a transportation accident. This resulted in surface water contamination of the canal.*
6/2/1986	Huron	Engelson and Vanliere spilled 30 gallons of #2 fuel oil due to equipment failure in a tank truck.
10/28/1986	Sodus	Ontario Midland Railroad spilled 50 gallons of diesel in a transportation accident. This resulted in the contamination of surface water.*
1/23/1989	Palmyra	A transportation accident involving a Conrail train car and a passenger vehicle resulted in the spill of 50 gallons of diesel at the South Creek Road railroad crossing.*
7/20/1989	Williamson	Roots Express spilled 20 gallons of diesel from a commercial vehicle as a result of a transportation accident.*
8/18/1989	Sodus	A boat spilled 30 gallons of gasoline as a result of a boating accident. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of Lake Ontario.*
9/3/1989	Macedon	Schneider National Carrier spilled 40 gallons of diesel from a commercial vehicle.
10/6/1989	North Rose	Waylon Foods spilled 30 gallons of diesel from a commercial vehicle due to a tank overfill.
3/15/1990	Palmyra	Wright Disposal Service spilled 55 gallons of waste oil (not fuel) from a commercial vehicle due to equipment failure.
12/4/1990	Marion	Tidewater Express Inc spilled 100 gallons of diesel in a transportation accident on Walworth-Marion Road.*
6/1/1992	Galen	Prouty Trucking spilled 30 gallons of diesel as a result of a transportation accident.*
10/29/1992	Walworth	Seneca Foods/ Ryder spilled 130 gallons of diesel in a transportation accident on Rt 441.*
2/16/1993	Ontario	Dahlonega Transportation spilled 45 gallons of diesel as a result of a transportation accident on Rt 104. This resulted in surface water contamination.*
4/21/1993	Macedon	Ted Collins Associates spilled 115 gallons of gasoline as a result of a transportation accident on Rt 31.*
5/27/1993	Wolcott	A Phelps Cement Truck spilled 25 gallons of diesel as a result of a transportation accident on Rt 104.*
7/13/1993	Williamson	ECK Miller Transportation spilled 11 gallons of waste oil (not fuel) from a commercial vehicle due to transportation failure.
9/11/1993	Palmyra	A Conrail railroad car spilled 25 gallons of diesel as a result of a transportation accident.*

1/4/1994	Walworth	A NYNEX pole truck spilled 20 gallons of non-PCB oil from a commercial vehicle due to equipment failure.
7/28/1994	Arcadia	Todd Hartman Enterprises spilled 50 gallons of diesel from a commercial vehicle as a result of a transportation accident.*
8/29/1994	Lyons	An unknown trucking accident spilled 100 gallons of diesel due to the equipment failure of a commercial vehicle.
1/17/1995	Ontario	NYNEX spilled 15 gallons of non-PCB oil from a commercial vehicle due to equipment failure.
2/16/1995	Lyons	NYSEG spilled 7 gallons of non-PCB oil from a commercial vehicle due to equipment failure.
3/9/1995	Clyde	A Conrail railroad car spilled 2000 gallons of diesel.
6/15/1995	Ontario	M&S Trucking spilled 100 gallons of diesel as a result of a transportation accident on Rt 104.*
9/18/1995	Lyons	A canal vessel at Erie Canal Lock #27 spilled 15 gallons of gasoline.
4/29/1996	Newark	A passenger vehicle of Newark Municipal Barns spilled 100 gallons of gasoline due to human error.
6/14/1996	Lyons	3000 gallons of an unknown material spilled from a commercial vehicle into the NYS Barge Canal while in transit.
6/29/1996	Galen	A Conrail railroad car spilled 200 gallons of diesel as a result of a transportation accident.*
7/8/1996	Wolcott	A transportation accident at the intersection of Rt 104 and Rt 104A resulted in the spill of 35 gallons of gasoline from a passenger vehicle. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of Red Creek.*
8/31/1996	Walworth	A transportation accident on Plank Road resulted in the spill of 50 gallons of driveway sealant.*
9/26/1996	Lyons	LaRoche Industries spilled 500 pounds of ammonia due to the equipment failure of a railroad car while in transit.
1/28/1997	Clyde	Rochester Gas and Electric spilled 50 gallons of transformer oil as a result of a transportation accident.*
6/27/1998	Macedon	Cleason Industries spilled 54 gallons of diesel as a result of a transportation accident.*
7/28/1998	Arcadia	A commercial vehicle spilled 34 tons of asphalt on Rt 88 when it flipped on its side.
10/24/2000	Macedon	NYS Electric and Gas spilled 20 gallons of transformer oil as a result of a transportation accident on Rt 350.*
11/8/2000	Lyons	A Lyons Asphalt truck spilled 400 gallons of #2 fuel oil due to equipment failure in a commercial vehicle.
11/26/2000	Newark	A Spinco Metal Products commercial vehicle spilled 50 gallons of diesel as a result of tank failure.
6/5/2001	Macedon	A commercial vehicle in Shamrock Trailer Park spilled 75 gallons of #2 fuel oil due to equipment failure.
1/9/2002	Sodus Point	NYS DOT spilled 20 gallons of hydraulic oil from a commercial vehicle on Rt 14.
3/29/2002	Sodus	Walton Milk Haulers spilled 25 gallons of milk and 5 gallons of gasoline as a result of a transportation accident on Rt 104.*
4/17/2002	Williamson	A commercial vehicle from John Vandorp Trucking spilled 40 gallons of diesel as a result of a transportation accident.*
9/16/2002	Marion	Rochester Gas and Electric spilled 55 gallons of hydraulic oil due to equipment failure in a commercial vehicle.
9/19/2002	Palmyra	Griffith Energy spilled 6 gallons of gasoline on Rt 31 from a commercial vehicle due to human error.

10/7/2002	Sodus	Heluva Good Cheese spilled 100 gallons of diesel as a result of a transportation accident.*
12/30/2002	Lyons	A commercial vehicle spilled 100 gallons of diesel at the intersection of Rt 31 and 14. Investigation of this case is still in progress.
1/17/2003	Sodus	A commercial vehicle spilled 1700 cases of Hawaiian Punch after going off the road on Rt 14.
2/15/2003	Marion	The Express Mart gas station on Rt 21 spilled 50 gallons of gasoline as a result of a transportation accident involving the station.*
2/27/2003	Wolcott	A Reckitt and Benckhiser railroad car spilled 2500 gallons of cooking grease while in transit due to equipment failure.
7/12/2003	Lyons	A CSX Railroad car spilled 2 gallons of motor oil as a result of a transportation accident on the main track.*
7/30/2003	Ontario	A Rochester Gas and Electric commercial vehicle spilled of 3 gallons of diesel due to equipment failure.
8/4/2003	Sodus Point	A boat on Sodus Bay spilled 5 gallons of gasoline. This resulted in surface water contamination of Sodus Bay.*
8/20/2003	Macedon	A Tyco Plastic commercial vehicle spilled 10 gallons of hydraulic oil due to equipment failure. This resulted in soil contamination.
8/20/2003	Palmyra	NY Driveway Doctor spilled 30 gallons of tar as a result of a transportation accident on Rt 31. This resulted in soil contamination.*
9/11/2003	Palmyra	A commercial vehicle spilled 10 gallons of hydraulic oil at a CSX railroad crossing due to equipment failure.
3/18/2004	Williamson	Rochester Gas and Electric spilled 10 gallons of transformer oil during a transportation accident on Tripp Rd.*
7/9/2004	Marion	Rochester Gas and Electric spilled 15 gallons of transformer oil on Cory Corners Road as a result of a transportation accident. This resulted in soil contamination.*
7/27/2004	Palmyra	A Griffith Energy Bulk Plant commercial vehicle spilled 20 gallons of lube oil due to equipment failure. This resulted in soil contamination.
7/28/2004	Palmyra	Griffith Energy spilled 40 gallons of motor oil from a commercial vehicle due to equipment failure. This resulted in soil contamination.
7/31/2004	Williamson	A commercial vehicle spilled 100 pounds of diesel fuel as a result of a transportation accident. This resulted in soil contamination. This case is still under investigation by the DEC regional office for Wayne County.*
8/17/2004	Huron	The New York State Department of Transportation spilled 15 gallons of hydraulic oil on Rt 104 due to the equipment failure of a commercial vehicle. This resulted in soil contamination.
9/22/2004	Ontario	2 gallons of pesticides spilled as a result of a transportation accident on Rt. 350. This resulted in the contamination of the soil and surface water of a drainage ditch. *
9/22/2004	Palmyra	A commercial vehicle on Whitebeck Rd spilled 300 gallons of oil products; 150 gallons were hydraulic oil, 150 gallons were an unknown petroleum product due to equipment failure.
11/30/2004	Newark	Ultralife Batteries spilled 10 gallons of Hydraulic oil as the result of a transportation accident.*
11/30/2004	Sodus	Mizkan Americas Inc spilled 500 gallons of apple juice while in transit due to equipment failure.
12/7/2004	Ontario	A commercial vehicle spilled 5 gallons of #2 fuel oil on Lake Rd due to human error.
1/7/2005	Macedon	A commercial vehicle spilled 40 gallons of diesel as a result of a transportation accident on Barnes/Walworth Rd.*
4/4/2005	Rose	A commercial vehicle spilled 15 Gallons of hydraulic oil due to equipment failure.

4/7/2005	Ontario	New York State Electric and Gas spilled 10 gallons of transformer oil during a transportation accident. This resulted in soil contamination.*
5/31/2005	Palmyra	A Griffith Energy commercial vehicle spilled of 20 gallons of lube oil due to equipment failure.
6/13/2005	Ontario	Rochester Gas and Electric spilled 30 gallons of transformer oil as a result of a transportation accident.*

TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENT

Definition: A mishap involving one or more conveyances on land, sea, and/or in the air which results in mass casualties and/or substantial loss of property.

History: There have been 60 transportation accidents in Wayne County from 1979 to 2005. Most accidents occurred on major state roads such as Routes 31 and 104. These accidents may cascade into problems including hazmat in transit, fire, and explosion. These incidents have occurred county-wide.

Impacts: Transportation accidents have caused spills of hazardous materials; contamination of the air, soil and water; and human injuries and fatalities.

Damage: Reported damage totaled approximately $210,000, although costs have not been provided for all accidents. This total does not include many of the economic costs such as those associated with closed businesses, reduced operations, employee absence, and limited or delayed agricultural operations.

Future Probability: High

Research: Transportation accident data from 1997 to 2005 was obtained from the Wayne County Stop DWI office. No earlier data was available from the county. Information was supplemented using the DEC Spills Database and through cross referencing within other sections of the Hazards History report. The first transportation accident incident included in this report is July 14, 1979.

Transportation Accidents Affecting Wayne County from 1979 to 2005
**Indicates information that appears again under another hazard.*

Date	Municipality	Damage ($)	Injury/ Fatality	Description
7/14/1979	Savannah		1 (F)	A man dies in a motorcycle accident on Rt 31.
2/20/1980	Wolcott			Ontario Midland Railroad spilled 300 gallons of diesel in a transportation accident involving a railroad car.*
9/27/1983	Lyons			A water vessel on the NYS Barge Canal spilled 200 gallons of diesel in a transportation accident. This resulted in surface water contamination of the canal.*
10/28/1986	Sodus			Ontario Midland Railroad spilled 50 gallons of diesel in a transportation accident. This resulted in the contamination of surface water.*
1/23/1989	Palmyra			A transportation accident involving a Conrail train car and a passenger vehicle resulted in the spill of 50 gallons of diesel at the South Creek Road railroad crossing.*

7/20/1989	Williamson			Roots Express spilled 20 gallons of diesel from a commercial vehicle as a result of a transportation accident.*
8/18/1989	Sodus			A boat spilled 30 gallons of gasoline as a result of a boating accident. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of Lake Ontario.*
12/4/1990	Marion			Tidewater Express Inc spilled 100 gallons of diesel in a transportation accident on Walworth-Marion Road.*
6/1/1992	Galen			Prouty Trucking spilled 30 gallons of diesel as a result of a transportation accident.*
10/29/1992	Walworth			Seneca Foods/ Ryder spilled 130 gallons of diesel in a transportation accident on Rt 441.*
2/16/1993	Ontario			Dahlonega Transportation spilled 45 gallons of diesel as a result of a transportation accident on Rt 104. This resulted in surface water contamination.*
4/21/1993	Macedon			Ted Collins Associates spilled 115 gallons of gasoline as a result of a transportation accident on Rt 31.*
5/27/1993	Wolcott			A Phelps Cement Truck spilled 25 gallons of diesel as a result of a transportation accident on Rt 104.*
9/11/1993	Palmyra			A Conrail railroad car spilled 25 gallons of diesel as a result of a transportation accident.*
7/28/1994	Arcadia			Todd Hartman Enterprises spilled 50 gallons of diesel from a commercial vehicle as a result of a transportation accident.*
6/15/1995	Ontario			M&S Trucking spilled 100 gallons of diesel as a result of a transportation accident on Rt 104.*
1996	Wayne County		976/ 16	Total number of auto crashes in all of Wayne County in 1996: 3138
6/29/1996	Galen			A Conrail railroad car spilled 200 gallons of diesel as a result of a transportation accident.*
7/8/1996	Wolcott			A transportation accident at the intersection of Rt 104 and Rt 104A resulted in the spill of 35 gallons of gasoline from a passenger vehicle. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of Red Creek .*
8/31/1996	Walworth			A transportation accident on Plank Road resulted in the spill of 50 gallons of driveway sealant.*
1997	Wayne County		1019/ 21	Total number of auto crashes in all of Wayne County in 1997: 3078
1/28/1997	Clyde			Rochester Gas and Electric spilled 50 gallons of transformer oil as a result of a transportation accident.*
3/14/1997	Wayne County	196,000		Deepening low pressure over Missouri tracked northeast and brought a mix of ice and snow to the area. Several inches of the icy slush coated trees and power lines, the weight of which downed the trees and lines. Various school districts throughout the area closed because of the treacherous conditions. Countless automobile accidents, some with injuries, were blamed on the storm. Power outages were scattered across the region.*
1998	Wayne County		1006/ 16	Total number of auto crashes in all of Wayne County in 1998: 3095

6/27/1998	Macedon			Cleason Industries spilled 54 gallons of diesel as a result of a transportation accident.*
1999	Wayne County		880/ 11	Total number of auto crashes in all of Wayne County in 1999: 3085
2000	Wayne County		988/ 11	Total number of auto crashes in all of Wayne County in 2000: 3275
10/24/2000	Macedon			NYS Electric and Gas spilled 20 gallons of transformer oil as a result of a transportation accident on Rt 350.*
2001	Wayne County		859/ 22	Total number of auto crashes in all of Wayne County in 2001: 3026
2002	Wayne County		796/ 15	Total number of auto crashes in all of Wayne County in 2002: 2943
3/29/2002	Sodus			Walton Milk Haulers spilled 25 gallons of milk and 5 gallons of gasoline as a result of a transportation accident on Rt 104.*
4/17/2002	Williamson			A commercial vehicle from John Vandorp Trucking spilled 40 gallons of diesel as a result of a transportation accident.*
10/7/2002	Sodus			Heluva Good Cheese spilled 100 gallons of diesel as a result of a transportation accident.*
2003	Wayne County		780/ 14	Total number of auto crashes in all of Wayne County in 2003: 2936
2/15/2003	Marion			The Express Mart gas station on Rt 21 spilled 50 gallons of gasoline as a result of a transportation accident involving the station.*
7/12/2003	Lyons			A CSX Railroad car spilled 2 gallons of motor oil as a result of a transportation accident on the main track.*
8/20/2003	Palmyra			NY Driveway Doctor spilled 30 gallons of tar as a result of a transportation accident on Rt 31. This resulted in soil contamination.*
8/28/2003	Palmyra	14, 000		CSX railroad derailment.
2004	Wayne County		746/ 18	Total number of auto crashes in all of Wayne County in 2004: 2817
1/27/2004	Lyons		1 (F)	Auto accident on Rt 14 in Lyons due to unsafe speed and slippery pavement.
3/18/2004	Williamson			Rochester Gas and Electric spilled 10 gallons of transformer oil during a transportation accident on Tripp Rd.*
3/24/2004	Palmyra		1 (F)	Auto accident on East Main Street in the Village of Palmyra due to a pedestrian error and confusion.
4/24/2004	Arcadia		3 (F)	Auto accident on Decker Road due to unsafe speed and a disregard of traffic control measures. Resulted in the death of 3 children.
5/20/2004	Huron		1 (F)	Auto accident along Rt 104 due to failure to yield the right of way and inattention by the driver.
5/30/2004	Wolcot		1 (F)	Auto accident on Rt 104 due to failure to yield right of way and a disregard of traffic control measures.
7/1/2004	Macedon		1 (F)	Auto accident on Rt 31 in Macedon due to a failure to yield the right of way.

7/9/2004	Marion			Rochester Gas and Electric spilled 15 gallons of transformer oil on Cory Corners Road as a result of a transportation accident. This resulted in soil contamination.*
7/31/2004	Williamson			A commercial vehicle spilled 100 pounds of diesel fuel as a result of a transportation accident. This resulted in soil contamination. This case is still under investigation by the DEC regional office for Wayne County.*
8/14/2004	Palmyra		2 (F)	Auto accident on Rt 21 due to a failure to yield the right of way and driver inexperience. This accident resulted in the death of a young woman and her unborn child.
8/28/2004	Palmyra		1 (F)	Auto accident on Maple Avenue caused by a defective tow hitch and an unsafe speed.
8/28/2004	Palmyra		1 (F)	Auto accident on Lyon Road in Palmyra due to driver inexperience and the failure to yield the right of way.
9/22/2004	Ontario			2 gallons of pesticides spilled as a result of a transportation accident on Rt. 350. This resulted in the contamination of the soil and surface water of a drainage ditch. *
9/23/2004	Williamson		1 (F)	Auto accident on Salmon Creek Road due to slippery pavement and an unsafe speed.
10/1/2004	Sodus		1 (F)	Auto accident on South Geneva Road due to an obstructed view resulting in a failure to yield the right of way.
11/30/2004	Newark			Ultralife Batteries spilled 10 gallons of Hydraulic oil as the result of a transportation accident.*
12/1/2004	Macedon		1 (F)	Auto accident on Rt 31 in Macedon due to unsafe lane changing.
12/14/2004	Marion		1 (F)	Auto accident on Rt 21 due to failure to yield the right of way.
12/30/2004	Walworth		1 (F)	Auto accident on Rt 350 due to failure to keep right. Alcohol was involved in this accident.
1/7/2005	Macedon			A commercial vehicle spilled 40 gallons of diesel as a result of a transportation accident on Barnes/Walworth Rd.*
4/7/2005	Ontario			New York State Electric and Gas spilled 10 gallons of transformer oil during a transportation accident. This resulted in soil contamination.*
6/13/2005	Ontario			Rochester Gas and Electric spilled 30 gallons of transformer oil as a result of a transportation accident.*

TERRORISM

Definition: The threat or use of violence to achieve political/social ends usually associated with community disruption and/or multiple injuries or deaths.

History: There have been four terrorism-related incidents in Wayne County from 1950 to 2005. Three of these incidents were related to the terrorist attacks of September 11th in New York, NY. Terrorism in Wayne County has not involved, but could involve or cascade into problems

involving civil unrest; air, water and soil contamination; explosion; radiological threat; utility failure. The few incidents that have happened have occurred county-wide.

Impacts: Terrorism and its unpredictability cause general disruption and fear in the community and in the lives of citizens.

Damage: Reported damage totaled approximately $49,192, although costs have not been provided for all incidents. This total does not include many of the economic costs such as those associated with closed businesses, reduced operations, employee absence, and limited or delayed agricultural operations.

Future Probability: Low

Research: Terrorism data was obtained from a variety of sources including: municipal meetings, the Wayne County Sheriff's Department, the USDA Farm Service Agency, and the Wayne County Emergency Management Office. Terrorism incidents were also researched through the Newark Courier-Gazette beginning in 1950. While reports of vandalism and other subversive behaviors were found in the Gazette, the term terrorism did not come into its present use until after the events of September 11th. Therefore, the first terrorism incident included in this report is September 11, 2001.

Terrorism Affecting Wayne County from 1950 to 2005

Date	Municipality	Damage ($)	Description
9/11/2001	Macedon		Protection of groundwater resources from bioterrorism.
9/11/2001	Wayne County	21,040	Increased security after anthrax scares post- Sept 11 resulted in purchase of multiple test kits costing the Wayne County Emergency Management Office thousands of dollars. There have been 11 requests to test suspicious substances; the most recent was in August 2004.
9/11/2001	Wayne County	28,152	As a result of September 11 attacks in New York City, Wayne County Sheriff's department, Wayne County emergency management and the Ontario Ambulance department incurred costs totaling $28,152.
2005	Wayne County		An incident of Agri-Terrorism, someone slipped penicillin to a couple of cows belonging to a neighboring farmer resulting in an inability for the farmer to sell milk or cheese products.

ICE STORM

Definition: Freezing rain which accumulates in a substantial glaze layer of ice resulting in serious disruptions of normal transportation and possible downed power lines.

History: There have been four ice storms in Wayne County from 1955 to 2005. These storms typically occur in January or early spring and may cascade into problems such as utility failure, extreme temperatures, transportation accidents, flooding, water supply contamination, ice jams, and structural damage. These storms have occurred county-wide.

Impacts: Ice storms have caused power outages; damage to automobiles, homes and other buildings; downed trees and wires; and closings of schools and businesses.

Damage: Reported damage totaled approximately $35,450,000, although costs have not been provided for all storms. This total does not include many of the economic costs such as those associated with closed businesses, reduced operations, employee absence, and limited or delayed agricultural operations.

Future Probability: High

Research: Ice storm data was obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA) beginning in 1955. No other incidents were found in reviewing Finger Lakes Times archives, Newark Courier Gazette archives, the files at the Wayne County Historian's Office, or mentioned in county agency interviews. Ice storms are sure to have occurred prior to 1991, but were not found in historic research. The first ice storm incident found and included in this report was from March 1991.

Ice Storms Affecting Wayne County from 1955 to 2005

**Indicates information that appears again under another hazard.*

Date	Municipality	Damage ($)	Description
3/3/1991	Wayne County		An ice storm and winds knocked out power lines across Wayne County.*
1/13/1993	Wayne County	50,000	A large low pressure system covered the Great Lakes region late on the 12th and early on the 13th. As the low moved east to the Atlantic Coast, a mix of snow and freezing rain fell across the area. Freezing rain coated trees and power lines with up to one-half inch of ice. Most schools were closed throughout the Finger Lakes Region. Residents were without power as limbs laden with ice downed electric and phone lines. Along the south shore of Lake Ontario, the freezing rain combined with two to four inch snowfalls.
1/31/2002	Wayne County	6,800,000	A three to five inch snowfall overnight of the 30th-31st turned to freezing rain during the morning hours. Ice accumulations of one-half to three-quarters inch occurred. Hundreds of thousands were left without power as the heavy ice build-up downed trees and power lines. Some areas were without power for up to 72 hours. Winds picked up and gusted to 55 mph. Trees and tree limbs fell blocking roads and damaging homes and automobiles. Tree damage included large and small limb breakage and bark damage as well as the uprooting of trees.*
4/4/2003	Wayne County	28,600,000	Low pressure over Illinois brought a mix of wintry weather to parts of the Finger Lakes. Across the Genesee Valley and the Finger Lakes, the precipitation fell mainly as freezing rain. Up to an inch of ice accumulation was measured. Hardest hit areas were eastern Monroe, Wayne and northern Cayuga counties. A Federal Disaster Declaration included Livingston, Monroe, northern Cayuga, Ontario and Wayne counties. The heavy ice accumulation downed trees, limbs and power and telephone lines. Over 175 000 customers lost power. In some cases power outages lasted for up to one week. Schools and businesses closed for several days.The falling trees and power poles produced a significant amount of damage to structures and automobiles. Agriculturally, fruit trees were severely damaged, especially the tart cherry trees in Wayne County.*

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS - FIXED SITE

Definition: The uncontrolled release of material from a stationary facility, which when released can result in death or injury to people and/or damage to property and the environment through the material's flammability, toxicity, corrosiveness, chemical instability and/or combustibility.

History: There have been 258 fixed site hazmat incidents in Wayne County from 1950 to 2005, occurring frequently. The most common elements spilled in a fixed site hazmat incident include diesel, gasoline, various petroleum products, and Freon. These spills may cascade into problems including water contamination, air contamination, soil contamination, utility failure, and fire. These incidents have occurred county-wide but are mostly related to the Robert E. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant and Rochester Gas & Electric facilities.

Impacts: Hazmat Fixed Site often caused soil, water, and air contamination.

Damage: Costs not provided.

Future Probability: High
Research: Hazmat fixed site data was obtained from the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) Spills Database beginning in 1978. The incidents recorded are those that were reported to the DEC. All incidents that consisted of a spill of more than one gallon of hazardous material or a spill of more than 10 gallons of gasoline were included. Data for fixed site hazmat incidents was also obtained from the Newark Courier-Gazette archives beginning in 1950. The first hazmat fixed site incident included in this report was March 8, 1978.

Hazardous Materials Fixed Site Affecting Wayne County from 1950 to 2005
**Indicates information that appears again under another hazard.*

Date	Municipality	Description
3/8/1971	Newark	Shell Bulk Plant on Rt 88 spilled 1000 gallons of gasoline.
7/10/1978	Williamson	RP Meyers Construction spilled 250 gallons of diesel due to vandalism.
1/12/1979	Walworth	Quick Mart spilled 200 gallons of gasoline due to a tank overfill.
5/3/1979	Sodus	Agway spilled 7100 gallons of gasoline. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of Lake Ontario.*
6/11/1980	Marion	A private residence in Hidden Valley Mobile Homes spilled 275 gallons of kerosene due to tank failure.
8/19/1980	Wolcott	Durkee Foods Company spilled 20000 gallons of vegetable oil/ dry grease. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of Wolcott Creek.*
10/21/1980	Williamson	Ashland Oil Company spilled 2000 gallons of #6 fuel oil due to the overfill of a tank truck.
10/29/1980	Wolcott	A private residence at the intersection of State and Church Street spilled 275 gallons of #2 fuel oil due to tank failure. This resulted in the contamination of groundwater.*
4/7/1982	Williamson	Alaska Oil Company spilled 500 gallons of gasoline from a tank truck. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of a drainage ditch.*
5/3/1982	Sodus	Agway Bulk Storage Plant spilled 1940 gallons of diesel from a tank truck due to equipment failure. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of a drainage ditch.*
5/11/1983	Sodus	Sodus Oil Company spilled 100 gallons of gasoline due to a tank overfill. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of a tributary to Lake Ontario.*
1/24/1984	Macedon	The Palmyra Oil Company spilled 172 gallons of Kerosene.

3/4/1984	Macedon	A private residence on Monroe-Wayne County Road spilled 150 gallons of #2 fuel oil. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of a tributary to Gananda Lake.*
8/7/1984	Sodus	Waterman and Sons gas station spilled 600 gallons of gasoline. This resulted in groundwater contamination.*
8/16/1984	Ontario	Al White's Service Station deliberately spilled 400 gallons of gasoline. This resulted in the contamination of a tributary to Dennison Creek.*
9/6/1984	Palmyra	Garlock Inc spilled 15 gallons of Tuluol.
10/15/1984	Palmyra	Mobil Chemical on Rt 31 spilled 500 gallons of gasoline.
12/5/1984	Newark	A private residence on Rt 31 spilled 870 gallons of gasoline. This resulted in groundwater contamination.*
2/24/1985	Wolcott	Glider Oil Company spilled 500 gallons of gasoline. This resulted in groundwater contamination.*
4/19/1985	Macedon	Country Living Mobile Homes spilled 200 gallons of #2 fuel oil. This resulted in air contamination and the contamination of a drainage ditch.*
7/8/1985	Ontario	Ontario Town Sewage Treatment Plant spilled 25 gallons of hydrogen peroxide. This resulted in air contamination.*
10/10/1985	Williamson	Ultrimar Petroleum spilled 3 gallons of #6 fuel oil. This resulted in air contamination.*
10/24/1985	Williamson	Cadbury Schweppes spilled 30000 gallons of apple juice. This contaminated Salmon Creek.*
12/13/1985	Sodus	Agway Petroleum spilled 113 gallons of gasoline.
1/6/1986	Clyde	Glider Oil spilled 200 gallons of #2 fuel oil at a non-major facility due to tank overfill.
3/2/1986	Sodus	Agway spilled 4000 gallons of diesel due to equipment failure at a non-major facility. This resulted in the contamination of groundwater as well as the contamination of the surface water of a tributary to Lake Ontario.*
4/29/1986	Newark	A private residence on Mayos Street spilled 250 gallons of kerosene due to tank failure. This resulted in groundwater contamination.*
5/22/1986	Lyons	Glider Oil spilled 150 gallons of #2 fuel oil due to human error. This resulted in groundwater contamination.*
6/10/1986	Lyons	Morania Oil Company spilled 25 gallons of #6 fuel oil due to equipment failure. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of the NYS Barge Canal.*
6/12/1986	Williamson	Don's Williamson Mobil gas station spilled 770 gallons of gasoline due to human error.
6/13/1986	Ontario	Minute Man gas station spilled 75 gallons of gasoline due to equipment failure. This resulted in the contamination of surface water.*
7/8/1986	Red Creek	Comstock Foods spilled 20 gallons of diesel due to human error. This resulted in the surface contamination of Red Creek.*
9/13/1986	Ontario	Rutgers spilled 150 gallons of #2 fuel oil due to tank overfill.
11/6/1986	Marion	Hicks Agway spilled 150 gallons of gasoline due to tank failure. This resulted in the contamination of surface water.*
12/24/1986	Palmyra	Garlock Inc. spilled 5 gallons of Tuluol due to tank failure.
12/29/1986	Sodus	Agway Petroleum spilled 200 gallons of #2 fuel oil at a non-major facility due to human error.
2/27/1987	Sodus	Heater Trucking spilled 75 gallons of #6 fuel oil due to human error.
4/13/1987	Sodus	Seneca Foods Cold Storage spilled 100 gallons of ammonia due to equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*
6/16/1987	Sodus	C-Store of America Gas Station spilled 100 gallons of gasoline due to equipment failure. This resulted in groundwater contamination.*
12/10/1987	Williamson	Cadbury Schweppes spilled 20 gallons of #6 fuel oil due to tank overflow.
2/5/1988	Palmyra	Pal Oil Company spilled 400 gallons of #2 fuel oil due to tank overfill.
3/15/1988	Ontario	The Town of Ontario spilled 21000 gallons of unknown petroleum on Lake Road due

		to human error. This resulted in the surface water contamination of Bear Creek.*
4/26/1988	Sodus	A private residence on Allen Road spilled 230 gallons of gasoline due to a tank failure.
4/29/1988	Red Creek	The Red Creek Central School District Bus garage spilled 180 gallons of gasoline due to human error.
6/29/1988	Newark	IEC Electronics spilled 60 gallons of diesel due to equipment failure.
7/16/1988	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 100 gallons of non- PCB oil due to equipment failure.
7/18/1988	Wolcott	Pal Oil spilled 100 gallons of #2 fuel oil due to equipment failure.
8/16/1988	Macedon	Mobil Chemical Corporation spilled 50 pounds of unknown petroleum due to human error.
9/2/1988	Sodus	Agway on Rt 104 spilled 20 gallons of gasoline at a non-major facility due to tank overfill.
9/2/1988	Williamson	A private residence on East Townline Road spilled 200 gallons of #2 fuel oil due to tank failure.
10/26/1988	Newark	Newark Busy Bee spilled 25 gallons of #2 fuel oil due to tank failure. This resulted in the contamination of groundwater.*
10/27/1988	Williamson	A private residence on Fisher Road spilled 150 gallons of #2 fuel oil due to tank failure
11/10/1988	Macedon	Mobil Chemical spilled 200 pounds of unknown petroleum due to equipment failure. This resulted in the surface contamination of the Barge Canal.*
11/17/1988	Wolcott	Engelson and Vanliere Energy spilled 1000 gallons of #2 fuel oil due to human error.
11/26/1988	Ontario	Ontario Gas Barn spilled 70 gallons of #2 fuel oil at a non-major facility due to tank overfill.
11/30/1988	Palmyra	Glider Oil company spilled 50 gallons of #2 fuel oil at a private residence due to equipment failure.
11/30/1988	Sodus Point	A private residence at the Ron Deen Mobile Home Park spilled 100 gallons of #2 fuel oil due to tank failure. This resulted in the contamination of groundwater.*
12/22/1988	Wolcott	Engelson and Vanliere Energy spilled 50 gallons of #2 fuel oil due to the equipment failure of a tank truck.
1/10/1989	Ontario	Ontario WWTP spilled 200 gallons of unknown petroleum.
5/22/1989	Sodus Point	Ron Deen Mobile Home Park spilled 200 gallons of Kerosene due to tank failure.
6/3/1989	Sodus Point	100 gallons of gasoline was spilled at the Kresner marina. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of Sodus Bay.*
8/17/1989	Sodus	Comstock Michigan Fruit spilled 5 gallons of #6 fuel oil. This resulted in groundwater contamination.*
8/18/1989	Ontario	Glider Oil Company gas station spilled 150 gallons of diesel due to equipment failure.
8/22/1989	Newark	Newark Developmental Center spilled 5 gallons of PCB oil as a result of human error.
10/14/1989	Sodus	Servistar Lumber Company spilled 100 pounds of Dichlorodiphenyl trichloroethane. This contaminated the surface water of Lake Ontario.*
12/6/1989	Wolcott	A private residence on East Port Bay Road spilled 275 gallons of kerosene due to a tank failure. This resulted in the contamination of groundwater.*
12/29/1989	Williamson	A private residence on Kenyon Road spilled 160 gallons of #2 fuel oil due to equipment failure.
1/6/1990	Palmyra	Pal Mart gas station on East Main Street deliberately spilled 110 gallons of gasoline.
1/19/1990	Wolcott	A private residence on Graves Point Road spilled 100 gallons of kerosene due to a tank failure. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of Port Bay.*
1/24/1990	Wolcott	Engelson and Vanliere Energy spilled 100 gallons of gasoline at a non-major facility due to tank failure.

3/12/1990	Red Creek	A private residence on Blind Sodus Road spilled 135 gallons of kerosene due to equipment failure. This resulted in the contamination of a nearby swamp.*
3/20/1990	Sodus	A private residence spilled 190 gallons of #2 fuel oil due to tank failure. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of Lake Ontario.*
7/18/1990	Palmyra	A private residence on Canandaigua Road spilled 20 pounds of Vidrien due to housekeeping procedures.
7/31/1990	Palmyra	Garlock Industries spilled 800 gallons of Tuluol due to equipment failure.
9/20/1990	Newark	Pal Mart Convenient Store on Main Street spilled 25 gallons of gasoline due to human error.
10/1/1990	Marion	Everdyke Oil gas station spilled 700 gallons of gasoline due to tank failure. This resulted in groundwater contamination.*
5/26/1991	Ontario	P.J. Radiator spilled 100 gallons of waste oil (not fuel) during housekeeping procedures.
5/30/1991	Sodus	A private residence on Halcus Road spilled 200 gallons of Kerosene.
7/22/1991	Lyons	Clear Plastic Containers spilled 50 gallons of non-PCB oil due to equipment failure.
8/16/1991	Palmyra	Garlock spilled 20 gallons of PCB oil due to equipment failure.
9/19/1991	Huron	NYS Police Department spilled 25 gallons of gasoline due to a tank overfill.
9/25/1991	Lyons	Conrail railroad spilled 550 gallons of waste oil (not fuel) from abandoned drums.
11/5/1991	Lyons	Atlantic Oil Service Station spilled 275 gallons of #2 fuel oil due to tank failure.
12/10/1991	Marion	Jeffrey Fuels Bulk Storage spilled 175 gallons of #2 fuel oil at a non-major facility due to human error.
3/27/1992	Palmyra	Garlock Industries spilled 100 gallons of gasoline as a result of tank failure. This resulted in the contamination of the sewer system. *
6/14/1992	Williamson	Elliot Garage spilled 5 gallons of carburetor cleaner due to tank failure.
7/17/1992	Marion	A private residence on Warren Road spilled 200 gallons of #2 fuel oil. This resulted in the contamination of surface water.*
9/4/1992	Lyons	Agway spilled 5000 gallons of sulfuric acid due to equipment failure.
10/15/1992	Sodus	Agway Bulk Plant spilled 1000 gallons of gasoline due to the overfilling of a tank truck.
10/19/1992	Newark	Newark DDSO spilled 27 gallons of diesel due to human error.
3/2/1993	Rose	Fleischmann's Vinegar spilled 7000 gallons of vinegar due to equipment failure.
3/26/1993	Savannah	A private residence on Rt 89 spilled 140 gallons of kerosene due to tank failure.
6/8/1993	Ontario	A private residence on Lincoln Road spilled 15 gallons of pesticides.
6/21/1993	Macedon	Wayside Gardens spilled 30 gallons of diesel due to equipment failure.
7/1/1993	Savannah	Malone Farm spilled 70 gallons of diesel due to the equipment failure of a tank truck.
10/1/1993	Macedon	A private residence on Wayneport Road spilled 140 gallons of kerosene due to a tank failure.
10/9/1993	Wolcott	A private residence on Graves Point Road spilled 200 gallons of #2 fuel oil due to a tank failure. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of Port Bay.*
10/14/1993	Macedon	Alpco Recycling spilled 15000 gallons of waste oil (not fuel) from a commercial vehicle due to tank failure.
11/17/1993	Ontario	Ontario Village Mart gas station spilled 48 gallons of gasoline due to equipment failure.
1/2/1994	Palmyra	A private residence on Trolley road spilled 200 gallons of #2 fuel oil due to equipment failure.
6/15/1994	Ontario	Sunrise Foods spilled 60 gallons of diesel from a commercial vehicle due to equipment failure.
8/23/1994	Wolcott	Rochester Gas and Electric spilled 3 gallons of PCB oil as a result of equipment failure.
10/28/1994	Macedon	Rochester Gas and Electric spilled 110 gallons of unknown petroleum from abandoned drums.

12/5/1994	Palmyra	A private residence in Marquart Trailer Park spilled 275 gallons of kerosene due to a tank failure.
12/22/1994	Williamson	The NYS Police Barracks on Rt 104 spilled 50 gallons of gasoline as a result of human error.
1/21/1995	Newark	NYSEG gas leak lasted 45 minutes, requiring that 7 nearby homes be evacuated.
3/8/1995	Ontario	Delass Green Houses spilled 200 gallons of #2 fuel oil due to equipment failure.
5/17/1995	Walworth	Pizza Cutters spilled 20 gallons of non-PCB oil as a result of human error.
5/23/1995	Sodus	Agway Bulk Plant spilled 300 gallons of gasoline due to human error.
10/12/1995	Palmyra	A private residence in Hyde Park spilled 1 gallon of Mercury due to human error.
11/18/1995	Sodus	Agway Energy Products spilled 100 gallons of #2 fuel oil at a non-major facility.
11/28/1995	Sodus	Indian Summer spilled 950 gallons of apple juice due to equipment failure.
1/26/1996	Sodus	Seneca Foods spilled 400 gallons of #6 fuel oil as a result of equipment failure. This resulted in the contamination of the sewer system.*
3/5/1996	Newark	IEC spilled noxious fumes from a smoldering machine, 21 people had to be treated.
3/27/1996	Macedon	A private residence on Canandaigua Road spilled 200 gallons of #2 fuel oil due to a tank overflow.
4/10/1996	Ontario	Rochester Gas and Electric spilled 25 gallons of ammonia. This ammonia leaked into a sewer and contaminated Lake Ontario as well as resulted in a fish kill.*
4/13/1996	Macedon	Tenneco Packaging spilled 10 gallons of poly resins due to equipment failure. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of the NYS Barge Canal.*
4/15/1996	Macedon	A private residence in Shamrock Trailer Park spilled 30 gallons of kerosene due to tank failure.
5/1/1996	Williamson	Seneca Foods Corporation spilled 120 pounds of ammonia due to equipment failure.
5/12/1996	Newark	The Newark Department of Public Works spilled 4 gallons of hydraulic oil from a commercial vehicle as a result of equipment failure.
5/29/1996	Butler	Sunrise Food Stores spilled 110 gallons of an unknown material from abandoned drums.
6/13/1996	Palmyra	Strub Farm spilled 1000 gallons of nitrogen due to human error.
6/25/1996	Sodus	Nakano Foods spilled 17000 gallons of apple juice due to human error.
7/1/1996	Ontario	Advantage Auto gas station deliberately spilled 55 gallons of waste oil (not fuel).
8/22/1996	Macedon	Alpco Recycling Center spilled 3 gallons of chlorine.
1/14/1997	Palmyra	Palmyra Waste Treatment Plant spilled 200 gallons of wastewater due to equipment failure.
1/16/1997	Macedon	Alpco Recycling Center spilled 20 pounds of Bentonite.
2/24/1997	Sodus Point	Rochester Gas and Electric spilled 12 gallons of PCB oil.
4/7/1997	Williamson	Williamson Middle School spilled 10 gallons of transformer oil as a result of equipment failure.
4/25/1997	Walworth	Chemlawn spilled 20 gallons of fertilizers as a result of human error.
8/13/1997	Lyons	Lyons Asphalt spilled 30 gallons of Blacktop at a non-major facility due to equipment failure.
9/3/1997	Ontario	A barn on Kenyon Road spilled 100 gallons of an unknown hazardous material as a result of housekeeping procedures.
11/14/1997	Sodus	A Nakano Foods commercial vehicle spilled 500 gallons of vinegar due to human error. This contaminated the surface water of Metz Pond.*
11/19/1997	Macedon	Tenneco Packaging spilled 10 gallons of diesel from a commercial vehicle. This resulted in the contamination of surface water at the NYS Barge Canal.*
11/20/1997	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 20 gallons of diesel due to human error.
11/20/1997	Sodus	Arg Trucking and Agway Energy spilled 100 gallons of gasoline at a non-major facility.

11/28/1997	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 300 gallons of unknown petroleum due to equipment failure. This resulted in the contamination of surface water of Lake Ontario.*
11/28/1997	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 300 gallons of turbine oil due to equipment failure.
1/7/1998	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 100 pounds of Freon due to equipment failure.
1/11/1998	Newark	A private residence on Rt 31 spilled 200 gallons of kerosene.
3/10/1998	Palmyra	JRLon Plastics spilled 1 gallon of Mercury due to equipment failure.
5/5/1998	Lyons	Pitt Farms spilled 100 gallons of diesel.
5/11/1998	Wolcott	NYS Police Department spilled 25 gallons of gasoline on Rt 104 as a result of human error.
5/14/1998	Butler	Densmore Trucking spilled 100 gallons of diesel due to equipment failure.
6/16/1998	Wolcott	Wegman's Egg Farm spilled 25 gallons of hydraulic oil due to equipment failure.
7/24/1998	Macedon	Erie Canal Lock #30 spilled 100 pounds of polyethylene due to equipment failure. This spill resulted in soil contamination and did not affect the canal water.
7/30/1998	Williamson	Seneca Foods spilled 500 gallons of silage leachate due to equipment failure. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of Mink Creek.*
8/17/1998	Ontario	A private residence on Kenyon Road spilled 170 gallons of #2 Fuel Oil due to an equipment failure.
8/21/1998	Sodus	Nakano Foods spilled 200 gallons of vinegar as a result of equipment failure.
9/7/1998	Clyde	NYS Electric and Gas spilled 50 gallons of transformer oil on John Street.
10/10/1998	Lyons	Red Apple Quick Fill Gas Station spilled 10 gallons of gasoline due to equipment failure.
10/26/1998	Lyons	Agway spilled 120000 pounds of fertilizers due to the equipment failure of a commercial vehicle. This resulted in soil contamination.
1/14/1999	Palmyra	Palmyra Energy Bulk Plant spilled 200 gallons of #2 fuel oil due to human error.
1/25/1999	North Rose	Fleischmann's Vinegar spilled 7400 gallons of vinegar due to human error.
2/2/1999	Williamson	A private residence on Salmon Creek Road spilled 260 gallons of #2 fuel oil due to equipment failure.
4/19/1999	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 200 gallons of process water due to equipment failure.
4/21/1999	Ontario	Rochester Gas and Electric spilled 8 pounds of Freon due to equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*
4/26/1999	Ontario	Rochester Gas and Electric spilled 9 gallons of Freon due to equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*
5/7/1999	Rose	Ballagh Farms spilled 10000 gallons of fertilizers due to equipment failure.
5/14/1999	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 1 pound of Freon due to equipment failure.
7/4/1999	Wolcott	Ronald Eygner Farm spilled 2400 gallons of nitrogen.
7/6/1999	Marion	Seneca Food Plant spilled 335 pounds of ammonia due to equipment failure.
7/9/1999	Red Creek	AgriLink Foods spilled 2000 gallons of wastewater due to equipment failure. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of Red Creek.*
7/11/1999	Wolcott	Sunrise Food Store spilled 20 gallons of diesel.
7/23/1999	Sodus	Nakano Foods spilled 50 gallons of vinegar due to equipment failure.
8/11/1999	Newark	IEC Electronics spilled 70 pounds of Freon.
9/2/1999	Newark	IEC Electronics spilled 19 pounds of refrigerant.
9/3/1999	Wolcott	Smart Sign Company spilled 250 gallons of ink. This resulted in soil contamination.
12/2/1999	Sodus	Nakano Foods spilled 200 gallons of vinegar due to human error.
2/3/2000	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 4 pounds of Freon due to equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*
2/8/2000	Clyde	Sunrise Gas Station on Route 31 spilled 40 gallons of gasoline as a result of human error.
4/13/2000	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 100 gallons of sodium hypochlorite as a result of equipment failure. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of Lake

		Ontario.*
5/17/2000	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 3 pounds of Freon as a result of equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*
5/22/2000	Wolcott	Wegman's Egg Farm spilled 1500 gallons of wastewater due to equipment failure.
5/23/2000	Ontario	Rochester Gas and Electric spilled 12 pounds of Freon as a result of equipment failure.
5/31/2000	Red Creek	AgriLink Foods spilled 100 gallons of wastewater due to equipment failure.
6/13/2000	Lyons	Agway spilled 9200 gallons of fertilizer UAN as a result of human error.
7/5/2000	Lyons	Wayne County Department of Public Health spilled 1 pound of Mercury due to human error. This resulted in air contamination.*
7/21/2000	Palmyra	Palmyra Waste Treatment spilled 40,000 gallons of sludge due to human error. This resulted in soil contamination.
8/28/2000	Ontario	Mobil Station on Knickerbocker road spilled 50 gallons of hydraulic oil due to the equipment failure of a commercial vehicle.
10/3/2000	Palmyra	Pal Energy spilled 25 gallons of kerosene due to equipment failure.
12/5/2000	Arcadia	Finewood Furniture spilled 250 gallons of #2 fuel oil due to human error. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of a road side ditch.*
12/22/2000	Red Creek	JF Robinson Car Dealer spilled 100 gallons of motor oil.
12/26/2000	Clyde	Sunrise Food Store spilled 100 gallons of gasoline.
1/16/2001	Sodus	Former Schoepfel Chevy spilled 5 gallons of paint thinner as a result of human error. This contaminated the sewer system.*
2/13/2001	Macedon	Tyco Plastics spilled 1000 pounds of polyethylene resin. This contaminated the surface water of the Erie Canal.*
4/4/2001	Marion	Verizon spilled 15 gallons of transmission fluid due to the equipment failure of a commercial vehicle. This contaminated the surface water of the UNK.*
4/30/2001	Newark	Kwik Fill station on Union Street spilled gasoline. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of the Erie Canal. *
5/10/2001	Macedon	Baldwin Richardson Foods spilled 3500 gallons of sludge due to equipment failure.
6/5/2001	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 90 pounds of Freon due to equipment failure.
7/24/2001	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 4 gallons of Freon due to equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*
7/30/2001	Newark	Micro Tech spilled 5 gallons of Benzo(K) Fluoranthene as a result of equipment failure.
7/31/2001	Marion	Hidden Valley Trailer Park spilled 15 gallons of Hydraulic oil from a commercial vehicle due to equipment failure.
8/6/2001	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 15 pounds of Freon due to equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*
10/1/2001	Palmyra	Lanes Garage spilled 25 gallons of an unknown material due to abandoned drums.
10/10/2001	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 4 pounds of Freon due to equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*
11/16/2001	Lyons	Global Crossings spilled 25 gallons of diesel.
11/26/2001	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 10 gallons of Freon due to equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*
11/27/2001	Palmyra	Palmyra Lube Storage spilled 48 gallons of gear oil at a non-major facility due to human error.
1/18/2002	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 40 gallons of Freon due to equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*
2/14/2002	Marion	Seneca Foods spilled 55 gallons of waste oil (not fuel) as a result of human error.
4/2/2002	Palmyra	The Palmyra Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints spilled 40 gallons of #2 fuel

		oil from a private dwelling as a result of equipment failure.
4/7/2002	Newark	The Town of Newark spilled 20 gallons of raw sewage due to equipment failure.
5/15/2002	Macedon	Mobil Chemical Corporation spilled 15 gallons of hydraulic oil due to equipment failure.
5/16/2002	Sodus	Nakano Foods spilled 150 gallons of vinegar as a result of human error.
5/26/2002	Ontario	A private residence on Lake Road spilled 12 pounds of pesticides.
5/29/2002	Sodus	Nakano Foods spilled 75 gallons of vinegar as a result of human error.
6/10/2002	Newark	A residence on East Union Street spilled 105 gallons of waste oil (not fuel).
7/25/2002	Newark	Hares Farms spilled 4 gallons of gasoline due to a tank overflow.
8/1/2002	Lyons	They Lyons Highway Department spilled 5 pounds of Calcium cyanide.
8/20/2002	Palmyra	Palmyra Bulk Plant spilled 54 gallons of #2 fuel oil at a major facility due to human error.
8/27/2002	Ontario	Hess gas station on Rt 104 spilled 6 gallons of gasoline.
8/28/2002	Ontario	Fastrac Market on Rt 104 spilled 10 gallons of diesel from an overfilled tank of a commercial vehicle.
9/20/2002	Ontario	Rochester Gas and Electric spilled 6 pounds of Chlorodifloromethane.
9/25/2002	Newark	Maple Ridge Grocery spilled 2 gallons of kerosene due to equipment failure.
11/17/2002	Lyons	A private residence spilled 100 gallons of #2 fuel oil due to tank failure.
12/2/2002	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 2 gallons of Freon due to equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*
1/29/2003	Palmyra	Palmyra Lube Plant spilled 15 gallons of motor oil.
3/11/2003	Palmyra	Griffith Energy spilled 30 gallons of kerosene on Rt 31 due to a tank overfill.
3/21/2003	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 5 gallons of Freon due to an equipment failure.
3/26/2003	Macedon	A private residence on Macedon Center Road spilled 275 gallons of #2 fuel oil.
3/28/2003	Ontario	Rochester Gas and Electric spilled 2 gallons of Freon due to an equipment failure on Lake Road. This resulted in air contamination.*
4/2/2003	Newark	500 gallons of raw sewage spilled at the intersection of Murray and Pearl Street due to equipment failure.
4/4/2003	Newark	NYSEG spilled 35 gallons of transformer oil.
4/5/2003	Palmyra	NYSEG spilled 25 gallons of transformer oil.
4/6/2003	Butler	RG&E spilled 24 gallons of non-PCB oil due to equipment failure.
4/7/2003	Arcadia	NYSEG spilled 25 gallons of transformer oil.
4/7/2003	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 100 pounds of Freon due to equipment failure.
5/14/2003	Wolcott	A private residence in Hickory Square Trailer Park spilled 100 gallons of #2 fuel oil.
5/16/2003	Sodus	Nakano Foods spilled 4125 gallons of vinegar due to human error.
8/6/2003	Palmyra	Garlock Sealing spilled 100 gallons of sulfuric acid at a non-major facility due to tank overflow. This resulted in air contamination.*
10/16/2003	Newark	Wilson Automotive spilled 150 gallons of rubber in the form of tires.
10/17/2003	Ontario	Rochester Gas and Electric spilled 60 gallons of transformer oil as a result of the equipment failure of a commercial vehicle on Rt 104.
11/24/2003	Ontario	A private residence of Orchard Grove Trailer Park deliberately spilled 50 gallons of diesel. This resulted in soil contamination.
12/22/2003	Wolcott	A private residence spilled 5 gallons of #2 fuel oil.
1/7/2004	Rose	An abandoned drum on Edmund's Rd spilled 55 gallons of waste oil. This resulted in soil contamination.
1/28/2004	Clyde	Lyons Oil Supply Company spilled 1000 gallons of #2 fuel oil spilled as a result of a tank overfill at a non-major facility .
1/30/2004	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 2 pounds of chlorodifloromethane as a result of equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*
2/16/2004	Williamson	Sullivan Auto spilled 10 gallons of gasoline due to equipment failure in a tank truck.
4/9/2004	Newark	A private dwelling spilled 140 gallons of #2 fuel oil due to tank failure. This resulted in

		soil contamination.
5/21/2004	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 5 pounds of Freon due to equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*
6/9/2004	Lyons	Kwik Fill Station on Geneva Road spilled 5 gallons of gasoline as a result of equipment failure.
6/21/2004	Ontario	Fast Trak market spilled 12 gallons of diesel spilled due to human error.
6/22/2004	Ontario	Rochester Gas and Electric spilled 100 gallons of Freon due to equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*
7/8/2004	Wolcott	Fastrac gas station spilled 14 gallons of gasoline due to human error. This resulted in contamination of the soil.
7/19/2004	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 5 gallons of Freon due to equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*
9/16/2004	Ontario	RG&E and Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 15 pounds of chlorodifloromethane due to the equipment failure of a non-major facility. This resulted in air contamination.*
9/21/2004	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 20 pounds of refrigerant due to equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*
10/1/2004	Sodus	The New Horizon Harbor Yacht Club spilled 10 gallons of waste oil as a result of housekeeping procedures. This resulted in groundwater contamination.*
10/5/2004	Newark	Mike Barnard Chrysler spilled 10 gallons of gasoline due to a tank failure. This resulted in soil contamination.
10/18/2004	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 2 pounds of chlorodifloromethane due to equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*
10/18/2004	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 2 pounds of refrigerant. This resulted in soil contamination.
11/4/2004	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 5 pounds of chlorodifloromethane due to equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*
12/12/2004	Clyde	A private residence spilled 200 gallons of #2 fuel oil due to tank failure. This contaminated surface water.*
12/28/2004	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 21 pounds of chlorodifloromethane due to equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*
1/31/2005	Wolcott	A private dwelling spilled 2 gallons of #2 fuel oil due to equipment failure. This resulted in soil contamination.
6/3/2005	Marion	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 15 gallons of hydraulic oil from a commercial vehicle due to equipment failure.
6/9/2005	Macedon	Pinewood Trailer Park deliberately spilled 20 gallons of raw sewage. Investigation of this spill is still in process.
6/17/2005	Palmyra	Garlock Sealing spilled 100 gallons of toluene due to equipment failure. This resulted in soil contamination. Investigation of this spill is still in process.

SEVERE WINTER STORM

Definition: A storm system that develops in late fall to early spring and deposits wintry precipitation, such as snow, sleet, or freezing rain, with a significant impact on transportation systems and public safety. For this analysis, heavy snow is defined as six inches in 12 hours or less.

History: There have been 53 incidents of severe winter storms in Wayne County from 1955 to 2005, occurring frequently in the winter months from November to April. These storms may

cascade into problems including transportation accidents, utility failure, extreme temperatures, and structural damage. These storms have deposited large amounts of snow county-wide and are generally lake effect systems.

Impacts: Severe winter storms generally cause power outages, downed lines, wires, and trees, transportation accidents, school closings, and structural damage.

Damage: Reported damage totaled approximately $70,875,000. Costs not provided for all storms. This total does not include many of the economic costs such as those associated with closed businesses, reduced operations, employee absence, and limited or delayed agricultural operations.

Future Probability: High

Research: Severe winter storm data was obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA) beginning in 1955. The first winter storm incident recorded in NOAA's database and included in this report was January 25, 1993. Severe winter storms are sure to have occurred prior to 1993, but were not recorded as such in NOAA's database.

Severe Winter Storms Affecting Wayne County from 1955 to 2005
**Indicates information that appears again under another hazard.*

Date	Municipality	Damage ($)	Description
1/25/1993	Wayne County	50,000	Following the passage of a cold front, a brisk northwest flow of arctic air across Lake Ontario produced snow squalls over parts of the Eastern Lake Ontario counties and the Eastern Finger Lakes Region.
2/12/1993	Wayne County	50,000	Low pressure remained nearly stationary over Ohio as another low developed off the Carolina Coast. The latter storm strengthened and moved northeast along the coast. Heavy snow fell across parts of the Finger Lakes Region. Snowfall amounts ranged from 6 to 8 inches.
2/16/1993	Wayne County	50,000	Low pressure deepened over the Ohio Valley then moved east across Pennsylvania to the Atlantic coast. The system brought heavy snows of 6 to 10 inches to the area.
2/18/1993	Wayne County	50,000	No description available.
2/18/1993	Wayne County	50,000	Arctic air crossing the warm and open waters of Lakes Erie and Ontario produced lake effect snow squalls. In one 3 hour period, nearly a foot of snow fell in the squalls. There was some thunder and lightning reported.
2/21/1993	Wayne County	50,000	An extensive low pressure system moved from Illinois across the lower Great Lakes to Northern New York. The storm brought a general snowfall of 4 to 6 inches across much of the area.
2/23/1993	Wayne County	50,000	No description available.

3/13/1993	Wayne County	5,000,000	A major winter storm system produced blizzard conditions in Western and Central New York. A northwest flow of cold air following the storm produced lake effect squalls Sunday afternoon and night which added to the snowfall amounts. The heavy snow combined with high winds of 20 to 40 mph and gusts to 60 mph to produce extensive blowing and drifting snow with zero visibilities. The blowing and drifting was so bad highway superintendents pulled the snowplows off the road. Snow drifts of 5 to 10 feet were reported. Trees and wires were also downed by the high winds. Minor power outages were scattered across the area. Driving bans and restrictions were in place in all counties in the area. Two deaths were attributed to the storm. Several persons also died in auto accidents related to the storm. Snowfall amounts ranged around 2 feet across the Western Finger Lakes and in excess of 3 feet across the Eastern Finger Lakes.*
4/22/1993	Wayne County	50,000	Low pressure over Delaware deepened and moved north along the Atlantic Coast to New England. The late winter storm spread heavy, wet snow across the eastern Finger Lakes and the eastern Lake Ontario counties.
1/4/1994	Wayne County	50,000	No description available.
2/6/1995	Wayne County	10,000	No description available.
11/15/1995	Wayne County	7,000	No description available.
11/15/1995	Wayne County	25,000	No description available.
1/4/1996	Wayne County	200,000	A major winter storm brought heavy snowfall to the area. In general, 16-24 inches of snow fell. Schools closed, and the winter road conditions were blamed for many automobile accidents, some with injuries.*
3/5/1996	Wayne County	63,000	A late season winter storm dumped six to ten inches of heavy, wet snow across portions of Western New York.
11/26/1996	Wayne County	20,000	Low pressure moving across the Great Lakes brought snow to the area. The snow became enhanced by the lake producing amounts of eight to twelve inches. The heavy snow resulted in school closings. Numerous traffic accidents were blamed on the white out conditions.*
3/6/1997	Wayne County	22,000	A northwest flow of cold air across the warmer waters of Lake Ontario produced lake effect snows across the counties. Amounts of five to seven inches across the area were reported. The lake effect snows combined with strong winds to produce blizzard like conditions and resulting in numerous auto accidents.*
3/6/1997	Wayne County	81,000	Low pressure deepened rapidly as it passed across Pennsylvania and drew cold air southward changing rain over the area to heavy, wet snow. Numerous accidents were blamed on the heavy snow which fell after several weeks of mild, spring-like conditions.*
3/14/1997	Wayne County	196,000	Deepening low pressure over Missouri tracked northeast and brought a mix of ice and snow to the area. Several inches of the icy slush coated trees and power lines, the weight of which downed the trees and lines. Various school districts throughout the area closed because of the treacherous conditions. Countless automobile accidents, some with injuries, were blamed on the storm. Power outages were scattered across the region.*

11/14/1997	Wayne County	200,000	An early season winter storm brought heavy snow to the area as low pressure moved north along the Atlantic coast. Snowfall amounts ranged from six to twelve inches across the region with the highest amounts over the Genesee Valley and Western Finger Lakes. The snow was wet and heavy. Countless accidents were reported, many with injuries. Several school districts were forced to close.*
12/30/1997	Wayne County	184,000	A strong storm moved up the east coast of the U.S. and dropped up to a foot and a half of snow across the Finger Lakes and eastern Lake Ontario regions. Numerous auto accidents, several with injuries, were a result of the snow. Strong winds combined with the snowfall to produce blowing and drifting snow resulting in significantly reduced visibilities.*
12/31/1997	Wayne County	38,000	A cold west to northeast flow across the warm waters of Lakes Erie and Ontario produced lake effect snow squalls along parts of the southeast shores of the lakes. Snowfall amounts ranged from eight to ten inches during the 24-hour storm.
3/21/1998	Wayne County	280,000	Deep low pressure tracked from Kentucky to New England and brought heavy snow to the entire region. The storm began as a period of freezing rain and sleet Friday evening the 20th and changed over to snow early Saturday morning.
12/22/1998	Wayne County	161,000	This first significant lake effect snowstorm of the season was a long lasting one. Arctic air surged into the region following the passage of a strong cold front. Lake snows never shut down off Lake Ontario throughout the four day event. The storm totals were not overly impressive since the snow squalls oscillated across the area as winds shifted with the passage of weak troughs. The heavy falling and blowing snow reduced visibilities and driving conditions became treacherous. Numerous automobile accidents (several with injuries and one fatal) were blamed on the wintry conditions.
12/31/1998	Wayne County	66,000	Lake effect snow squalls developed as cold air crossed the warmer waters of the Great Lakes. In some communities, major roads and businesses were closed and holiday events were cancelled. Snow fell at the rate of one to two inches per hour.
1/2/1999	Wayne County	330,000	An intensifying storm over the Southern Plains moved northeast spreading a mix of snow, sleet and freezing rain across the area. Several inches of snow were followed by sleet and freezing rain. In some areas, especially east of Lake Ontario, an unprecedented four to five inches of sleet fell. The wintry precipitation stalled traffic and forced schools to extend the holiday break a few more days. Numerous automobile accidents, several with injuries, were blamed on the storm.*
1/9/1999	Wayne County	190,000	A general snowfall fell across the region as a result of a large weather system over the Ohio Valley. Across parts of the Genesee Valley and Finger Lakes, snowfall amounts were somewhat lower as a result of a brief changeover to freezing rain.
1/15/1999	Wayne County	290,000	Low pressure moved to the south of the area and produced a general heavy snowfall across the region. The heavy, wet snow combined with freezing rain across the Southern Tier. The heavy snows again resulted in traffic tie-ups and school closings. Visibilities were reduced and roads became treacherous from the ice mix of snow and sleet. A general snowfall of six to nine inches fell across the entire area. Several counties in the area were declared disaster areas by the State and Federal government.

1/16/1999	Sodus	200,000	Near record snowfalls of four to six feet across the region during the last part of December and first half of January put a strain on area buildings. Roof collapses and entire structure failures were numerous across the area. A hanger at the Williamson/Sodus airport collapsed. Four planes were destroyed and another was damaged. Numerous barns across the region collapsed under the excessive weight of the snow, in several dairy cows were injured and killed. Several garages collapsed damaging the automobiles and machinery inside them.*
3/4/1999	Wayne County	5,500,000	Deep low pressure moved from West Virginia north across New York to Quebec, Canada. Heavy rain changed to heavy snow as cold air circulated into the region. Snow fell at the rate of two to three inches per hour. Across Monroe and Wayne counties snowfall amounts were greatest with over two feet falling. Snow fall amounts dropped off both east and west of that area. The strong winds off Lake Ontario resulted in blizzard conditions over Monroe and Wayne counties for nearly six hours. Drifts reached four to five feet in places. The New York State Thruway (I-90) was closed from Depew to Syracuse. The Governor declared Monroe, Wayne, Oswego, Wyoming, Livingston, and Cayuga counties State Disaster Areas. Orleans, Ontario, Wyoming, Livingston, Monroe and Wayne counties were also declared Federal Disaster Areas. The National Guard was called on to help remove cars, rescue stranded motorists and deliver food and medical supplies. Schools and businesses were closed throughout the area. Nearly 10,000 customers lost power during the storm.
3/6/1999	Wayne County	2,700,000	A strong storm moved from Ohio to New England and dropped a six to twelve inches of snow across the entire region. The snow fell just two days after much of the area was recovering from another major winter storm. The heavy snow was blamed for numerous auto accidents--some with injuries.
12/26/1999	Wayne County	61,000	Locally heavy snowbands set up on a west to northwest wind off Lakes Erie and Ontario.
1/20/2000	Wayne County	47,000	Low pressure moving up the east coast brought a general snowfall to the area. The northerly flow across Lakes Erie and Ontario enhanced snowfall amounts and seven to nine inches of snow fell downwind of the lakes.
1/26/2000	Wayne County	99,000	Low pressure moved up the east coast with western New York on the fringe of the system. The north northeast flow across Lake Ontario resulted in enhanced snowfalls downwind of the lake.
2/1/2000	Wayne County	45,000	A north to northwest flow of cold air crossing the Great Lakes resulted in lake effect snowbands. Snow totals between six and ten inches were reported.
2/14/2000	Wayne County	320,000	Low pressure moved across the Ohio Valley and Pennsylvania spreading a wintry mix of snow, sleet and freezing rain across the area. Snowfall amounts of four to eight inches in addition to 1/4 to 1/2 inch ice were common across the Niagara Frontier, Western Southern Tier and Western Finger Lakes Region. East of Lake Ontario, ice accumulations were less however snowfall amounts were closer to ten inches.

11/20/2000	Wayne County	46,500,000	Cold air crossing the warm waters of Lakes Erie and Ontario resulted in lake effect squalls that dropped over two feet downwind of the lakes. Off Lake Erie, the squall developed around midday on the 20th in a southwest flow ahead of a cold front. Snow fell at the rate of two to four inches per hour for several hours. Snowfall in this early stage was as high as two feet in a narrow strip about three miles wide. After the passage of a cold front, the squall moved south on the northwest flow setting up across the western southern tier of New York. Nearly two feet of snow fell across that region on the 21st-22nd. The squall lifted north again on the 22nd ahead of another cold front. After the frontal passage late on the 22nd, the squall moved back south and dissipated as strong high pressure built in across the area.
12/6/2000	Wayne County	151,000	Lake effect snow bands meandered across the areas downwind of Lakes Erie and Ontario from late on the 5th through the 7th. A cold front crossed the region and ushered in a west to northwest flow of cold air. The squalls which developed dropped up to two feet of light, fluffy snow.
12/22/2000	Wayne County	103,000	This lake effect event began as some of the coldest air of the season crossed the Great Lakes. Meandering snow squalls produced snowfall rates of two inches an hour. The activity began off Lake Erie during the early morning hours of the 22nd as a cold front crossed the region.
12/24/2000	Wayne County	95,000	This long lasting lake snow event featured a nearly continuous snowfall on a west to northwest flow. The activity drifted south and intensified on the 26th and 27th, lasting through the morning of the 28th. The snowfall amounts were excessive due primarily to the length of the event.
12/31/2000	Wayne County	550,000	Low pressure developed off the mid Atlantic coast then moved north along the coast bringing a general snowfall to the area. Between six and twelve inches of snow fell across the area with higher amounts downwind from Lakes Erie and Ontario due to lake enhancement. The heavy snowfall was accompanied by brisk northwest winds that resulted in blowing and drifting snow and wind chills of ten to twenty degrees below zero. Visibilities were near zero at times in intense snow and blowing snow.
1/9/2001	Wayne County	55,000	A storm over the Saint Lawrence River Valley brought heavy snow to the eastern Lake Ontario region during the late evening and early morning hours of the 9th-10th. At its heaviest, snow fell at the rate of one to two inches per hour. Snowfall totals across the areas ranged from six to ten inches.
3/4/2001	Wayne County	1,500,000	A complex low pressure system that plagued the Northeast brought significant snowfall to western and central New York. The snow in western New York came in two phases from Sunday night to early Monday morning (4th-5th) and again Monday night to Tuesday morning (5th-6th). The heaviest snow fell during the first period and was associated with upper level energy, while the second snow period resulted from the western fringe of a large coastal storm south of New England. East of Lake Ontario, the snow was nearly continuous from late Monday night through Tuesday morning (4th-6th).
2/4/2002	Wayne County	44,000	Low pressure moving through central New York merged with an intensifying storm moving up the Atlantic coast. Heavy snow fell across parts of the western Southern Tier and Finger Lakes, especially the higher elevations. Strong northwest winds gusts above 35 mph and resulted in reduced visibilities from blowing and drifting snow.

12/25/2002	Wayne County	135,000	Low pressure moved northeast along the Appalachians and brought a general heavy snow to much of the region on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day. A eight to twelve inch blanket of snow covered the area with higher amounts generally over the Finger Lakes Region.
1/21/2003	Wayne County	45,000	A persistent west to northwest flow produced lake effect snows along the south shore of Lake Ontario. The heaviest snows fell during the early morning hours of the 21st.
12/14/2003	Wayne County	190,000	Low pressure intensified as it moved from the Gulf Coast up the mid-Atlantic coast to New England and brought a general snow to the entire region. The event lasted 24 to 30 hours from the early morning of Sunday the 14th through early Monday. Amounts across the Genesee Valley and western Finger Lakes ranged from six to twelve inches while across the eastern Lake Ontario region one to two feet of snow fell.
1/6/2004	Wayne County	210,000	This major lake effect storm began early on Tuesday the 6th following a sharp cold front. Off Lake Erie, a strong westerly flow ignited heavy lake snow bands over southern Erie and Wyoming counties. The band settled a bit further south and extended along the Lake Ontario shore from Orleans through Wayne counties. The band weakened some later Wednesday night into Thursday as it drifted south to about the Thruway.
1/19/2004	Wayne County	60,000	The lake effect event began the afternoon of the 18th in a cold northwest flow. The snow bands continued and oscillated downwind of Lakes Erie and Ontario for nearly 60 hours. Snowfalls of up to 17" were reported off both lakes.
1/28/2004	Wayne County	450,000	A strong trough crossed the lower Great Lakes region. The storm drifted back south across Monroe, Wayne and northern Cayuga counties on Saturday the 31st. The weight of this snow, as well as previous lake effect storms during the month, caused several buildings to collapse in Monroe and Wayne counties. In Wayne County, about 25 boats were damaged in Sodus Point when the roofed caved in on a large storage building.*
3/16/2004	Wayne County	3,400,000	A low pressure system strengthened over the mid-Mississippi valley, moved to the Virginias, then tracked northeast along the Atlantic coast. The late season storm produced ten to twenty inches of heavy, wet snow across much of the region. The snow began across the western Southern Tier around daybreak on the 16th and during the morning hours across the Niagara frontier and western Finger Lakes region. The snow continued, heavy at times, throughout the day and then began to taper off at midnight. Many schools and businesses heeded warnings, closed on the 16th and remained closed on the 17th. The storm was blamed for numerous automobile accidents, including several fatalities.*
12/13/2004	Wayne County	7,000	The first lake effect event of the 2004-05 winter season began off Lake Erie Monday morning the 13th. As the winds shifted to northwest, lake snows developed off Lake Ontario late Monday and early Tuesday (the 14th) and continued through early Wednesday morning before shutting down.
1/17/2005	Wayne County	70,000	A northeast flow of cold air produced lake effect snows then backed to northwest from Sunday afternoon (16th) through Monday afternoon (17th). A strong band of snow developed offshore on Lake Ontario and then moved onshore as the winds backed. Bands of moderate to heavy snow continued Monday from eastern Niagara to Wayne counties.

1/22/2005	Wayne County	525,000	Low pressure over the Ohio Valley moved to the Virginia coast and then lifted northeast off the Atlantic Coast. The system brought widespread snowfall to the entire region with eight to fourteen inch reports. Isolated reports of 20" were received due to lake enhancement. The winds, gusting to 40 mph, produced blizzard-like conditions in blowing and drifting snow. In several counties, travel was restricted to emergency vehicles only.

WILDFIRE

Definition: An uncontrollable combustion of trees, brush, or grass involving a substantial land area which may have the potential for threatening human life and property.

History: There has been only one wildfire in Wayne County, occurring in 1903. However, seasonal brush fires were reported in Wayne County in 1968 and 2005. The wildfire of 1903 occurred in Clyde and destroyed 100 acres of forested land. The brush fires occurred throughout Wayne County but were easily contained. Wildfires may cascade into problems involving fire and explosion. Independent of each other, each municipality stated that wildfire was not a major threat to their municipality.

Impacts: A wildfire destroyed 100 acres of forested land.

Damage: Costs not provided.

Future Probability: Low

Research: Wildfire data was reviewed in archived material in the Wayne County Historian's office in 1903 as well as in the Newark Courier-Gazette archives beginning in 1950. The first wildfire incident included in this report was June 10, 1903.

Wildfires Affecting Wayne County from 1903 to 2005

Date	Municipality	Description
6/10/1903	Clyde	100 acres of woods destroyed by fire.
4/4/1968	Wayne County	Brush/grass fires throughout Wayne County, easily contained.
6/3/2005	Newark	Brush/grass fires on Lincoln Road, easily contained.

FLOOD

Definition: Flooding usually is a natural, cyclic occurrence in existing waterbodies. When a waterbody overflows its 'normal' banks, a potentially violent and/or destructive waterway can form. A flash flood is a sudden transformation of a small stream into a violent waterway after a heavy rain and/or rapid snowmelt.

History: There have been 15 recorded significant flood incidents in Wayne County between 1955 and 2005, in addition to other minor seasonal flooding that occurs every year. Floods generally occur in the spring, late summer or early fall and are mostly the result of large amounts of precipitation due to a storm event. Floods may cascade into problems involving transportation accidents, water contamination, utility failure, dam failure, landslide, and structural damage. Floods can occur county-wide, but they generally occur within the 100 year flood zones.

Flood hazard areas in Wayne County are depicted in Maps 11, 11a, 11b, and 11c. The maps indicate that the main flooding problems in the county are concentrated in areas along certain streams and other low-lying grounds as well. The largest areas of potential flooding are in the southwestern corner of the county, primarily the towns of Savannah and Galen.

The maps in this report that depict the county's flood hazard zones are based on the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps and commentary from local officials. The report's maps were created by using the 100 year flood zones depicted on the FIRMs as the initial hazard extent; county and municipal officials then adjusted the boundaries of these areas to reflect their knowledge of past and potential future flood hazard areas.

There is no history of flood events occurring as a result of a change in lake levels. Minor fluctuations in lake levels occur every year, but these changes are not significant enough to cause flooding. Most of the county's shoreline is lined by bluffs, which effectively prevent flooding from the lake.

Impacts: Floods have generally caused power outages, potable water shortages, and closings of schools and businesses, as well as damage to property, particularly to private residencies. Floods have also caused extensive crop damage.

Damage: Reported damage totaled approximately $8,180,000, although costs have not been provided for all floods. This total does not include many of the economic costs such as those associated with closed businesses, reduced operations, employee absence, and limited or delayed agricultural operations.

Future Probability: High

Research: Flood data was obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA) beginning in 1955. No other incidents were found in reviewing Finger Lakes Times archives, Newark Courier Gazette archives, the files at the Wayne County Historian's Office, or mentioned in county agency interviews. Flooding events are likely to have occurred prior to 1993, but these instances were not found in the historic record and were not addressed by County and municipal officials. The first flood incident recorded in NOAA's database and included in this report occurred on April 10, 1993.

Floods Affecting Wayne County from 1955 to 2005
**Indicates information that appears again under another hazard.*

Date	Municipality	Damage ($)	Description
4/10/1993	Wayne County	500,000	Rain and snowmelt caused the Black River to rise above flood stage to record levels. Hundreds of head of livestock had to be relocated. Roads were closed and some homes were evacuated.
8/8/1996	Sodus	25,000	Thunderstorms developed along a convergence line along the south shore of Lake Ontario. The storms continued to redevelop along the same line producing rainfall amounts between three and five inches in less than a three hour period. Flooding closed numerous roads.
10/20/1996	Newark	75,000	An intense storm over the mid-Atlantic states pumped excessive rains all the way back to parts of western New York. Rainfall totals of three to four inches were common across the Genesee Valley and Western Finger Lakes region. The flash floods closed roads and flooded basements.

11/8/1996	Wolcott	10,000	Two to three inches of rain fell in less than twelve hours resulting in flash flooding. Several roads were closed due to the flood waters. Power disruptions were reported.*
1/8/1998	Palmyra	102,000	Western and central New York was drenched with unprecedented January rainfalls over a 36 hour period. All of the region received between two and four inches of rain. The rapid runoff produced urban flooding as well as flooding of many small streams and creeks. Numerous roads throughout the area were closed due to flood waters. Local firefighting and public works departments were called out to pump water from flooded basements. The floodwaters overwhelmed several area wastewater treatment plants and water emergencies were declared.*
7/16/1998	Lyons	8,000	A cluster of thunderstorms moved across the county during the evening hours. Spotters reported rainfall rates of over two inches in less than an hour. The torrential rains resulted in flooding of low-lying areas near Lyons.
5/13/2000	Palmyra	50,000	A second round of thunderstorms crossed the area during the early afternoon hours. The heavy rains that fell on already saturated ground resulted in flash flooding in Monroe and Wayne Counties.
5/29/2002	Newark	750,000	Thunderstorms developed in warm, moist, unstable air during the afternoon and evening hours downing trees and power lines. Up to 5000 homes were without power at the peak of the storm. The thunderstorms dropped four to six inches of rain in two to three hours in a localized area from Phelps to Newark. A State of Emergency that was declared in Newark remained in effect for a week with most schools and businesses closed during that time. Nearly 300 basements were flooded and several roads covered with up to a foot of water remained closed for several days.*
6/14/2002	Newark	50,000	A narrow band of rain persisted from Lake Ontario across Wayne and northern Cayuga counties and remained through early afternoon. The thunderstorm also produced downpours that resulted in flash flooding. As much as five inches of rain fell. Basements were flooded in Newark, Butler and Wolcott.
5/24/2004	Sodus	10,000	A weak cold front crossed the area during the overnight hours. The slow moving thunderstorms that accompanied the front produced damaging winds and torrential rains. Trees and power lines were downed with scattered power outages reported.*
8/29/2004	Wolcott	500,000	A cold front stretching across the lower Great Lakes became nearly stationary. Occasional showers and thunderstorms persisted along the front during the late morning and early afternoon hours. The thunderstorms produced heavy rains leaving parts of Monroe and Wayne counties under water up to waist high. Weather radar estimates of rainfall totaled four to six inches over parts of those counties. A State of Emergency was declared in Wolcott.
9/9/2004	Wayne County	3,700,000	Western and central New York were inundated by drenching rains as the remnants of hurricane Frances drifted north across the region on Thursday, September 9th. Area-wide rainfall totaled 3 to 5 inches with the bulk of it falling in a 6 to 9 hour period from very late Wednesday to midday Thursday. Ellicott Creek at Williamsville was above the 8 foot flood stage from 5AM to 11PM Friday the 10th, cresting at 9.87 feet.

2/4/2005	Wayne County	600,000	Deep low pressure over Pennsylvania brought copious amounts of precipitation to western and central New York...falling mainly as rain across much of the area. Rainfalls totals generally ranged from two to three inches. The rain, combined with snowmelt, produced flooding. Roads were closed in Gorham, Scottsville, Newark, Williamson, Sodus and Lowville. Basement flooding was reported in Gorham and Rochester. Evacuations were necessary in some locations in Wayne county. The heavy rains produced slick roads that were blamed for numerous automobile accidents in Monroe and Wayne counties. In Murray, Orleans county, a 50-foot section of the south bank of the Erie Canal collapsed. In Ontario county, a Lyons man was treated for hypothermia after being rescued from flood waters. The man drove his ATV into 8-10" of water, however the swift current rolled the four-wheeler over and the rider was swept away. Six area creeks and rivers reached flood stage. Oatka Creek at Garbutt was above its 6' flood stage for 48 hours and crested at 7.03 feet. Black Creek at Churchville was above its 6' flood stage for 51 hours and crested at 7.76 feet. Tonawanda Creek at Batavia was above its 8' flood stage for 5 hours and crested at 9.10 feet and at Rapids was above its 12' flood stage for 48 hours and crested at 13.78 feet. The Black River at Watertown was above its 10' flood stage for 53 hours and crested at 10.93 feet. The Genesee River at Avon was above its 33' flood stage for 21 hours and crested at 33.46 feet.
12/7/2006	Rose	1,700,000	A warm front stretching across the region focused heavy rain over the counties along the south shore of Lake Ontario. Two to four inches fell across Orleans and Monroe counties with over five inches over a portion of Wayne and northern Cayuga counties. The rains inundated roads, buildings and crops. About a half dozen homes were destroyed by the flood waters in Wayne county. Sections of roads were washed away in Wolcott, Irondequoit and Webster, among others. The number of cars damaged in high water totaled in the thousands. States of Emergency were declared in several towns and villages, including Wolcott. The rain water inundated agricultural fields and hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of squash, potatoes and corn were ruined.
28/7/2006	Sodus	100,000	An area of training thunderstorms brought heavy rains first to portions of the Niagara Frontier during the early morning hours and then to parts of the northen Finger Lakes region later in the morning. Rainfall amounts of two to four inches in a matter of a few hours resulted in flash flooding. Roads and basements quickly became inundated. The flooding wreaked havoc with the morning rush hour in the northern suburbs of Buffalo.

TORNADO

Definition: A local atmospheric storm, generally of short duration, formed by winds rotating at very high speeds, usually in a counterclockwise direction. The vortex, up to several hundred yards wide, is visible to the observer as a whirlpool-like column or winds rotating about a hollow cavity of funnel. Winds have been estimated to be as high as 400 miles per hour.

History: There have been two tornados in Wayne County between 1955 and 2005. Both of these tornados were of F1 magnitude, and both affected large areas of the county. Tornadoes do have the potential to cause major problems in the county, but they are rare events. Independent of each other, all municipalities agreed that tornados were not a major threat. See the "New York State Wind Zones" map under the *Severe Storm* hazard profile for additional information.

Impacts: Tornados caused power outages, downed trees, limbs, wires, and poles, as well as damage to homes, cars, and buildings.

Damage: Reported damage totaled approximately $2,650,000. This total does not include many of the economic costs such as those associated with closed businesses, reduced operations, employee absence, and limited or delayed agricultural operations.

Future Probability: Low

Research: Tornado data was obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA) beginning in 1955. The tornadoes included in this report occurred on June 9, 1980 and May 11, 2003.

Tornados Affecting Wayne County from 1955 to 2005

Date	Municipality	Damage ($)	Description
6/9/1980	Wayne County	2,500,000	F1 Magnitude
5/11/2003	Ontario	150,000	Strong thunderstorms moved across the Genesee Valley, Western Finger Lakes and eastern Lake Ontario region during the afternoon hours. In Ontario, Wayne County, the survey team determined the damage was caused by a weak tornado. The tornado touched down around 3:30 PM EDT. The initial touchdown occurred near the intersection of Willits and Lakeside Roads. Two homes, an automobile and a storage shed suffered damage. The tornado then touched down on Slocum Road where three more homes sustained damage and several large trees were felled. The final touchdown occurred on Lake Road where the roof of a shed was torn off, trees were downed and a power pole and transformer were sheared off. The tornado winds were estimated between 75 and 100 mph. The path length was 2.25 miles, but the tornado was not on the ground the entire path length. The path width was 50 yards. F1 Magnitude.

FIRE

Definition: The uncontrollable burning in residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, or other structures in a developed area.

History: There have been 98 fires in Wayne County from 1900 to 2005, occurring frequently. All of these fires were major fires. Residential fires were only included if they were of a large scale. Fires may cascade into problems including fire, explosion, air contamination, and structural damage. A hotspot for fires seems to be on Glasgow Street in Clyde.

Impacts: Fires have caused structural damage and fatalities.

Damage: Reported damage totaled approximately $760,079, although costs have not been provided for all fires. This total does not include many of the economic costs such as those associated with closed businesses, reduced operations, employee absence, and limited or delayed agricultural operations.

Future Probability: High

Research: Fire data was obtained from a variety of sources including municipal meetings, archived material in the Wayne County Historian's office, Richard Cobb at the Wayne County Emergency Management Office, Finger Lakes Times archives, and the Newark Courier-Gazette archives. The first fire event included in this report was July 7, 1900.

Fires Affecting Wayne County from 1900 to 2005

Date	Municipality	Damage ($)	Injury/Fatality	Description
7/7/1900	Sodus		1 (F)	A man dies in a barn fire sparked by lightning.
3/28/1901	Clyde			Electric Light Plant fire.
1/29/1902	Lyons	16,900		A stove fire on a cold night ignited Water Street block.
2/5/1902	Clyde			Fire at Clyde High School.
10/17/1902	Lyons	3,000		Evaporator burned on Elmer Street.
1903	Marion			Dense population area on Main Street susceptible to fire. Large Main Street fire occurred in 1903.
1/21/1903	Newark			School Building
1/21/1903	Newark			CE Clarks Greenhouse
11/6/1903	Sodus			Suspected arson fire.
1905	Lyons			Shepard Commercial House, Water Street.
2/16/1905	Wolcott			Evaporating plant in Galen/Wolcott destroyed by fire.
6/14/1905	Sodus			The business section of Sodus was wiped out by a fire.
11/16/1905	Lyons			Central Hudson RR yard
2/16/1906	Savannah			William Shale Creamery building.
6/15/1906	Sodus	100,000		Gaylord's store fire.
11/4/1908	Savannah			Savannah business district fire.
12/18/1908	Williamson			Gas tank catches fire at Defrine and Moll.
5/5/1911	Lyons	2,000		WG Carpenter's Drug Store and William Holloway and Son's store both located in the Storages Building caught fire and suffered damages.
4/4/1912	Macedon			MD Blazy Lumber Yard fire.
11/15/1912	Lyons	107,679		Malcom Warehouse, a canning and general fruit/ produce warehouse, was destroyed by arson.
12/12/1912	Clyde			Cigar factory burns down.
12/20/1912	Sodus	100,000		West Main Street fire started in tobacco store.
8/20/1914	Palmyra	35,000		Fire totaling $35,000 in damage
1/24/1916	Lyons	160,000		Fire began in the Parshall Memorial Hall/ Theater on William Street and spread from the opera house to Zimmerman Street, affecting two blocks in Lyons.
3/9/1916	Williamson			Williamson Caning Factory.
1/18/1917	Rose			Rose suffers large, disastrous fire.
10/24/1918	Lyons			Fire at Niagara/Lockport/Ontario Power Company
1920	Lyons			Elementary School
1920	Lyons			Lyons Union School
12/31/1920	Lyons		2 (F)	A fire started in the cloak room on the second floor of a Lyons School. Two girls were trapped in the

				gymnasium on the third floor and died.
8/5/1921	Newark			Melvin VanGorder barn destroyed by lightning
1926	Lyons			RW Boat Garage
6/23/1928	Sodus			Fire in the Ver-Dow Chevrolet Company Garage started by the overflow of a fuel tank in the basement.
1929	Lyons			Wayne Chevrolet Company Plant
1929	Lyons			Frick Stables
1936	Lyons			Lyons Presbyterian Church.
1937	Newark			Margno's Park
1/6/1937	Rose			Rose school fire.
6/12/1940	Clyde			Vulcan Wood Heel Company
12/7/1944	Clyde			Mineral Springs Hotel
6/5/1946	Sodus	47,500		"Joe's Place," the Sodus Point Dance Hall and Restaurant on Sand Point burnt in a fire caused by the neon sign igniting the awnings.
12/29/1949	Arcadia			Fire at the Wayne County Feed and Farm Supply Store.
1950	Lyons			Agway chemical fire on Cole Road
1/19/1950	Clyde			Fire at Galen Cold Storage, destroys storage facility.
1/4/1951	Rose	40,000		Fire totaling $40,000 in damage
1/4/1951	Sodus	20,000		Fire doing $20,000 in damage
2/8/1951	Huron			Harlow C LeRoy Hotel on LeRoy Island
2/15/1951	Wolcott			Wolcott Farm Market
2/22/1951	Wolcott			Wolcott Cleaner's.
3/1/1951	Wolcott			Coffee Cup Diner
4/12/1951	Wolcott			Red Creek Farm Supply
6/21/1951	Sodus			Tex and Bonnie's Restaurant
7/19/1951	Wolcott			Carl Andrew's Cider Mill
12/6/1951	Huron			Huron Presbyterian Church
6/4/1955	Newark			A fire destroys the Caves Lumber Mill.
1960	Lyons			Elementary School
1960	Wolcott			Market Street Apartments
1961	Wolcott			Agway
8/15/1965	Clyde			Fire caused by arson at the Planning Mill of Bartle and Co. resulting in heavy loss and the loss of a barn.
1970	Lyons			Junction of Clinton and Canal Street
1970	Palmyra			Sommer Bargain Center
11/3/1971	Sodus Point			Small fire at the Penn Central coal trestle was quickly extinguished.
11/5/1971	Sodus Point	18,000		Fire at the Penn Central coal trestle, built in 1926, in Sodus Bay began late on Friday, 5 November 1971 and went into the morning of Saturday, 6 November 1971. The fire was started by a handheld acetylene torch on the end of the trestle closest to the water. The trestle was currently being demolished to become a marina.
1973	Wolcott			High School
1975	Palmyra			Laundromat, retail store, 3rd building, block fire
1975	Wolcott			Capital Theater
7/21/1977	Lyons	75,000		A trailer housing a gasoline tank and other chemicals caught fire at Al's Texaco station owned by IDC Tank Lining Corp. No one was injured.
7/27/1978	Lyons	35,000		Hotel Baltzelon on Broad Street was destroyed by a lightning sparked fire. This fire spread on Broad Street to destroy three businesses, including the Wayne

				County Star newspaper press, law offices and a TV service and repair shop.
7/8/1980	Clyde			Glasgow Street is a "hotspot" for fires. Most of the fires occurring on this street resulted in the building completely burning to the ground. This fire started in the Old Mill Building at the intersection of Glasgow and Columbia Streets, destroying several buildings.
12/25/1980	Palmyra			Hotel Sellen
1981	Arcadia			Beckin's Park
10/1/1981	Williamson			Dress shop and barber shop fire on Halloween
1985	Red Creek			Vanderbrook Park
1986	Lyons			Loson's Big M
1988	Newark			Old World Inn
1988	Clyde			Another Glasgow Street fire. This particular fire occurred in 3 homes.
1990	Lyons			DiSanto Jet Gas
1990	Lyons			Lancaster Bowling Alley
1990	Wolcott			3 or 4 buildings on Elmer Street
1995	Clyde			Lithium fire at Ultralife battery plant
1996	Clyde			Another Glasgow Street fire. This fire was in a home.
1996	Lyons			Marty's Subway on Mill Street.
1996	Lyons			Finewood Furniture
1998	Clyde			Another Glasgow Street fire. This fire occurred in the Key Bank on Glasgow Street.
9/27/1998	Clyde			Another Glasgow Street fire. This fire took place in a Fitness Center.
1999	Clyde			Presbyterian Church
2000	Clyde			Daisy Sawmill
2000	Palmyra			Junction of Gates and Main Streets
2001	Clyde			520 Vienna Street, house fire
2001	Wolcott			Adult Entertainment
4/1/2001	Macedon			Fire in Macedon Public Library resulting in the loss of all bound newspapers prior to 2001.
2003	Clyde			House fire that began on Glasgow street, but also effected Caroline and Columbia Streets.
2003	Palmyra			Bowling Alley
2/14/2003	Palmyra			Main Street fire
5/20/2004	Newark			Fire at Ultralife battery plant.
9/3/2004	Newark			Fire at Red Suspender's Internet/ Computer Services on West Union Street destroyed the building.
9/6/2004	Newark			Fire on Welcher Road at the Empire Agriculture Service Plant due to suspicious causes. This site posed a risk for responders due to pesticide/fertilizer residue.
5/11/2005	Newark			A Lithium fire at Ultralife Battery plant.
6/29/2005	Lyons			Small fire at the school was quickly extinguished.

WATER SUPPLY CONTAMINATION

Definition: The contamination or potential contamination of surface or subsurface public water supply by chemical or biological materials that results in a restricted or diminished ability to use the water source.

History: There have been 66 incidents of water supply contamination in Wayne County from 1972 to 2005. The majority of these incidents have been due to hazmat spills and flooding, and most have not contaminated drinking water supplies, although the potential exists. Water supply contamination may cascade into an epidemic. These incidents have occurred county-wide.

Impacts: Water contamination has resulted in water contamination, fish kills, boil water advisories, and recreational restrictions.

Damage: Reported damage totaled approximately $102,000, although costs have not been provided for all incidents. This total does not include many of the economic costs such as those associated with closed businesses, reduced operations, employee absence, and limited or delayed agricultural operations.

Future Probability: Moderate

Research: Water supply contamination data was obtained from the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) Spills Database beginning in 1978. The incidents recorded are those that were reported to the DEC. All incidents included are hazmat spills that resulted in water contamination. Water supply contamination information was also obtained from a survey sent to each municipality. Other incidents were found by cross referencing with weather events. The first incident of water contamination included in this report was June 29, 1972.

Water Supply Contamination Affecting Wayne County from 1972 to 2005
**Indicates information that appears again under another hazard.*

Date	Municipality	Damage ($)	Description
6/29/1972	Arcadia		Drinking water obtained from wells was contaminated due to heavy flooding. This caused the Town of Arcadia to issue a boil water advisory.
5/3/1979	Sodus		Agway spilled 7100 gallons of gasoline. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of Lake Ontario.*
1980	Macedon		Water supply contaminated accidentally through system glitch.
8/19/1980	Wolcott		Durkee Foods Company spilled 20000 gallons of vegetable oil/ dry grease. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of Wolcott Creek.*
10/29/1980	Wolcott		A private residence at the intersection of State and Church Street spilled 275 gallons of #2 fuel oil due to tank failure. This resulted in the contamination of groundwater.*
4/7/1982	Williamson		Alaska Oil Company spilled 500 gallons of gasoline from a tank truck contaminating the surface water of a drainage ditch.*
5/3/1982	Sodus		Agway Bulk Storage Plant spilled 1940 gallons of diesel from a tank truck due to equipment failure. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of a drainage ditch.*
5/11/1983	Sodus		Sodus Oil Company spilled 100 gallons of gasoline due to a tank overfill. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of a tributary to Lake Ontario.*

9/27/1983	Lyons		A water vessel on the NYS Barge Canal spilled 200 gallons of diesel in a transportation accident. This resulted in surface water contamination of the NYS Barge Canal.*
3/4/1984	Macedon		A private residence on Monroe-Wayne County Road spilled 150 gallons of #2 fuel oil. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of a tributary to Gananda Lake.*
8/7/1984	Sodus		Waterman and Sons gas station spilled 600 gallons of gasoline. This resulted in groundwater contamination.*
8/16/1984	Ontario		Al White's Service Station deliberately spilled 400 gallons of gasoline. This resulted in the contamination of a tributary to Dennison Creek.*
12/5/1984	Newark		A private residence on Rt 31 spilled 870 gallons of gasoline. This resulted in groundwater contamination.*
2/24/1985	Wolcott		Glider Oil Company spilled 500 gallons of gasoline. This resulted in groundwater contamination.*
4/19/1985	Macedon		Country Living Mobile Homes spilled 200 gallons of #2 fuel oil. This resulted in air contamination and the contamination of a drainage ditch.*
10/24/1985	Williamson		Cadbury Schweppes spilled 30000 gallons of apple juice. This contaminated Salmon Creek.*
3/2/1986	Sodus		Agway spilled 4000 gallons of diesel due to equipment failure at a non-major facility. This resulted in the contamination of groundwater as well as the contamination of the surface water of a tributary to Lake Ontario.*
4/29/1986	Newark		A private residence on Mayos Street spilled 250 gallons of kerosene due to tank failure. This resulted in groundwater contamination.*
5/22/1986	Lyons		Glider Oil spilled 150 gallons of #2 fuel oil due to human error. This resulted in groundwater contamination.*
6/10/1986	Lyons		Morania Oil Company spilled 25 gallons of #6 fuel oil due to equipment failure. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of the NYS Barge Canal.*
6/13/1986	Ontario		Minute Man gas station spilled 75 gallons of gasoline due to equipment failure. This resulted in the contamination of surface water.*
7/8/1986	Red Creek		Comstock Foods spilled 20 gallons of diesel due to human error. This resulted in the surface contamination of Red Creek.*
10/28/1986	Sodus		Ontario Midland Railroad spilled 50 gallons of diesel in a transportation accident. This resulted in the contamination of surface water.*
11/6/1986	Marion		Hicks Agway spilled 150 gallons of gasoline due to tank failure. This resulted in the contamination of surface water.*
6/16/1987	Sodus		C-Store of America Gas Station spilled 100 gallons of gasoline due to equipment failure. This resulted in groundwater contamination.*
3/15/1988	Ontario		The Town of Ontario spilled 21000 gallons of unknown petroleum on Lake Road due to human error. This resulted in the surface water contamination of Bear Creek.*
10/26/1988	Newark		Newark Busy Bee spilled 25 gallons of #2 fuel oil due to tank failure. This resulted in the contamination of groundwater.*
11/10/1988	Macedon		Mobil Chemical spilled 200 pounds of unknown petroleum due to equipment failure. This resulted in the surface contamination of the NYS Barge Canal.*
6/3/1989	Sodus Point		Newark Busy Bee spilled 25 gallons of #2 fuel oil due to tank failure. This resulted in the contamination of groundwater.*
8/17/1989	Alton		Comstock Michigan Fruit spilled 5 gallons of #6 fuel oil. This resulted in groundwater contamination.*

8/18/1989	Sodus		A boat spilled 30 gallons of gasoline as a result of a boating accident. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of Lake Ontario.*
10/14/1989	Sodus		Servistar Lumber Company spilled 100 pounds of Dichlorodiphenyl trichloroethane. This contaminated the surface water of Lake Ontario.*
12/6/1989	Wolcott		A private residence on East Port Bay Road spilled 275 gallons of kerosene due to a tank failure. This resulted in the contamination of groundwater.*
1/19/1990	Wolcott		A private residence on Graves Point Road spilled 100 gallons of kerosene due to a tank failure. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of Port Bay.*
3/12/1990	Red Creek		A private residence on Blind Sodus Road spilled 135 gallons of kerosene due to equipment failure. This resulted in the contamination of a nearby swamp.*
3/20/1990	Sodus		A private residence spilled 190 gallons of #2 fuel oil due to tank failure. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of Lake Ontario.*
10/1/1990	Marion		Everdyke Oil gas station spilled 700 gallons of gasoline due to tank failure. This resulted in groundwater contamination.*
3/27/1992	Palmyra		Garlock Industries spilled 100 gallons of gasoline as a result of tank failure. This resulted in the contamination of the sewer system. *
7/17/1992	Marion		A private residence on Warren Road spilled 200 gallons of #2 fuel oil. This resulted in the contamination of surface water.*
2/16/1993	Ontario		Dahlonega Transportation spilled 45 gallons of diesel as a result of a transportation accident on Rt 104. This resulted in surface water contamination.*
10/9/1993	Wolcott		A private residence on Graves Point Road spilled 200 gallons of #2 fuel oil due to a tank failure. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of Port Bay.*
1/26/1996	Sodus		Seneca Foods spilled 400 gallons of #6 fuel oil as a result of equipment failure. This resulted in the contamination of the sewer system.*
4/10/1996	Ontario		Rochester Gas and Electric spilled 25 gallons of ammonia. This ammonia leaked into a sewer and contaminated Lake Ontario as well as resulted in a fish kill.*
4/13/1996	Macedon		Tenneco Packaging spilled 10 gallons of poly resins due to equipment failure. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of the Erie Barge Canal.*
7/8/1996	Wolcott		A transportation accident at the intersection of Rt 104 and Rt 104A resulted in the spill of 35 gallons of gasoline from a passenger vehicle. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of Red Creek .*
11/14/1997	Sodus		A Nakano Foods commercial vehicle spilled 500 gallons of vinegar due to human error. This contaminated the surface water of Metz Pond.*
11/19/1997	Macedon		Tenneco Packaging spilled 10 gallons of diesel from a commercial vehicle. This resulted in the contamination of surface water at the New York Barge Canal.*
11/28/1997	Ontario		Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 300 gallons of unknown petroleum due to equipment failure. This resulted in the contamination of surface water of Lake Ontario.*
1/8/1998	Palmyra	102,000	Western and central New York was drenched with unprecedented January rainfalls over a 36 hour period. The entire region received between two and four inches of rain. The rapid runoff produced urban flooding as well as flooding of many small streams and creeks. Numerous roads throughout the area were closed due to flood waters.

			Local firefighting and public works departments were called out to pump water from flooded basements. The floodwaters overwhelmed several area wastewater treatment plants and water emergencies were declared.*
7/30/1998	Williamson		Seneca Foods spilled 500 gallons of Silage Leachate due to equipment failure. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of Mink Creek.*
7/9/1999	Red Creek		AgriLink Foods spilled 2000 gallons of wastewater due to equipment failure. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of Red Creek.*
4/13/2000	Ontario		Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 100 gallons of sodium hypochlorite as a result of equipment failure. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of Lake Ontario.*
12/5/2000	Arcadia		Finewood Furniture spilled 250 gallons of #2 fuel oil due to human error. This resulted in the contamination of the surface water of a road side ditch.*
1/16/2001	Sodus		Former Schoepfel Chevy spilled 5 gallons of paint thinner as a result of human error. This contaminated the sewer system.*
2/13/2001	Macedon		Tyco Plastics spilled 1000 pounds of polyethylene resin. This contaminated the surface water of the NYS Barge Canal.*
4/31/2001	Newark		Kwik Fill station on Union Street spilled gasoline resulting in the contamination of the surface water of the NYS Barge Canal. *
8/4/2003	Sodus Point		A boat on Sodus Bay spilled 5 gallons of gasoline. This resulted in surface water contamination of Sodus Bay.*
9/22/2004	Ontario		2 gallons of pesticides spilled as a result of a transportation accident on Rt. 350. This resulted in the contamination of the soil and surface water of a drainage ditch. *
10/1/2004	Sodus		The New Horizon Harbor Yacht Club spilled 10 gallons of waste oil as a result of housekeeping procedures. This resulted in groundwater contamination.*
12/12/2004	Clyde		A private residence spilled 200 gallons of #2 fuel oil due to tank failure. This contaminated surface water.*
7/15/2005	Lyons		According to survey, response indicated that there is no history of drinking water supply contamination.
7/15/2005	Ontario		According to survey, response indicated that there is no history of drinking water supply contamination.
7/15/2005	Walworth		According to survey, response indicated that there is no history of drinking water supply contamination.
8/3/2005	Butler		According to survey, response indicated that there is no history of drinking water supply contamination.
8/3/2005	Macedon		According to survey, the response from the Village of Macedon indicated that there was water contamination in wells causing the need to close wells in the late 1980s. Wells are no longer used to supply drinking water.
8/3/2005	Marion		According to survey, response indicated that there is no history of drinking water supply contamination.
8/3/2005	Sodus		According to survey, response indicated that there is no history of drinking water supply contamination.

EXPLOSION

Definition: The threat or actual detonation of an explosive device or material with the potential of inflicting serious injury to people or damage to property.

History: There have been 7 incidents of explosion in Wayne County from 1950 to 2005. All of these explosions have been major and most seem to have occurred at the Ultralife Battery Plant in Newark. Explosions do not appear to happen on a regular basis. Explosions may cascade into fires, utility failure, and air contamination.

Impacts: Explosions have caused fires, air contamination, and fatalities.

Damage: Reported damage totaled approximately $100,000, although costs have not been provided for all incidents. This total does not include many of the economic costs such as those associated with closed businesses, reduced operations, employee absence, and limited or delayed agricultural operations.

Future Probability: Moderate

Research: Explosion data was obtained from municipal meetings and the Newark Courier-Gazette archives beginning in 1950. Recorded explosions were of a large scale. The first explosion incident included in this report was January 27, 1965.

Explosions Affecting Wayne County from 1950 to 2005

Date	Municipality	Damage ($)	Description
1/27/1965	Newark		The gas boiler exploded at the Roosevelt School.
1/22/1990	Newark		Kodak's Ultra Technologies on Rt 88 caused a Lithium Explosion when the roof blew off a hazmat truck.
1992	Ontario		Major gas line explosion
1/10/1992	Macedon	50,000- 100,000	Wayne Technologies recycling plant caused an explosion due to human error and propane gas.
10/3/1999	Newark		Explosion of Lithium oven at the Ultralife Battery plant due to the drainage of dimethyl ether and a closed vent.
2000	Clyde		DiSanto Jet Gas
3/22/2001	Newark		Explosion of Lithium oven at the Ultralife Battery plant responded to by the Ultralife HazMat team.
2003	Arcadia		Explosion at Ultralife Battery of several 55 gallon drums.

EXTREME TEMPERATURES

Definition: Extended periods of excessive cold or hot weather with a serious impact on human and/or animal populations particularly elderly and/or persons with respiratory ailments.

History: There has been one incident of extreme temperatures in Wayne County occurring in 1979. This occurred in the months of December, January, and February of 1978 and 1979 respectively. Temperatures constantly remained below 20 degrees Fahrenheit. The temperature fell below zero degrees Fahrenheit 18 times between February 3 and February 20. This event occurred county-wide. Extreme temperatures may cascade into problems involving utility failure and severe storms. All of the municipalities agreed that extreme temperature was not a major threat.

Impacts: No impacts provided for this specific incident. Potential impacts may include health problems, fatalities, and utility failure.

Damage: No costs provided.

Future Probability: Low

Research: Extreme temperature data for the 1979 incident was obtained from the Wayne County Historian's office. The NOAA database did not record any incidents of extreme temperature. The one case of extreme temperatures included in this report was in 1979.

DROUGHT

Definition: A prolonged period of limited precipitation affecting the supply and quality of water.

History: There have been three incidents of drought in Wayne County from 1950 to 2005. None of these droughts were prolonged. Drought may cascade into problems including food shortage. All of the municipalities agreed that drought was not a major threat.

Impacts: Drought caused water use regulations, crop failure, and damage to trees.

Damage: Reported damage totaled approximately $300,000,000, although costs have not been provided for all incidents. This total does not include many of the economic costs such as those associated with closed businesses, reduced operations, employee absence, and limited or delayed agricultural operations.

Future Probability: Moderate

Research: Drought data was obtained from a variety of sources including municipal meetings, the Newark Courier Gazette archives, Cornell Cooperative Extension, and the USDA Farm Service Agency. The first drought incident included in this report was October 24, 1963.

Drought Affecting Wayne County from 1950 to 2005

Date	Municipality	Damage ($)	Description
10/24/1963	Wayne County	3,000,000	Drought conditions from May to September of less than half normal rainfall averages resulted in large crop losses and damages throughout the county.
8/25/1966	Wayne County		Drought conditions due to decreased rainfall resulted in crop shortages and failures as well as large amounts of damage to trees.
9/9/1991	Ontario, Walworth, Macedon, Palmyra, Marion		Drought-like conditions caused water restrictions to be placed on these five municipalities banning all unnecessary uses of water including car washing, lawn watering, and filling pools. This ban lasted approximately 3 weeks.

CIVIL UNREST

Definition: An individual or collective action causing serious interference with the peace, security, and/or functioning of a community. An example of this would be a riot.

History: There has been one incident of civil unrest in Wayne County in 1960 in Macedon as a result of a visit from Bobby Kennedy. No further details were available. Civil unrest may cascade into terrorism, fire, and explosion. All of the municipalities agreed that civil unrest was not a major threat.

Impacts: No impacts provided for this specific incident. Potential impacts may include fire, explosion, epidemic, property damage, and rioting.

Damage: No costs provided.

Future Probability: Low

Research: Civil unrest data was obtained from municipal meetings. No other events were found. The civil unrest incident included in this report occurred in 1960.

EPIDEMIC

Definition: The occurrence or outbreak of disease affecting an unusual number of individuals or proportion of the population, human or animal.

History: There have been four incidents of epidemic in Wayne County from 1990 to 2005. All of these incidents are considered outbreaks and are not of an epidemic scale. All of the municipalities agreed that epidemic was not a major threat. West Nile Virus continues to be a threat county-wide.

Impacts: Epidemics caused expenditures for screening and immunizations.

Damage: No costs available.

Future Probability: Moderate

Research: Epidemic data was obtained from the Wayne County Department of Public Health, the New York State Department of Health, and the Center for Disease Control and Prevention. The first epidemic incident found and included in this report was from 1990.

Epidemics Affecting Wayne County from 1990 to 2005

Date	Municipality	Damage ($)	Description
1990	Lyons	expenditures on screening and immunization	Hepatitis A outbreak caused by a MacDonald's Restaurant worker causing the need for 5000 people to be screened and 1200 people to be given IG vaccine in prevention of contracting Hep A.
1998	Newark		Outbreak of Salmonella B in a Newark restaurant between April and July of 1998. 126 people became ill, but no secondary transmission was documented.

10/1/2000	Huron		A Coopers Hawk from a Huron wildlife reserve area was found to be positive for West Nile Virus. This marked the first case of West Nile Virus in Wayne County and precipitated the declaration of an emergency by FEMA for West Nile Virus in New York.
2004	Wayne County		Between July and December, 46 cases of Pertussis were reported across the county. This is considered an outbreak as it differed from the normal incidence of 1 to 6 cases per year.

UTILITY FAILURE

Definition: Loss of electric and/or natural gas supply, telephone service or public water supply as a result of an internal system failure and not by the effects of disaster agents.

History: There have been 48 incidents of utility failure in Wayne County from 1950 to 2005, occurring frequently. Most utility failures have been the result of a severe or winter storm and are rarely the result of an internal system failure; therefore, most utility failures occur in the winter months. Utility failure may cascade into problems such as water supply contamination, air contamination, fire, explosion, and flooding.

Impacts: Utility failures have caused power outages and have left people without telephone services, heat, or fuel.

Damage: Reported damage totaled approximately $65,417,289, although costs have not been provided for all incidents. This total does not include many of the economic costs such as those associated with closed businesses, reduced operations, employee absence, and limited or delayed agricultural operations.

Future Probability: High

Research: Utility failure data was obtained from municipal meetings, the Finger Lakes Times archives, and the Newark Courier Gazette archives beginning in 1950. Utility failures were also cross referenced with weather events. The first utility failure incident included in this report was December 5, 1961.

Utility Failures Affecting Wayne County from 1950 to 2005
**Indicates information that appears again under another hazard.*

Date	Municipality	Damage ($)	Description
12/5/1961	Newark		A tree that fell on power lines caused a power outage resulting in area school closings.
9/30/1962	Newark		A power outage negatively affected the Newark-Wayne Community Hospital.
1/28/1965	Newark		High winds caused downed NYSEG power lines resulting in a power outage.
4/12/1965	Wayne County		Strong winds caused New York Telephone Company telephone lines to fall. This caused 400 customers to be without phone lines.

8/9/1966	Arcadia		An electrical storm caused downed NYSEG power lines resulting in a power outage.
7/20/1977	Lyons, Newark, Clyde		High humidity and a large grid outage in NYC caused a power outage for 8,000 customers for a total of 5 minutes.
1/29/1990	Newark		A power surge on East Avenue caused NYSEG to cut the power to 2200 customers as a precaution.
3/3/1991	Wayne County		An ice storm and winds knocked out power lines across Wayne County.*
8/27/1991	Newark		A water main break due to a leak near the Canandaigua Lake outlet.
9/16/1991	Wayne County		High winds and a thunder storm caused a power outage for 2618 NYSEG customers.
11/1/1995	Palmyra/ Macedon		A short circuit in a main transformer caused a power outage for 7329 NYSEG customers.
11/8/1996	Wolcott	10,000	Two to three inches of rain fell in less than twelve hours resulting in flash flooding. Several roads were closed due to the flood waters. Power disruptions were reported.*
1/15/1997	Newark		Branches falling on power lines caused a power outage for 700 NYSEG customers.
2/21/1997	Newark		High winds and downed wires on Church Street caused a power outage.
3/14/1997	Wayne County	196,000	Deepening low pressure over Missouri tracked northeast and brought a mix of ice and snow to the area. Several inches of the icy slush coated trees and power lines, the weight of which downed the trees and lines. Various school districts throughout the area closed because of the treacherous conditions. Countless automobile accidents, some with injuries, were blamed on the storm. Power outages were scattered across the region.*
3/28/1998	Wayne County	380,000	A fast moving squall crossed the area during the afternoon hours. Winds, gusting over 70 mph, downed numerous trees and wires. Power outages were reported throughout the area.*
5/29/1998	Newark	5,000	Strong thunderstorms moved into the region during the late morning and early afternoon hours. The storms produced high winds, very heavy rain and one inch hail. The storms also caused scattered power outages throughout the counties. Most damage consisted of downed trees and power lines in Sodus.*
5/29/1998	Sodus	28,000	Same as above.
5/31/1998	Wayne County		A thunderstorm caused a power outage for 9600 NYSEG customers. This outage mainly affected Newark, Lyons, Clyde, Fairville, and Macedon.
6/2/1998	Williamson	10,000	Severe thunderstorms swept across the entire region during the late afternoon and evening hours. The storms produced hailstones up to 1.5". In addition to the large amount of hail, the thunderstorms produced damaging winds which downed trees, power lines, and poles. Power outages were reported across the 13 county region.*
7/23/1998	Newark		A blown transformer caused a local power outage on Colonial Drive.

8/24/1998	Sodus	50,000	Thunderstorms moved across the southern Lake Ontario counties during the early morning hours. The thunderstorms produced damaging winds which downed trees and power lines. Several thousand customers were left without power for several hours. Winds were estimated in some areas at 60-70 mph. In Sodus, a home was damaged by a large falling tree.*
9/6/1998	Macedon	5,000,000	Severe thunderstorms moved onshore over northeast Niagara county shortly before midnight. The line of storms quickly moved across Orleans, Monroe, Wayne, Ontario, and northern Cayuga counties. Winds were estimated between 80 and 100 mph throughout the two hour event. Most of the damage consisted of downed trees and limbs as well as telephone and power lines. Power outages, some lasting nearly a week, were widespread across parts of Orleans, Monroe and Wayne counties. Hundreds of thousands of customers were without power. The strong winds themselves also resulted in structural damage to homes, barns, and buildings along the path including some in Clyde. States of Emergency were declared throughout Monroe and Wayne counties and sections of Orleans County. Monroe, Wayne and Cayuga counties were declared federal disaster areas.*
9/7/1998	Lyons	5,000,000	Same as above.
7/31/1999	Palmyra	25,000	Violent thunderstorms ripped across western New York and the Finger Lakes region during the evening hours. The strong thunderstorms downed trees and power lines and left hundreds of thousands without power. Several roads were blocked by fallen debris. Several of the falling trees caused damage to houses and automobiles.*
1/1/2000	Palmyra		Closed Sewage Treatment Plant.
9/16/2000	Wayne County		Lightning storm caused power outage across the county.
12/12/2000	Newark		Wind storm caused a power outage at the NYSEG VanBuren Street sub-station resulting in a power outage, dysfunctional traffic lights, and school closings.
12/12/2000	Wayne County	1,700,000	A low pressure system moved across the region, resulting in strong winds. The damaging winds downed trees and lines throughout the area. Specific reports of damage were received in Newark. Schools were forced to close. The Red Cross opened several shelters throughout the area. Nearly a hundred thousand customers were without power across the region. Power outages lasted from several hours to nearly a day in some spots.*
1/12/2001	Newark, Lyons, Palmyra, Sodus		High winds caused a power outages for 4000 NYSEG customers.

2/10/2001	Wayne County	2,900,000	Low pressure over the western Great Lakes dragged a cold front across the area. Sustained winds of 20 to 30 mph were reported across the area with gusts up to 76 mph. The strong winds downed trees and utility lines throughout the fourteen county area. Several hundred thousand customers were without power. Roads were blocked by downed trees. There were numerous reports of property damage from the winds, mostly from trees falling on buildings and cars. Specifically, this was reported from Newark. Four 40' high masonry walls of a school pool and gymnasium under construction in Macedon were toppled by the wind.*
1/31/2002	Wayne County	6,800,000	A three to five inch snowfall overnight of the 30th-31st turned to freezing rain during the morning hours. Ice accumulations of one-half to three-quarters inch occurred. Hundreds of thousands were left without power as the heavy ice build-up downed trees and power lines. Some areas were without power for up to 72 hours. Winds picked up and gusted to 55 mph. Trees and tree limbs fell blocking roads and damaging homes and automobiles. Tree damage included large and small limb breakage and bark damage as well as the uprooting of trees.*
2/1/2002	Wayne County	7,500,000	An intensifying storm moved across the Great Lakes. Very strong winds behind the low blasted the region with wind gusts exceeding 55 mph. Trees and power lines were downed by the strong winds. Hundreds of thousands were without power. Fallen trees and limbs littered the area and closed roads. Numerous reports of damage to homes and automobiles were received from throughout the area. Driving bans and States of Emergency were declared in several counties. Numerous school districts were forced to close on the first and several remained closed through the beginning of the following week.*
2/8/2002	Wayne County		An ice storm knocked down trees and power lines, causing a power outage for 12000 customers.
3/9/2002	Wayne County	3,200,000	A low pressure system brought strong winds accompanied by the passage of a cold front. The damaging winds affected the entire area, downing trees and power lines and causing some structural damage. Nearly 100,000 customers completely lost power with thousands of others experiencing brief power outages.*
3/15/2002	Newark, Sodus		High winds and snow caused a power outage.
5/29/2002	Newark	765,000	Thunderstorms developed in warm, moist, unstable air during the afternoon and evening hours downing trees and power lines. Up to 5000 homes were without power at the peak of the storm. The training thunderstorms dropped four to six inches of rain in two to three hours in a localized area from Phelps to Newark. A State of Emergency was declared in Newark and remained in effect for a week with most schools and businesses closed during that time. Nearly 300 basements were flooded and several roads covered with up to a foot of water remained closed for several days.*
5/31/2002	Sodus	15,000	Thunderstorms moved across the region ahead of a cold front. The thunderstorms produced damaging winds and hail up to 3/4" in diameter. The winds downed trees and power lines and scattered power outages were reported.*

7/22/2002	Palmyra	15,000	Thunderstorms moved across the area during the afternoon and evening hours. The thunderstorm winds downed trees and power lines. Scattered telephone and power outages were reported.*
4/3/2003	Wayne County	400,000	An ice storm caused transformer explosions, resulting in a power outage for 20,000 RG&E and NYSEG customers. This outage caused Wayne County to call for a state of emergency and was also declared by FEMA.
4/4/2003	Wayne	28,600,000	Low pressure over Illinois brought a mix of wintry weather to parts of the Finger Lakes. Across the Genesee Valley and the Finger Lakes, the precipitation fell mainly as freezing rain. Up to an inch of ice accumulation was measured. Hardest hit areas were eastern Monroe, Wayne and northern Cayuga counties. A Federal Disaster Declaration included Livingston, Monroe, northern Cayuga, Ontario and Wayne counties. The heavy ice accumulation downed trees, limbs and power and telephone lines. Over 175 000 customers lost power. In some cases power outages lasted for up to one week. Schools and businesses closed for several days. The falling trees and power poles produced a significant amount of damage to structures and automobiles. Agriculturally, fruit trees were severely damaged, especially the tart cherry trees in Wayne county.*
8/14/2003	Wayne County	8,289	National Grid outage caused a blackout across the county.
10/15/2003	Wayne	2,800,000	Low pressure moved across eastern Lake Erie and then across Lake Ontario. High winds buffeted the area downing trees, power lines, and poles. Sustained winds of 30 to 40 mph with gusts to 70 mph were recorded. In Wayne county, orchards suffered damage as trees were knocked over and fruit blown off the trees. Apples intended for fresh had to be sold for juice at a lower price. Power outages were reported throughout the area. It was estimated that as many as 50,000 were without power at some point.*
11/13/2003	Wayne County		Approximately 1 million NYSEG customers lost power over 2 days. This outage mainly affected Arcadia, Palmyra, and Newark.
11/13/2003	Wayne County		Low pressure tracked across southern Ontario and brought strong, damaging winds to the entire area. The winds downed trees and power lines. Over 100,000 customers were left without power. The falling trees and poles damaged homes and automobiles. Specific reports of damage were received from Sodus and other upstate communities. Windows were blown out in Wayne County.*
5/24/2004	Sodus	10,000	A weak cold front crossed the area during the overnight hours. The slow moving thunderstorms that accompanied the front produced damaging winds and torrential rains. Trees and power lines were downed with scattered power outages reported.*
12/21/2004	Newark		A transformer explosion at NYSEG on VanBuren Street caused a power outage in Newark for 2800 NYSEG customers. This outage caused area school closings.
1/22/2005	Wayne County		Frozen switches at NYSEG due to cold weather and snow caused a power outage.

6/13/2005	Newark		A lightning and thunder storm caused NYSEG power lines and transformers to be dysfunctional and resulted in a power outage.

FUEL SHORTAGE

Definition: A situation in which the normal quantity and/or timely delivery of fuel supplies to distributors and retail establishments are interrupted.

History: There has been one incident of fuel shortage in Wayne County, occurring county and nation-wide in 1979. Wayne County experienced a fuel shortage after exhausting their monthly allocation of fuel during the national fuel crisis. This shortage lasted the better part of the month of July. Fuel shortage may cascade into utility failure.

Impacts: No impacts reported for this specific incident.

Damage: No costs reported.

Future Probability: Low

Research: Fuel shortage data was obtained from the Finger Lakes Times archives. No other incidents were found in reviewing Finger Lakes Times archives, Newark Courier Gazette archives and the files at the Wayne County Historian's Office. The incident included in this report occurred in July 1979.

RADIOLOGICAL - FIXED SITE

Definition: A release or threat of release of radioactive material from a nuclear power generating station or research reactor or other stationary source of radioactivity.

History: There has been one fixed site radiological incident in Wayne County, occurring in 1982 in Ontario at the Robert E. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant. Although this was the only incident found, the potential for a radiological incident remains high. This incident was carefully managed, no radiation was released off site boundary, and the event caused little to no damage. Fixed site radiological incidents may cascade into problems such as air contamination, water supply contamination, explosion, and fire.

Impacts: No impacts reported for this specific incident. Potential impacts may include water, soil, and air contamination.

Damage: No costs reported.

Future Probability: Low
Research: Radiological fixed site data was obtained from municipal meetings. No other incidents were found in reviewing Finger Lakes Times archives, Newark Courier Gazette archives, the files at the Wayne County Historian's Office, or mentioned in county agency interviews. Requests for information from the Ginna Nucelar Power Plant were denied. The incident included in this report occurred in 1982.

DAM FAILURE

Definition: Structural deterioration, either gradual or sudden, resulting in the facility's inability to control impounded water as designed, resulting in danger to people and/or property in the potential inundation area.

History: There is only one dam in Wayne County and it is located in and maintained by Red Creek. There are two incidents of dam failure, occurring in 1960 and 2004. Both incidents caused flooding. Dam failure may cascade into flooding, landslide and water supply contamination.

Impacts: Dam failure caused flooding and the need for dam repair.

Damage: No costs reported.

Future Probability: Low

Research: Dam failure data was obtained from municipal meetings as well as from the Village of Red Creek.

Dam Failure Affecting Wayne County from 1960 to 2004

Date	Municipality	Description
1960	Red Creek	Dam failure caused flooding.
2004	Red Creek	Minor dam failure at junction of South and Canada Street caused need to drain Mill Pond and repair dam.

BLIGHT

Definition: A disease of agricultural crops or non-agricultural plants resulting in withering, lack of growth, and death of its parts without rotting.

History: There have been six incidents of blight in Wayne County from 2003 to 2005. Most of these incidents were the result of inclement weather events and therefore affected the entire county. Currently, Wayne County is anticipating a soybean rust blight, but as of today crops remain unharmed. Blight may cascade into problems such as food shortage and infestation.

Impacts: Blight causes crop damage, lower yields, and decreased profits.

Damage: No costs reported.

Future Probability: Moderate
Research: Blight data was obtained from Cornell Cooperative Extension and the USDA Farm Service Agency. The first blight event included in this report was in 2003.

Blight Affecting Wayne County from 2003 to 2005

Date	Municipality	Description

2003	Macedon	Blight of cherry trees as a result of trees destroyed by the ice storm of 2003.
8/1/2004	Wolcott	A short period of intense rain caused by a hurricane caused a majority of crops to be underwater, resulting in lower crop yield for this season.
2004	Wayne County	Potato and tomato blight
2004	Wayne County	Aphid problem in soybean crop
5/13/2005	Wayne County	Extremely cold temperatures following a period of warmth in which trees blossoms negatively affected the cherry, apple, and peach crops. This incident completely destroyed the peach crop for this year.
projected 2005	Wayne County	Soybean rust projected to be nationwide this year as it spreads northward from Asia. As of today, it has not yet affected Wayne County.

STRUCTURAL COLLAPSE

Definition: A sudden structural failing, partial or fully, of buildings, bridges or tunnels, threatening human life and health.

History: There have been three incidents of structural collapse in Wayne County from 1955 to 2005. The majority of these incidents occurred due to a severe winter storm, causing snow to collapse barns and roofs.

Impacts: Structural collapse causes property damage to homes, automobiles, and businesses.

Damage: Reported damage totaled approximately $650,000, although costs have not been provided for all incidents. This total does not include many of the economic costs such as those associated with closed businesses, reduced operations, employee absence, and limited or delayed agricultural operations.

Future Probability: Moderate

Research: Structural collapse data was obtained from municipal meetings and was cross referenced with weather events found in the NOAA database. No other incidents were found in reviewing Finger Lakes Times archives, Newark Courier Gazette archives, the files at the Wayne County Historian's Office, or mentioned in county agency interviews. The first structural collapse incident found and included in this report was January 16, 1999.

Structural Collapse Affecting Wayne County from 1955 to 2000

**Indicates information that appears again under another hazard.*

Date	Municipality	Damage ($)	Description
1/16/1999	Sodus	200,000	Near record snowfalls of four to six feet across the region during the last part of December and first half of January put a strain on area buildings. Roof collapses and entire structure failures were numerous across the area. A hanger at the Williamson/Sodus airport collapsed. Four planes were destroyed and another was damaged. Numerous barns across the region collapsed under the excessive weight of the snow, in several dairy cows were injured and killed. Several garages collapsed damaging the automobiles and machinery inside them.*

1/28/2004	Wayne County	450,000	A strong trough crossed the lower Great Lakes region. The storm drifted back south across Monroe, Wayne and northern Cayuga counties on Saturday the 31st. The weight of this snow, as well as previous lake effect storms during the month, caused several buildings to collapse in Monroe and Wayne counties. In Wayne County, about 25 boats were damaged in Sodus Point when the roofed caved in on a large storage building.*
2005	Red Creek		The façade of Becker's Pharmacy is collapsing, bricks falling from the second floor.

AIR CONTAMINATION

Definition: This is pollution caused by atmospheric conditions, as opposed to a chemical spill or release type of situation, such as a temperature inversion induced smoggy condition sufficiently serious to create some danger to human health.

History: There have been 25 incidents of air contamination in Wayne County from 1978 to 2005. Twenty of these incidents have been in Ontario as a result of the Robert E. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilling Freon and other chemicals. The release of Freon occurs at regular intervals. However, the Town of Ontario did not state that air contamination was a major threat.

Impacts: Air contamination may cause health related problems and may contaminate food.

Damage: No costs reported.

Future Probability: High

Research: Air contamination data was obtained from the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) Spills Database beginning in 1978. The incidents recorded are those that were reported to the DEC. All incidents included are hazmat spills that resulted in air contamination. The first contamination incident included in this report was July 8, 1985.

Air Contamination Affecting Wayne County from 1978 to 2005
**Indicates information that appears again under another hazard.*

Date	Municipality	Description
7/8/1985	Ontario	Ontario Town Sewage Treatment Plant spilled 25 gallons of hydrogen peroxide. This resulted in air contamination.*
10/10/1985	Williamson	Ultrimar Petroleum spilled 3 gallons of #6 fuel oil. This resulted in air contamination.*
4/13/1987	Wallington	Seneca Foods Cold Storage spilled 100 gallons of ammonia due to equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*
1998	Newark	Lithium fire at Ultralife battery plant also resulted in air contamination.
4/21/1999	Ontario	Rochester Gas and Electric spilled 8 pounds of Freon due to equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*
4/26/1999	Ontario	Rochester Gas and Electric spilled 9 gallons of Freon due to equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*
2/3/2000	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 4 pounds of Freon due to equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*
5/17/2000	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 3 pounds of Freon as a result of equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*

7/5/2000	Lyons	Wayne County Department of Public Health spilled 1 pound of Mercury due to human error. This resulted in air contamination.*
7/24/2001	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 4 gallons of Freon due to equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*
8/6/2001	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 15 pounds of Freon due to equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*
10/10/2001	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 4 pounds of Freon due to equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*
11/26/2001	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 10 gallons of Freon due to equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*
1/18/2002	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 40 gallons of Freon due to equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*
12/2/2002	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 2 gallons of Freon due to equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*
3/28/2003	Ontario	Rochester Gas and Electric spilled 2 gallons of Freon due to an equipment failure on Lake Road. This resulted in air contamination.*
8/6/2003	Palmyra	Garlock Sealing spilled 100 gallons of Sulfuric Acid at a non-major facility due to tank overflow. This resulted in air contamination.*
1/30/2004	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 2 pounds of chlorodifloromethane as a result of equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*
5/21/2004	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 5 pounds of Freon due to equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*
6/22/2004	Ontario	Rochester Gas and Electric spilled 100 gallons of Freon due to equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*
7/19/2004	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 5 gallons of Freon due to equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*
9/16/2004	Ontario	RG&E and Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 15 pounds of chlorodifloromethane due to the equipment failure of a non-major facility. This resulted in air contamination.*
9/21/2004	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 20 pounds of refrigerant due to equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*
10/18/2004	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 2 pounds of chlorodifloromethane due to equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*
11/4/2004	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 5 pounds of chlorodifloromethane due to equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*
12/28/2004	Ontario	Ginna Nuclear Power Plant spilled 21 pounds of chlorodifloromethane due to equipment failure. This resulted in air contamination.*

INFESTATION

Definition: Excessive populations of insects, rodents, or other animal requiring control measures due to their potential to carry diseases, destroy crops, or harm the environment.

History: Only two recorded incidents of infestation were found in Wayne County in 2005. Both of these infestations occurred in Lyons and both infestations happen frequently. One type of infestation that occurs is of cockroaches, especially among neighborhoods of lower socioeconomic status. The second type is of hogweed, a highly toxic, persistent plant that causes burns. Infestation may cascade into problems such as food shortage and epidemic. All of the municipalities agreed that infestation was not a major threat.

Impacts: No impacts reported for these specific incidents. Potential impacts may include food shortage, injury, illness, and epidemic.

Damage: No costs reported.

Future Probability: Low

Research: Infestation data was obtained from the Wayne County Department of Public Health and the USDA Farm Service Agency. The first infestation incident included in this report occurred in 2005.

Infestation Affecting Wayne County in 2005

Date	Municipality	Description
2005	Lyons	Infestation of cockroaches, especially on King Street in Lyons. Wayne County sees periodic outbreaks of cockroach infestation in lower socioeconomic neighborhoods.
7/1/2005	Lyons	Infestation of Hogweed, a highly toxic, persistent plant that is prevalent in Wayne County. Coming in contact with this plant results in severe burns and scarring and is therefore difficult to remove. For this reason, this incident can be considered an infestation as its removal must be dealt with by the USDA.

FOOD SHORTAGE

Definition: A situation where the normal distribution pattern and/or the timely delivery of foodstuffs to retail establishments for normal consumer demands is interrupted for a substantial period of time.

History: There has been only one incident of food shortage in Wayne County, occurring in 1974. This food shortage occurred throughout Wayne County and affected only migrant workers and their families. Lower than average fruit and crop yields resulted in fewer working hours for migrant workers. This severely limited the amount of money available to these workers and caused a higher demand of food from a food bank in Williamson. The demand for food from this food bank resulted in the record number of requests. The situation reached crisis stage as the bank could not keep up with the demand for food. This resulted in a food shortage amongst migrant workers that lasted approximately three months until the apple harvest in October. All of the municipalities agreed that food shortage was not a major threat.

Impacts: No impacts were reported for this specific incident. Potential impacts may include hunger and health related problems.

Damage: No costs reported.

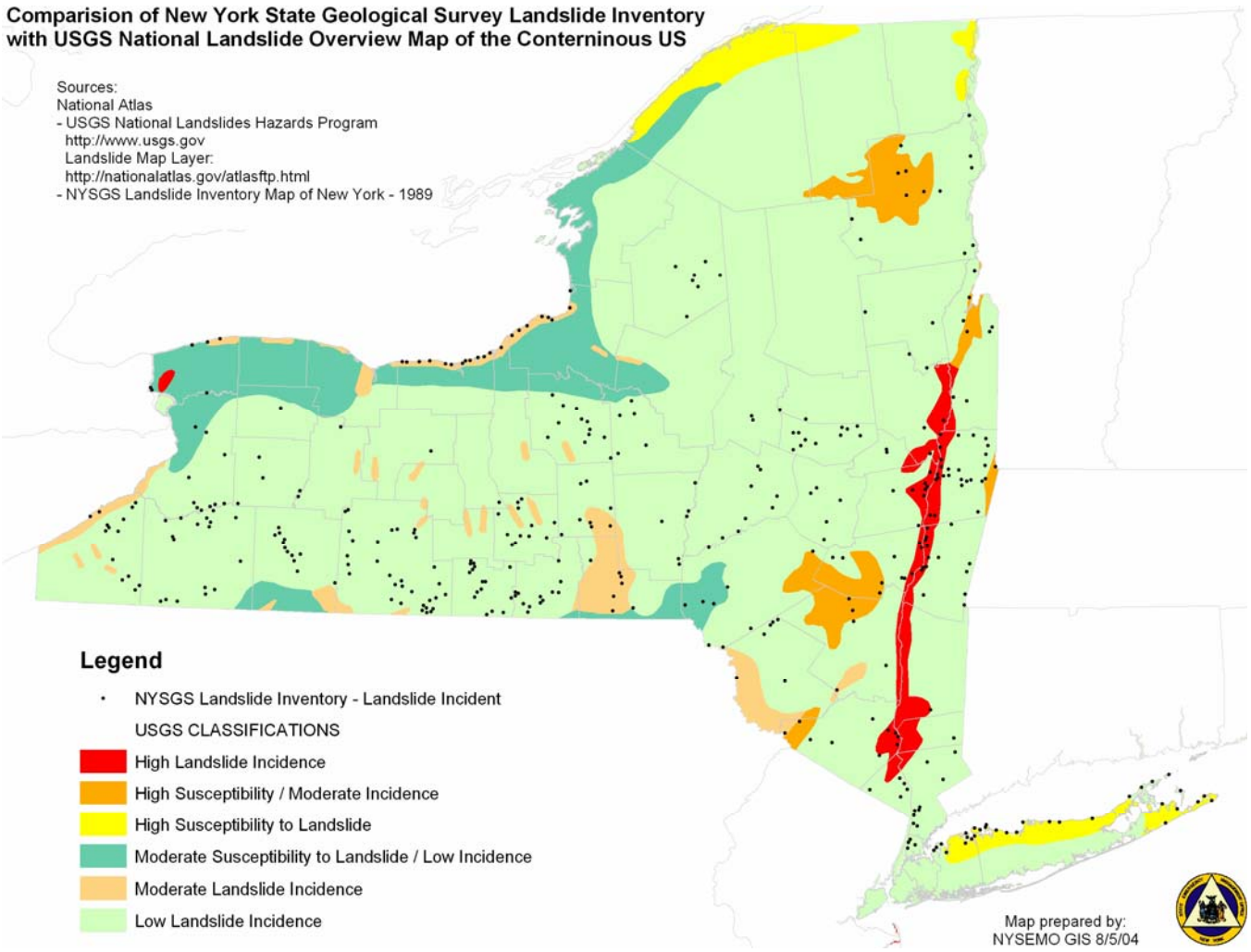
Future Probability: Low

Research: Food shortage data was obtained from the Newark Courier Gazette archives beginning in 1950. No other incidents were found in reviewing Finger Lakes Times archives, Newark Courier Gazette archives, the files at the Wayne County Historian's Office, or mentioned in county agency interviews. The food shortage incident included in this report occurred in 1974.

LANDSLIDE

Definition: The downward and outward movement of slope-forming materials reacting to the force of gravity. Slide materials may be composed of natural rock, soil, artificial fill, or combinations of these materials. The term landslide is generalized and includes rock falls, rockslides, creep, block glides, debris slides, earth flow, mud flow, slump, and other similar terms.

The following map is excerpted from the New York State Standard Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. This map provides a general overview of the landslide hazard in New York State. This map indicates the *location* of all known and identified landslides in New York State. The information was compiled from a "Landslide Inventory Map of New York" produced by the New York State Geological Survey in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey. Based on reports listed by Alger and Brabb (1985, p. 69-70); unpublished landslide studies by A.R. Eschner, R.H. Fickies and T.J. Robak; and interviews or mail canvasses of Federal, State and Local engineers and geologists.



Source: FEMA/NYSEMO All-Hazard Mitigation Plan Development Toolkit.

Locations of landslides from these sources were plotted by measuring the distance from landmarks. Large differences in scale, instability of paper source maps, and other technical problems led to errors of as much as one mile in transferring some locations. *Therefore, the locations of landslides shown are only approximate.* Certainly, many more landslides exist in New York that have not been recognized or recorded in public documents. The absence of a landslide symbol on this map, therefore, does not mean that an area is free of landslide. Conversely, the clustering of landslide symbols in an area does not necessarily imply that the area is unsafe, but rather that many landslides have been reported and that prudence requires investigation by qualified geologists and engineers before development takes place. This map should be considered preliminary, because as yet a systematic landslide evaluation of all areas in New York using standard photographic interpretation techniques has not been completed.

The map indicates that the southern half of Wayne County has a low landslide incidence. The northern half of the county has a moderate susceptibility to landslides but low incidence. A narrow band of land running along the lakeshore is classified as having moderate landslide incidence.

According to the map, there are twelve recorded instances of past landslide occurrences in Wayne County. All these events occurred along the lakeshore. The NYS Hazard Mitigation Plan does not provide any background information about these landslides, but the landslide inventory map reinforces comments obtained from municipal officials on the landslide issue. Landslides are not considered a danger in most of the county, and only two municipalities along the lakeshore identified them as a hazard. However, the entire lakeshore is vulnerable to landslides due to ongoing coastal erosion.

The Town of Sodus and the Village of Sodus Point are the only two municipalities in Wayne County that identified landslides as constituting a major hazard issue. According to town and village officials, over the past sixty years about one foot of land has been lost every year, for a total of about sixty feet. This ongoing erosion has been occurring at least since the beginning of settlement in the area, and probably long before then as well.

However, the hotspot for creep is along the lakeside bluffs, and all municipalities along the lakefront are potentially threatened by landslides. Thus, in addition to Sodus and Sodus Point, the towns of Ontario, Williamson, Huron, and Wolcott are threatened by landslides. Specifically, areas that are particularly threatened are the drumlins along the shoreline in the towns of Huron and Wolcott.

At the time this report was written, no good assessments of the coastal erosion issue in this area were available for analysis and incorporation into the report. Future versions of this report will include any such assessments, such they become available.

History: According to municipal officials, there is an annual creep of land in the Town of Sodus and the Village of Sodus Point. The New York State Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies twelve previous landslides that have occurred in the county, all along the lake. However, this plan does not include detailed historical information on any of these events and research into previous landslides did not uncover any information about these past landslide incidents.

Very little information is available regarding coastal erosion issues along the lakeshore. According to the New York State Geological Survey, no up to date research exists that provides a good assessment of this issue. Future research on lakeshore erosion and landslides is needed before a proper assessment of this issue can be undertaken.

Impacts: The annual creep in Sodus is an ongoing occurrence and no impacts were reported for it. Potential impacts may include property damage including structural collapse, injuries, fatalities, and water contamination.

Damage: Not Reported.

Future Probability: Low

Research: Information on landslides was obtained in meetings with municipal officials, county agency interviews, the Finger Lakes Times archives, the Newark Courier Gazette archives, the files at the Wayne County Historian's Office, and from the NYS Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Chapter 7
Risk Assessment

PURPOSE
The purpose of the risk assessment is to:

- Inventory critical facilities and community assets in Wayne County;
- Assess the vulnerability of the critical facilities and community assets to the high priority hazards identified in the hazard analysis;
- Estimate potential losses in a hazard event; and
- Assess future vulnerability based on development trends.

METHODOLOGY

A. Develop Criteria
The planning committee requested criteria that could be used to develop a consistent list of critical facilities and community assets. Using the FEMA How-To Guide *Understanding Your Risks* and the DRAFT Ontario County Multi-Jurisdictional all-Hazard Mitigation Plan, a set of criteria were developed by G/FLRPC. The criteria were reviewed and approved by the planning committee, and used to develop the list of vulnerable facilities.

Criteria for Inventory of Critical Facilities and Community Assets

Critical Facilities are facilities important to the community. They include essential facilities, transportation systems, lifeline utility systems, high potential loss facilities, and hazardous materials facilities.

Essential Facilities are essential to the health and welfare of the whole population and are especially important following hazard events. The potential consequences of losing them are so great that they should be carefully inventoried. Vulnerability is based on the service they provide rather than just their physical aspects; therefore, not only their structural integrity and content value should be considered, but also the effects of interrupting their functions. Essential facilities include hospitals and other medical facilities, police and fire stations, emergency operations centers and evacuation shelters, and schools.

Transportation Systems include airways – airports, airstrips, and heliports; highways – bridges, tunnels, roadbeds, overpasses, and transfer centers; railways – trackage, tunnels, bridges, rail yards, and depots; waterways – canals, locks, seaports, ferries, harbors, drydocks, and piers.

Lifeline Utility Systems such as potable water, wastewater, oil, natural gas, electric power, and communication systems. This includes such facilities as electrical sub stations, water treatment facilities, telephone central offices, and wastewater facilities.

High Potential Loss Facilities are facilities that would have a high loss associated with them, such as nuclear power plants, dams and military installations.

Hazardous Material Facilities include facilities housing industrial/hazardous materials, such as corrosives, explosives, flammable materials, radioactive materials, and toxins.

Community Assets are other community elements that might be vulnerable to particular types of hazards, and could present a different type of loss than a critical facility. Community assets include vulnerable populations, economic elements, historic and cultural resource areas, natural resource and recreation areas, high density development areas, and facilities providing important services.

Vulnerable Populations are people, such as non-English speakers or the elderly, who may require special response assistance or special medical care after a disaster. Locations identified may include senior citizen complexes, group homes or mobile home parks. Also included in this category are groups of properties that are vulnerable to certain hazards, such as FEMA flood zones.

Economic Elements are major employers and financial centers in the county that could affect the local or regional economy if significantly disrupted. Major employers are those with 50 employees or more, and may even be located outside the county, while still employing a significant number of county residents.

Historic and Cultural Resource Areas are historic properties and cultural facilities that are identified and protected on the State and National Register of Historic Places, as well as those identified by the Planning Committee as significant to local history and culture.

Natural Resource and Recreation Areas include major natural resource and recreational areas that are considered unique or valuable to the community. Possible resources include major waterbodies, streams, wetlands, parks, forested areas, and large areas potentially susceptible to wildfires.

High Density Development Areas are areas of high-density residential or commercial development that, if damaged, could result in high death tolls and injury rates.

Facilities Providing Important Services are facilities that provide important services, such as government buildings, banks and certain commercial establishments, such as grocery stores, hardware stores and gas stations.

B. Inventory Critical Facilities and Community Assets

The Wayne County Emergency Management Office provided a list of vulnerable facilities that had been identified in a recent Weapons of Mass Destruction assessment. The planning committee used the WMD assessment as a starting point to develop a list of facilities to consider in the all-hazard mitigation planning process. The committee reviewed the WMD list, determined which facilities fit the criteria, and started a new list.

The planning committee also received a worksheet to fill out regarding additional facilities that fit the criteria. These new suggestions were added to the list of critical facilities and community assets. The growing list of critical facilities and community assets was reviewed in each municipal meeting, where each municipal committee added a number of additional facilities and addresses to the list. During interviews with county agency representatives, each individual was asked to review, comment on and add to the list, as well. The final list, following all of this input, was reviewed by the planning committee.

Several lists of facilities and addresses were sought and obtained by G/FLRPC staff: fire stations, police stations, ambulance locations, post offices, migrant labor camps, developmentally disabled service facilities, day care facilities, adult care facilities, and county facilities, among others. This data was compared with the developing list of critical facilities and community assets, and all new information was added to make the list more complete. Careful attention was paid to make sure there were no duplicate facilities.

In addition to stakeholder input and lists of facilities, G/FLRPC also used data from the New York State Office of Real Property Services. Additional facilities were identified using the Real Property classification codes. The following list exhibits the classification codes that were selected for each facility type to augment the master list.

Essential Facilities
- 612 Schools
- 641 Hospitals
- 651 Highway Garage

Transportation Systems - None

Lifeline Utility Systems
- 830 Communication
- 831 Telephone Facility
- 861 Electric and Gas
- 866 Telephone
- 871 Electric and Gas Facilities
- 872 Electric Substation

High Potential Loss Facilities - None

Hazardous Material Facilities
- 441 Gas Storage and/or Distribution
- 710 Manufacturing and Processing

Vulnerable Populations
- 271 Multiple Mobile Homes
- 416 Mobile Home Parks
- 633 Homes for the Aged

Economic Elements
- 710 Manufacturing and Processing

Historic and Cultural Resource Areas - None

Natural Resource and Cultural Resource Areas
- 582 Camping Facilities/Parks
- 590 Parks
- 961 State Owned Public Parks, Recreation Areas and Other Multiple Uses
- 962 County Owned Public Parks and Recreation Areas
- 963 City/Town/Village Public Parks and Recreation Areas

High Density Development Areas - None

Facilities Providing Important Services
- 432 Service and Gas Stations
- 460 Banks and Office Buildings
- 461 Standard Bank/Single Occupant
- 462 Drive-in Branch Bank
- 463 Bank Complex with Office Building
- 650 Government

C. Assess Vulnerability of Critical Facilities and Community Assets

The hazard analysis identified the hazard types to be analyzed, and the inventory identified critical facilities and community assets. To assess vulnerability of each facility and asset, G/FLRPC used a computer model to overlay the assets and facilities with the hazard risk areas. This model was developed using GIS, Access and Excel software. The following tables list the extents considered in assessing vulnerability. It is important to note that all Wayne County residents and properties are equally vulnerable to certain types of hazards, including: Ice Storm, Winter Storm, Severe Storm, Tornado, Earthquake, Fire, Extreme Temperatures, Utility Failure and Epidemic.

Table 7.1: Hazard Concerns and Extents for Wayne County

Hazard Type	Extent
Severe Storms	Entire county
Hazmat (In Transit)/ Includes Oil Spill	Railroads, State & County roads, Lake Ontario, Erie Canal. See Map 15, *Transportation Accident Potential*
Transportation Accident	All airports, airstrips, railroads and roads are vulnerable. See Map 15, *Transportation Accident Potential*
Terrorism	High Potential Loss Facilities, Critical Infrastructure, Agricultural Operations, Lyons (county seat)
Ice Storm	Entire county
Hazmat (Fixed Site)/Includes Oil Spill	Industrial and Manufacturing Properties, Hazardous Materials facilities, Gas Storage Facilities, Gas/Service Stations. See Map 11, *Potential Hazard Zones*
Severe Winter Storm	Entire county
Wildfire	Forested areas within the county (areas with 50+ acres). See Map 4, *County Land Cover*
Flood/Includes Ice Jam	100 year flood zones, dams
Fire	All structures are vulnerable. Dense main streets found in the hamlets and villages are more vulnerable due to building density. Large industrial facilities are also more vulnerable and would have a greater impact on the community and emergency response. See Map 16, *High Density Development Areas*
Utility Failure	Entire county
Explosion	RE Ginna Nuclear Plant, Industrial and Manufacturing Properties, Hazardous Materials facilities, Gas Storage Facilities, Gas/Service Stations. See Map 11, *Potential Hazard Zones*
Water Supply Contamination	Lifeline Utilities (pump stations), source water supplies, groundwater, Lake Ontario, WCW&SA Facilities, Municipal Facilities. See Map 14, *Water Resources* and Map 17, *Water and Sewer Facilities*

Table 7.2: Municipal Hazard Concerns and Extents

Hazard	Municipalities	Extent
Landslide	Town of Sodus, Village of Sodus Point	Areas with slopes greater than 25%. Areas adjacent to Lake Ontario. See Map 13, *Steep Slopes*
Radiological (Fixed)	Towns of Ontario, Walworth, Williamson and Marion	10 miles from RE Ginna Nuclear Plant. See Map 12, *Designated Ginna Buffer Zone*
Air Contamination	Towns of Marion, Newark, Williamson, and Walworth	1 mile from Industrial Facilities, 10 miles from RE Ginna Nuclear Plant. See Map 11, *Potential Hazard Zones*
Structural Collapse	Village of Red Creek, Town and Village of Palmyra	Vulnerable properties are older or poorly maintained structures.
Fuel Shortage	Village of Red Creek, Town and Village of Wolcott	Red Creek and Wolcott, but could affect entire county.
Dam Failure	Village of Red Creek	Community Assets, Critical Facilities located below Red Creek dam.
Blight	Town of Macedon	Agricultural Fields. See Map 4, *County Land Cover*

Table 7.3 identifies the Wayne County municipalities that currently participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The NFIP, established in 1968, is a Federal program that enables property owners in member communities to purchase flood insurance. This insurance is only made available to municipalities that adopt and enforce a floodplain management ordinance. The fundamental goal of NFIP floodplain management requirements is to reduce the threat to lives and the potential for property damage in flood-prone areas.

Each municipality that participates in the NFIP typically has a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) that maps out flood hazard areas in the municipality. The flood zones used by the Wayne County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan to determine the vulnerability of Critical Facilities and Community Assets to flooding are the areas identified by the FIRMs as Zone A areas, which are defined as "Areas of 100-year flood." The vulnerability of specific facilities to flooding was determined by using a GIS model to compare the flood zones with the locations of the Critical Facilities and Community Assets.

As the table indicates, twenty-three of Wayne County's twenty-four municipalities currently participate in the NFIP. One municipality, the Village of Sodus, is not a member of the NFIP and does not have a FIRM.

Table 7.3: Wayne County National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Membership

Municipality:	NFIP Member?	Date of Current Effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)
Arcadia, Town	Yes	11/02/77
Butler, Town	Yes	07/09/82
Clyde, Village	Yes	12/18/84
Galen, Town	Yes	05/16/83
Huron, Town	Yes	01/19/96
Lyons, Town	Yes	09/07/79
Lyons, Village	Yes	03/16/83
Macedon, Town	Yes	01/05/84
Macedon, Village	Yes	09/30/83
Marion, Town	Yes	07/01/88
Newark, Village	Yes	06/30/76
Ontario, Town	Yes	06/01/78
Palmyra, Town	Yes	03/01/78
Palmyra, Village	Yes	07/15/88
Red Creek, Village	Yes	04/08/83
Rose, Town	Yes	03/08/84
Savannah, Town	Yes	08/06/82
Sodus, Town	Yes	06/02/92
Sodus, Village	No	N/A
Sodus Point, Village	Yes	11/02/77
Walworth, Town	Yes	03/16/83
Williamson, Town	Yes	10/17/78
Wolcott, Town	Yes	06/02/92
Wolcott, Village	Yes	07/06/84

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Community Status Book Report. Report Level: County

D. Estimate Potential Losses
The Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council estimated potential losses using the New York State Office of Real Property Tax Service property assessments. Using the assessed value listed in the 2004 data, each critical facility and community asset was calculated at a 25%, 50% and 75% loss. These estimates do not consider functional or content loss. In addition, when reviewing the estimated losses methodology, the planning committee noted that the assessed value in Wayne County is very low, and requested that an alternate method be considered. Many of the buildings in the county could not be rebuilt for the assessed value, particularly the historic structures. A method was sought where replacement or reconstruction value, rather than assessed value, could be used. Unfortunately, a method or multiplier to do so was not found nor could be used.

For security and privacy reasons, the full Estimated Potential Loss Report is not included in this document. A summary report is provided to show the process and format of the findings.

RESULTS

A. Critical Facilities and Community Assets
The multiple steps involved in developing an inventory of critical facilities and community assets yielded the following total numbers for each municipality.

Table 7.4: Critical Facilities in Wayne County By Municipality

Municipality	Essential Facilities	Lifeline Utility Systems	Transportation Systems	High Potential Loss Facilities	Hazardous Material Facilities	Grand Total
Arcadia, Town	2	4	6	0	3	15
Butler, Town	5	6	5	0	4	20
Clyde, Village	7	8	2	0	6	23
Galen, Town	1	1	2	0	3	7
Huron, Town	2	5	2	0	4	13
Lyons, Town	1	7	3	0	6	17
Lyons, Village	11	6	3	0	3	23
Macedon, Town	8	13	8	0	2	31
Macedon, Village	4	2	2	0	0	8
Marion, Town	8	6	2	0	1	17
Newark, Village	19	8	2	0	2	31
Ontario, Town	9	11	4	1	1	26
Palmyra, Town	3	4	6	0	4	17
Palmyra, Village	6	8	2	0	1	17
Red Creek, Village	5	4	1	1	0	11
Rose, Town	6	5	5	0	1	17
Savannah, Town	4	11	4	0	5	24
Sodus Point, Village	5	2	1	0	0	8
Sodus, Town	8	14	4	0	6	32
Sodus, Village	5	5	2	0	2	14
Walworth, Town	7	7	2	0	2	18
Williamson, Town	13	12	6	0	3	34
Wolcott, Town	3	3	3	0	3	12
Wolcott, Village	8	4	2	0	3	17
Total Facilities	**150**	**156**	**79**	**2**	**65**	**452**

Table 7.5: Community Assets in Wayne County By Municipality

Municipality	Vulnerable Populations	Natural Resource & Recreation Areas	Historic & Cultural Resource Areas	Economic Elements	Facilities Providing Important Services	Grand Total
Arcadia, Town	6	2	1	3	2	14
Butler, Town	7	1	1	0	2	11
Clyde, Village	15	3	4	7	6	35
Galen, Town	4	0	0	1	1	6
Huron, Town	8	5	3	2	0	18
Lyons, Town	14	6	2	2	3	27
Lyons, Village	15	9	4	8	23	59
Macedon, Town	26	2	3	20	7	58
Macedon, Village	3	2	0	4	1	10
Marion, Town	29	1	0	10	12	52
Newark, Village	57	9	3	19	19	107
Ontario, Town	26	5	2	16	8	57
Palmyra, Town	14	4	1	2	0	21
Palmyra, Village	17	6	8	3	6	40
Red Creek, Village	6	0	0	3	3	12
Rose, Town	20	4	7	6	5	42
Savannah, Town	21	4	7	3	6	41
Sodus Point, Village	1	12	0	0	2	15
Sodus, Town	67	4	4	8	8	91
Sodus, Village	4	0	0	10	3	17
Walworth, Town	13	5	2	1	7	28
Williamson, Town	50	6	5	10	14	85
Wolcott, Town	32	2	0	4	0	38
Wolcott, Village	8	0	0	7	6	21
Total Facilities	**463**	**92**	**57**	**149**	**144**	**905**

B. Vulnerability Assessment

The following tables provide an overview of the total number of assets and facilities affected by each hazard. Please note that some of the facilities suggested by planning committee and municipal committee members did not have good addresses, and could not be used in the computer model. These facilities are included in the total numbers of community assets and critical facilities, which are listed earlier in this section in Tables 7.4 and 7.5. These facilities could not be analyzed in the vulnerability assessment.

Table 7.6: Critical Facilities: Vulnerability to Flooding

Municipality	Essential Facilities	Lifeline Utility Systems	Transportation Systems	High Potential Loss Facilities	Hazardous Material Facilities	Grand Total
Arcadia, Town					1	1
Butler, Town						
Clyde, Village	3	1				4
Galen, Town						
Huron, Town	1				1	2

Lyons, Town						
Lyons, Village	3	1			1	5
Macedon, Town						
Macedon, Village		1				1
Marion, Town	3	1	1			5
Newark, Village					1	1
Ontario, Town		5				5
Palmyra, Town		1	1			2
Palmyra, Village	1				1	2
Red Creek, Village						
Rose, Town						
Savannah, Town						
Sodus Point, Village						
Sodus, Town	2				1	3
Sodus, Village						
Walworth, Town		2			1	3
Williamson, Town		3				3
Wolcott, Town						
Wolcott, Village						
Total Facilities	**13**	**15**	**2**		**7**	**37**

Table 7.7: Community Assets: Vulnerability to Flooding

Municipality	Vulnerable Populations	Natural Resource & Recreation Areas	Historic & Cultural Resource Areas	Economic Elements	Facilities Providing Important Services	Grand Total
Arcadia, Town		1			2	3
Butler, Town						
Clyde, Village	2					2
Galen, Town					1	1
Huron, Town		2				2
Lyons, Town	2	1	1			4
Lyons, Village		1		2	3	6
Macedon, Town	3		1	1		5
Macedon, Village		1		3	1	5
Marion, Town				5	1	6
Newark, Village	2	1			1	4
Ontario, Town	4	2	1	2	2	11
Palmyra, Town	2	1				3
Palmyra, Village						
Red Creek, Village	3			1	3	7
Rose, Town	1					1
Savannah, Town		1	1	1		3
Sodus Point, Village		9				9
Sodus, Town	11	4		2		17
Sodus, Village	11	4	0	2	0	17
Walworth, Town	1	2			1	4
Williamson, Town	1		2			3
Wolcott, Town	2	1				3
Wolcott, Village	1					1
Total Facilities	**46**	**31**	**6**	**19**	**15**	**117**

Table 7.8: Critical Facilities: Vulnerability to Hazardous Materials (Fixed), Air Contamination & Explosion

Municipality	Essential Facilities	Lifeline Utility Systems	Transportation Systems	High Potential Loss Facilities	Hazardous Material Facilities	Grand Total
Arcadia, Town	1	2			2	5
Butler, Town	1				4	5
Clyde, Village	7	5			6	18
Galen, Town	1				3	4
Huron, Town	2	3			2	7
Lyons, Town	1	2			5	8
Lyons, Village	10	3	1		3	17
Macedon, Town	5	7	1		2	15
Macedon, Village		2				2
Marion, Town	6	5	1		1	13
Newark, Village	18	8			2	28
Ontario, Town	8	5	1		1	15
Palmyra, Town	1	3	2		4	10
Palmyra, Village	6	7			1	14
Red Creek, Village	5	3				8
Rose, Town	4	2	1		1	8
Savannah, Town	4	7			5	16
Sodus Point, Village	5	2				7
Sodus, Town	7	11	1		6	25
Sodus, Village	5					5
Walworth, Town	6	3			2	11
Williamson, Town	13	8	2		3	26
Wolcott, Town	1	2			3	6
Wolcott, Village	8	4			3	15
Total Facilities	**125**	**94**	**10**	**0**	**59**	**288**

Table 7.9: Community Assets: Vulnerability to Hazardous Materials (Fixed), Air Contamination & Explosion

Municipality	Vulnerable Populations	Natural Resource & Recreation Areas	Historic & Cultural Resource Areas	Economic Elements	Facilities Providing Important Services	Grand Total
Arcadia, Town	4	1	1	3	2	11
Butler, Town	2				1	3
Clyde, Village	12	3	3	6	6	30
Galen, Town	1			1	1	3
Huron, Town	5		2	2		9
Lyons, Town	10	3	1	2	3	19
Lyons, Village	13	6	3	8	23	53
Macedon, Town	13	1	3	20	4	41
Macedon, Village	3	1		4	1	9
Marion, Town	10			10	12	32
Newark, Village	47	5	3	19	18	92

Ontario, Town	19	1	1	16	8	45
Palmyra, Town	11	3	1	2		17
Palmyra, Village	16	5	8	3	5	37
Red Creek, Village	6			3	2	11
Rose, Town	8	1	2	6	1	18
Savannah, Town	12	1	6	3	6	28
Sodus Point, Village	1	12			2	15
Sodus, Town	35	2	4	8	8	57
Sodus, Village	4			10	4	18
Walworth, Town	6	4		1	7	18
Williamson, Town	27	3	4	10	12	56
Wolcott, Town	23	1		4		28
Wolcott, Village	7			7	6	20
Total Facilities	**295**	**53**	**42**	**148**	**132**	**670**

Table 7.10: Critical Facilities: Vulnerability to a Fixed Site Radiological Incident at Ginna Nuclear Facility

Municipality	Essential Facilities	Lifeline Utility Systems	Transportation Systems	High Potential Loss Facilities	Hazardous Material Facilities	Grand Total
Arcadia, Town						
Butler, Town						
Clyde, Village						
Galen, Town						
Huron, Town						
Lyons, Town						
Lyons, Village						
Macedon, Town						
Macedon, Village						
Marion, Town	4	2	1		1	8
Newark, Village						
Ontario, Town	9	12	2	1	1	25
Palmyra, Town						
Palmyra, Village						
Red Creek, Village						
Rose, Town	1					1
Savannah, Town						
Sodus Point, Village						
Sodus, Town			1			1
Sodus, Village						
Walworth, Town	4	4			2	10
Williamson, Town	13	12	3		3	31
Wolcott, Town						
Wolcott, Village	17	16	3		5	41
Total Facilities	**34**	**32**	**6**	**1**	**10**	**82**

Table 7.11: Community Assets: Vulnerability to a Fixed Site Radiological Incident at Ginna Nuclear Facility

Municipality	Vulnerable Populations	Natural Resource & Recreation Areas	Historic & Cultural Resource Areas	Economic Elements	Facilities Providing Important Services	Grand Total
Arcadia, Town						
Butler, Town						
Clyde, Village						
Galen, Town						
Huron, Town						
Lyons, Town						
Lyons, Village						
Macedon, Town	2					2
Macedon, Village						
Marion, Town	7			2	7	16
Newark, Village						
Ontario, Town	26	5	2	16	8	57
Palmyra, Town						
Palmyra, Village						
Red Creek, Village						
Rose, Town	1					1
Savannah, Town						
Sodus Point, Village						
Sodus, Town	4					4
Sodus, Village						
Walworth, Town	4	1			3	8
Williamson, Town	42	5	4	10	10	71
Wolcott, Town						
Wolcott, Village						
Total Facilities	**86**	**11**	**6**	**28**	**28**	**159**

Table 7.12: Critical Facilities: Vulnerability to Hazardous Materials (In Transit) Incident

Municipality	Essential Facilities	Lifeline Utility Systems	Transportation Systems	High Potential Loss Facilities	Hazardous Material Facilities	Grand Total
Arcadia, Town	1				1	2
Butler, Town	1	1			2	4
Clyde, Village	3	3			3	9
Galen, Town					3	3
Huron, Town		1				1
Lyons, Town	1				1	2
Lyons, Village	2	1	1		1	5
Macedon, Town	2	2			1	5
Macedon, Village	1	1				2
Marion, Town	2				1	3
Newark, Village	7	1			1	9

Ontario, Town	3	8		1	1	13
Palmyra, Town	1				3	4
Palmyra, Village	3	3				6
Red Creek, Village	4					4
Rose, Town	2	1				3
Savannah, Town	2	4				6
Sodus Point, Village	2					2
Sodus, Town	2	3	1		4	10
Sodus, Village						
Walworth, Town		3			1	4
Williamson, Town	7	3	2		1	13
Wolcott, Town	1				1	2
Wolcott, Village						
Total Facilities	**47**	**35**	**4**	**1**	**25**	**112**

Table 7.13: Community Assets: Vulnerability to Hazardous Materials (In Transit) Incident

Municipality	Vulnerable Populations	Natural Resource & Recreation Areas	Historic & Cultural Resource Areas	Economic Elements	Facilities Providing Important Services	Grand Total
Arcadia, Town	1				2	3
Butler, Town	2				2	4
Clyde, Village	4	1	2	2	5	14
Galen, Town				1	1	2
Huron, Town						
Lyons, Town	5	1	1		1	8
Lyons, Village	2	1		2	9	14
Macedon, Town	5		2	2	3	12
Macedon, Village	2			3	1	6
Marion, Town	4			3	9	16
Newark, Village	5	2	1	3	15	26
Ontario, Town	8	2		2	5	17
Palmyra, Town	2	1	1	1		5
Palmyra, Village	8	1	5	2	5	21
Red Creek, Village	4			2	1	7
Rose, Town	3		4	1	1	9
Savannah, Town	8	1	6	1	5	21
Sodus Point, Village		5			2	7
Sodus, Town	17			4	3	24
Sodus, Village				1	2	3
Walworth, Town	3	2		1	3	9
Williamson, Town	7	1	2	3	6	19
Wolcott, Town	6					6
Wolcott, Village						
Total Facilities	**96**	**18**	**24**	**34**	**81**	**253**

Table 7.14: Critical Facilities: Vulnerability to Terrorism

Municipality	Essential Facilities	Lifeline Utility Systems	Transportation Systems	High Potential Loss Facilities	Hazardous Material Facilities	Grand Total
Arcadia, Town		4				4
Butler, Town		6				6
Clyde, Village		8				8
Galen, Town		1				1
Huron, Town		5				5
Lyons, Town		7				7
Lyons, Village					2	2
Macedon, Town		13				13
Macedon, Village		2				2
Marion, Town		6				6
Newark, Village		8				8
Ontario, Town		11		1		12
Palmyra, Town		4				4
Palmyra, Village		8				8
Red Creek, Village		4		1		5
Rose, Town		5				5
Savannah, Town		11				11
Sodus Point, Village		2				2
Sodus, Town		14				14
Sodus, Village		5				5
Walworth, Town		7			1	8
Williamson, Town		12				12
Wolcott, Town		3				3
Wolcott, Village		4				4
Total Facilities		**150**		**2**	**3**	**155**

C. Estimated Losses

Thus far, the Wayne County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan has profiled hazard events, inventoried critical facilities and community assets, and determined the vulnerability of the assets to the various hazard types. This section of the plan focuses on estimating financial losses from the vulnerable hazard events. The estimated level of damage from each hazard for the entire hazard area is based on historical evidence, and on the current assessed value. For privacy and security reasons, a full report of losses could not be provided. Instead, the following summary tables are included to provide a general understanding of value and potential loss.

These tables are in a draft form, with data from 970 facilities included. Some 200 facilities lack complete address information, making the process of retrieving an assessed value from the Office of Real Property Tax Services impossible. The other 300 are being matched to accurate data regarding assessed value, and will be included in the final draft. Thus, approximately 500 facilities spread over

all municipalities and all facility types are not yet included in this draft, but will be included in the final draft. A review of the criteria used to classify Wayne County facilities precedes the table.

Summary of Criteria for Critical Facilities and Community Assets

- Essential Facilities *(i.e. hospitals, police/fire stations, schools, evacuation shelters)*
- Transportation Systems *(i.e. airports, highways, railways, waterways, bridges, tunnels)*
- Lifeline Utility Systems *(i.e. facilities for potable water, wastewater, oil, gas, electric)*
- High Potential Loss Facilities *(i.e. nuclear power plants, dams, military installations)*
- Hazardous Material Facilities *(i.e. facilities housing industrial or hazardous materials)*
- Vulnerable Populations *(i.e. senior citizen complexes, group homes, or mobile home parks)*
- Economic Elements *(i.e. major employers and financial centers)*
- Historic and Cultural Resource Areas *(i.e. historic properties, cultural facilities)*
- Natural Resource and Recreation Areas *(i.e. water bodies, wetlands, parks, forests)*
- High Density Development Areas *(i.e. high density residential or commercial areas)*
- Facilities Providing Important Services *(i.e. gov't buildings, grocery stores, gas stations)*

Table 7.15: Estimated Loss Summary Tables, By Municipality and Facility Type

	Facility Type	Total Value	75% Loss	50% Loss	25% Loss
Arcadia					
	Economic Element	$315,000.00	$236,250.00	$157,500.00	$78,750.00
	Essential Facility	$489,500.00	$367,125.00	$244,750.00	$122,375.00
	Hazardous Materials	$93,300.00	$69,975.00	$46,650.00	$23,325.00
	Historic/Cultural Resource	$21,400.00	$16,050.00	$10,700.00	$5,350.00
	Important Services	$165,700.00	$124,275.00	$82,850.00	$41,425.00
	Lifeline Utility System	$2,695,500.00	$2,021,625.00	$1,347,750.00	$673,875.00
	Natural Resource & Recreation Area	$28,500.00	$21,375.00	$14,250.00	$7,125.00
	Transportation System	$20,000,000.00	$15,000,000.00	$10,000,000.00	$5,000,000.00
	Vulnerable Population	$2,267,400.00	$1,700,550.00	$1,133,700.00	$566,850.00
Butler					
	Essential Facility	$6,044,400.00	$4,533,300.00	$3,022,200.00	$1,511,100.00
	Hazardous Materials	$523,100.00	$392,325.00	$261,550.00	$130,775.00
	Important Services	$432,700.00	$324,525.00	$216,350.00	$108,175.00
	Lifeline Utility System	$1,715,836.00	$1,286,877.00	$857,918.00	$428,959.00
	Vulnerable Population	$38,901,600.00	$29,176,200.00	$19,450,800.00	$9,725,400.00
Clyde					
	Economic Element	$2,334,800.00	$1,751,100.00	$1,167,400.00	$583,700.00
	Essential Facility	$5,342,300.00	$4,006,725.00	$2,671,150.00	$1,335,575.00
	Hazardous Materials	$639,900.00	$479,925.00	$319,950.00	$159,975.00
	Historic/Cultural Resource	$298,000.00	$223,500.00	$149,000.00	$74,500.00
	Important Services	$1,766,200.00	$1,324,650.00	$883,100.00	$441,550.00
	Lifeline Utility System	$391,800.00	$293,850.00	$195,900.00	$97,950.00
	Natural Resource & Recreation Area	$18,500.00	$13,875.00	$9,250.00	$4,625.00
	Vulnerable Population	$1,085,600.00	$814,200.00	$542,800.00	$271,400.00
Galen					
	Economic Element	$72,000.00	$54,000.00	$36,000.00	$18,000.00

	Essential Facility	$28,900.00	$21,675.00	$14,450.00	$7,225.00
	Hazardous Materials	$337,500.00	$253,125.00	$168,750.00	$84,375.00
	Important Service	$98,500.00	$73,875.00	$49,250.00	$24,625.00
	Lifeline Utility System	$364,125.00	$273,093.75	$182,062.50	$91,031.25
	Natural Resource & Recreation Area	$57,800.00	$43,350.00	$28,900.00	$14,450.00

Huron					
	Economic Element	$1,965,400.00	$1,474,050.00	$982,700.00	$491,350.00
	Essential Facility	$727,300.00	$545,475.00	$363,650.00	$181,825.00
	Historic/Cultural Resource	$28,500.00	$21,375.00	$14,250.00	$7,125.00
	Important Services	$228,300.00	$171,225.00	$114,150.00	$57,075.00
	Lifeline Utility System	$762,596.00	$571,947.00	$381,298.00	$190,649.00
	Natural Resource & Recreation Area	$451,900.00	$338,925.00	$225,950.00	$112,975.00
	Vulnerable Population	$365,100.00	$273,825.00	$182,550.00	$91,275.00

Lyons (Town and Village)					
	Economic Element	$4,032,100.00	$3,024,075.00	$2,016,050.00	$1,008,025.00
	Essential Facility	$9,340,700.00	$7,005,525.00	$4,670,350.00	$2,335,175.00
	Hazardous Materials	$7,733,600.00	$5,800,200.00	$3,866,800.00	$1,933,400.00
	Important Services	$39,847,900.00	$29,885,925.00	$19,923,950.00	$9,961,975.00
	Lifeline Utility System	$1,048,092.00	$786,069.00	$524,046.00	$262,023.00
	Natural Resource & Recreation Area	$898,700.00	$674,025.00	$449,350.00	$224,675.00
	Transportation System	$20,000.00	$15,000.00	$10,000.00	$5,000.00
	Vulnerable Population	$2,531,600.00	$1,898,700.00	$1,265,800.00	$632,900.00

Macedon (Town and Village)					
	Economic Element	$42,684,500.00	$32,013,375.00	$21,342,250.00	$10,671,125.00
	Essential Facility	$36,224,400.00	$27,168,300.00	$18,112,200.00	$9,056,100.00
	Hazardous Materials	$305,800.00	$229,350.00	$152,900.00	$76,450.00
	Historic/Cultural Resource	$205,600.00	$154,200.00	$102,800.00	$51,400.00
	Important Services	$2,595,600.00	$1,946,700.00	$1,297,800.00	$648,900.00
	Lifeline Utility System	$7,187,046.00	$5,390,284.50	$3,593,523.00	$1,796,761.50
	Transportation System	$3,693,400.00	$2,770,050.00	$1,846,700.00	$923,350.00
	Vulnerable Population	$17,039,873.00	$12,779,904.75	$8,519,936.50	$4,259,968.25

Marion					
	Economic Element	$5,390,000.00	$4,042,500.00	$2,695,000.00	$1,347,500.00
	Essential Facility	$13,596,000.00	$10,197,000.00	$6,798,000.00	$3,399,000.00
	Hazardous Materials	$131,000.00	$98,250.00	$65,500.00	$32,750.00
	Important Services	$1,912,200.00	$1,434,150.00	$956,100.00	$478,050.00
	Lifeline Utility System	$102,865.00	$77,148.75	$51,432.50	$25,716.25
	Transportation System	$92,000.00	$69,000.00	$46,000.00	$23,000.00
	Vulnerable Population	$6,297,800.00	$4,723,350.00	$3,148,900.00	$1,574,450.00

Newark					
	Economic Element	$13,605,000.00	$10,203,750.00	$6,802,500.00	$3,401,250.00
	Essential Facility	$4,228,400.00	$3,171,300.00	$2,114,200.00	$1,057,100.00
	Hazardous Materials	$158,800.00	$119,100.00	$79,400.00	$39,700.00
	Historic/Cultural Resource	$135,000.00	$101,250.00	$67,500.00	$33,750.00
	Important Services	$7,252,700.00	$5,439,525.00	$3,626,350.00	$1,813,175.00
	Lifeline Utility System	$1,488,400.00	$1,116,300.00	$744,200.00	$372,100.00

	Natural Resource & Recreation Area	$1,057,200.00	$792,900.00	$528,600.00	$264,300.00
	Vulnerable Population	$35,344,400.00	$26,508,300.00	$17,672,200.00	$8,836,100.00

Ontario					
	Economic Element	$10,210,400.00	$7,657,800.00	$5,105,200.00	$2,552,600.00
	Essential Facility	$17,508,600.00	$13,131,450.00	$8,754,300.00	$4,377,150.00
	Hazardous Materials	$322,300.00	$241,725.00	$161,150.00	$80,575.00
	Historic/Cultural Resource	$183,000.00	$137,250.00	$91,500.00	$45,750.00
	Important Services	$1,780,300.00	$1,335,225.00	$890,150.00	$445,075.00
	Lifeline Utility System	$20,739,127.00	$15,554,345.25	$10,369,563.50	$5,184,781.75
	Natural Resource & Recreation Area	$734,500.00	$550,875.00	$367,250.00	$183,625.00
	Vulnerable Population	$15,927,720.00	$11,945,790.00	$7,963,860.00	$3,981,930.00

Palmyra (Town and Village)					
	Economic Element	$6,635,200.00	$4,976,400.00	$3,317,600.00	$1,658,800.00
	Essential Facility	$22,100,800.00	$16,575,600.00	$11,050,400.00	$5,525,200.00
	Hazardous Materials	$939,700.00	$704,775.00	$469,850.00	$234,925.00
	Historic/Cultural Resource	$4,555,700.00	$3,416,775.00	$2,277,850.00	$1,138,925.00
	Important Services	$771,100.00	$578,325.00	$385,550.00	$192,775.00
	Lifeline Utility System	$9,296,750.00	$6,972,562.50	$4,648,375.00	$2,324,187.50
	Natural Resource & Recreation Area	$2,472,100.00	$1,854,075.00	$1,236,050.00	$618,025.00
	Vulnerable Population	$6,818,900.00	$5,114,175.00	$3,409,450.00	$1,704,725.00

Red Creek					
	Economic Element	$1,433,100.00	$1,074,825.00	$716,550.00	$358,275.00
	Essential Facility	$220,800.00	$165,600.00	$110,400.00	$55,200.00
	Important Services	$335,400.00	$251,550.00	$167,700.00	$83,850.00
	Lifeline Utility System	$169,634.00	$127,225.50	$84,817.00	$42,408.50
	Vulnerable Population	$602,100.00	$451,575.00	$301,050.00	$150,525.00

Rose					
	Economic Element	$5,284,700.00	$3,963,525.00	$2,642,350.00	$1,321,175.00
	Essential Facility	$8,483,600.00	$6,362,700.00	$4,241,800.00	$2,120,900.00
	Hazardous Materials	$825,000.00	$618,750.00	$412,500.00	$206,250.00
	Historic/Cultural Resource	$421,800.00	$316,350.00	$210,900.00	$105,450.00
	Important Services	$218,000.00	$163,500.00	$109,000.00	$54,500.00
	Lifeline Utility System	$33,519.00	$25,139.25	$16,759.50	$8,379.75
	Natural Resource & Recreation Area	$217,300.00	$162,975.00	$108,650.00	$54,325.00
	Transportation System	$160,100.00	$120,075.00	$80,050.00	$40,025.00
	Vulnerable Population	$2,275,700.00	$1,706,775.00	$1,137,850.00	$568,925.00

Savannah					
	Economic Element	$165,000.00	$123,750.00	$82,500.00	$41,250.00
	Essential Facility	$1,899,800.00	$1,424,850.00	$949,900.00	$474,950.00
	Hazardous Materials	$813,124.00	$609,843.00	$406,562.00	$203,281.00
	Historic/Cultural Resource	$173,800.00	$130,350.00	$86,900.00	$43,450.00
	Important Services	$542,500.00	$406,875.00	$271,250.00	$135,625.00
	Lifeline Utility System	$261,620.00	$196,215.00	$130,810.00	$65,405.00
	Natural Resource & Recreation Area	$500.00	$375.00	$250.00	$125.00
	Vulnerable Population	$473,100.00	$354,825.00	$236,550.00	$118,275.00

Sodus (Town and Village)					
	Economic Element	$5,291,300.00	$3,968,475.00	$2,645,650.00	$1,322,825.00
	Essential Facility	$9,915,500.00	$7,436,625.00	$4,957,750.00	$2,478,875.00
	Hazardous Materials	$3,658,300.00	$2,743,725.00	$1,829,150.00	$914,575.00
	Historic/Cultural Resource	$89,700.00	$67,275.00	$44,850.00	$22,425.00
	Important Services	$3,114,200.00	$2,335,650.00	$1,557,100.00	$778,550.00
	Lifeline Utility System	$4,289,607.00	$3,217,205.25	$2,144,803.50	$1,072,401.75
	Natural Resource & Recreation Area	$842,200.00	$631,650.00	$421,100.00	$210,550.00
	Vulnerable Population	$14,840,000.00	$11,130,000.00	$7,420,000.00	$3,710,000.00

Sodus Point					
	Essential Facility	$206,000.00	$154,500.00	$103,000.00	$51,500.00
	Important Services	$224,000.00	$168,000.00	$112,000.00	$56,000.00
	Lifeline Utility System	$50,288.00	$37,716.00	$25,144.00	$12,572.00
	Natural Resource & Recreation Area	$2,676,600.00	$2,007,450.00	$1,338,300.00	$669,150.00
	Vulnerable Population	$608,500.00	$456,375.00	$304,250.00	$152,125.00

Walworth					
	Economic Element	$192,500.00	$144,375.00	$96,250.00	$48,125.00
	Essential Facility	$13,904,500.00	$10,428,375.00	$6,952,250.00	$3,476,125.00
	Hazardous Materials	$508,400.00	$381,300.00	$254,200.00	$127,100.00
	Historic/Cultural Resource	$80,000.00	$60,000.00	$40,000.00	$20,000.00
	Important Services	$1,148,300.00	$861,225.00	$574,150.00	$287,075.00
	Lifeline Utility System	$3,102,432.00	$2,326,824.00	$1,551,216.00	$775,608.00
	Natural Resource & Recreation Area	$6,677,800.00	$5,008,350.00	$3,338,900.00	$1,669,450.00
	Vulnerable Population	$2,523,100.00	$1,892,325.00	$1,261,550.00	$630,775.00

Williamson					
	Economic Element	$1,139,600.00	$854,700.00	$569,800.00	$284,900.00
	Essential Facility	$21,389,700.00	$16,042,275.00	$10,694,850.00	$5,347,425.00
	Hazardous Materials	$13,243,800.00	$9,932,850.00	$6,621,900.00	$3,310,950.00
	Historic/Cultural Resource	$463,900.00	$347,925.00	$231,950.00	$115,975.00
	Important Services	$1,278,000.00	$958,500.00	$639,000.00	$319,500.00
	Lifeline Utility System	$1,078,804.00	$809,103.00	$539,402.00	$269,701.00
	Natural Resource & Recreation Area	$701,600.00	$526,200.00	$350,800.00	$175,400.00
	Transportation System	$292,800.00	$219,600.00	$146,400.00	$73,200.00
	Vulnerable Population	$10,055,500.00	$7,541,625.00	$5,027,750.00	$2,513,875.00

Wolcott (Town and Village)					
	Economic Element	$6,239,800.00	$4,679,850.00	$3,119,900.00	$1,559,950.00
	Essential Facility	$18,254,400.00	$13,690,800.00	$9,127,200.00	$4,563,600.00
	Hazardous Materials	$3,420,700.00	$2,565,525.00	$1,710,350.00	$855,175.00
	Important Services	$1,568,800.00	$1,176,600.00	$784,400.00	$392,200.00
	Lifeline Utility System	$1,314,800.00	$986,100.00	$657,400.00	$328,700.00
	Natural Resource & Recreation Area	$905,800.00	$679,350.00	$452,900.00	$226,450.00
	Vulnerable Population	$6,752,300.00	$5,064,225.00	$3,376,150.00	$1,688,075.00

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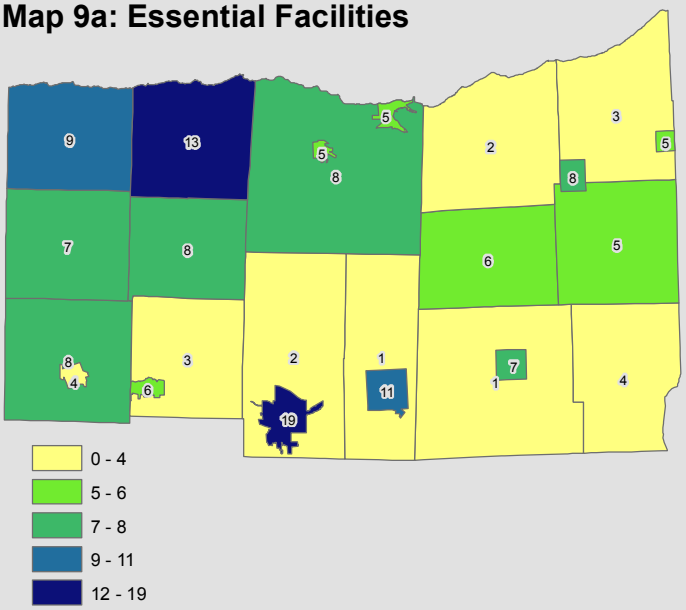
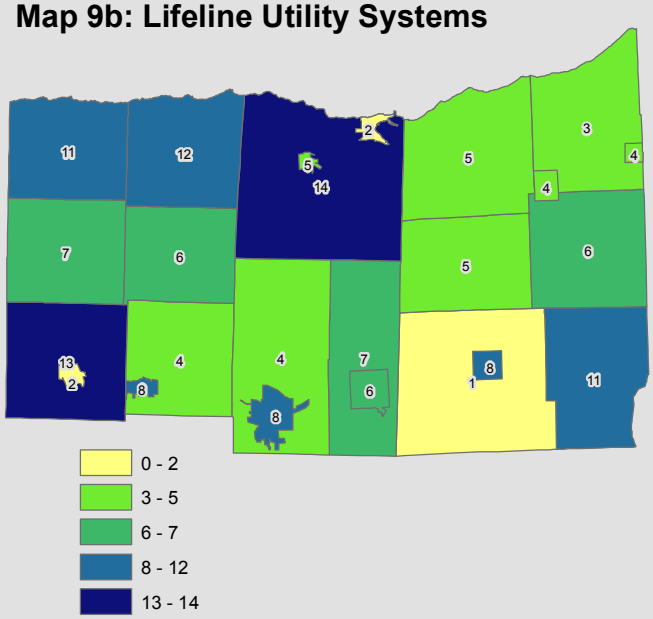
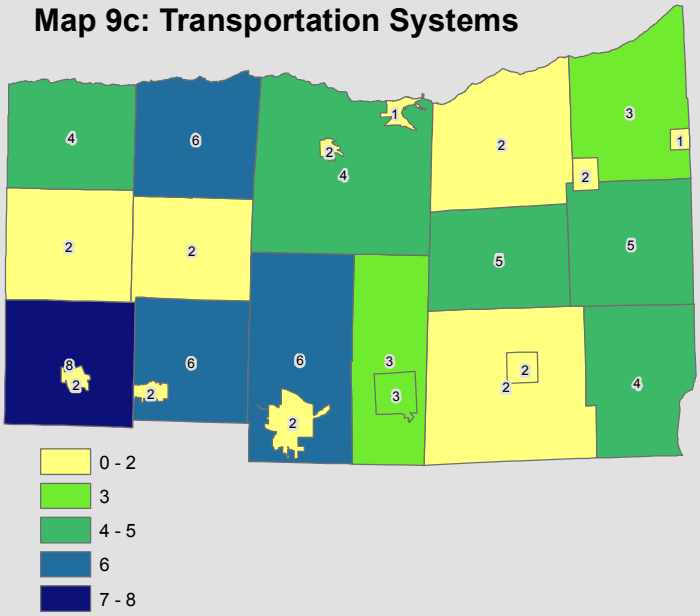
Map 9a: Essential Facilities



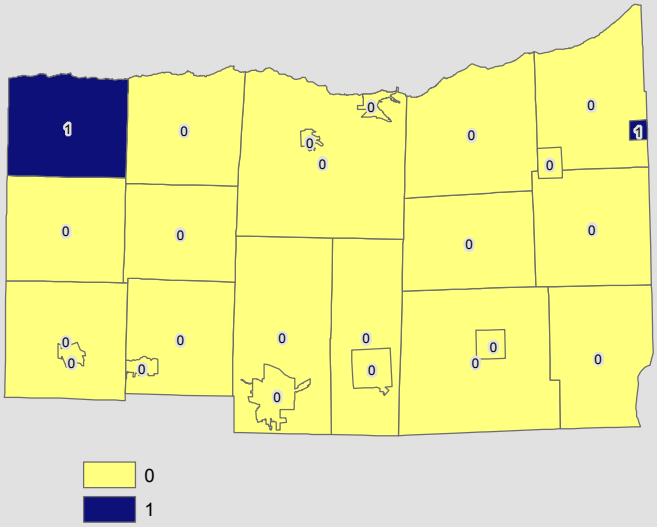
Map 9b: Lifeline Utility Systems



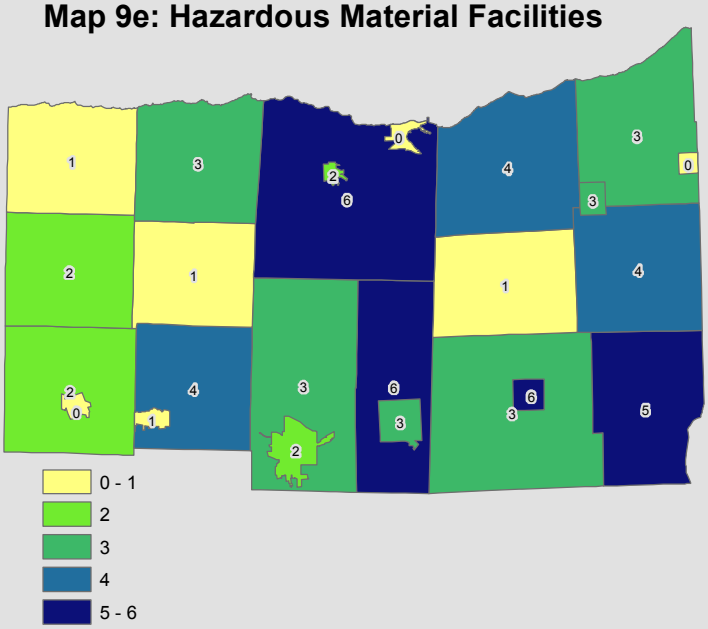
Map 9c: Transportation Systems



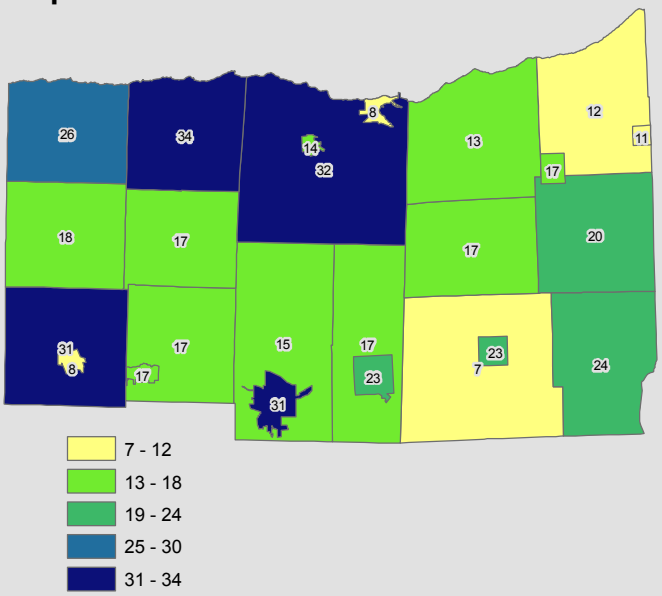
Map 9d: High Potential Loss Facilities



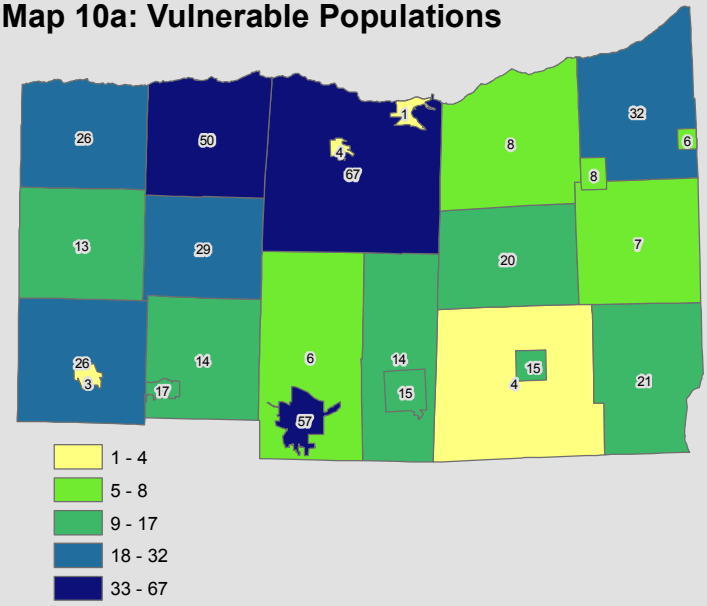
Map 9e: Hazardous Material Facilities



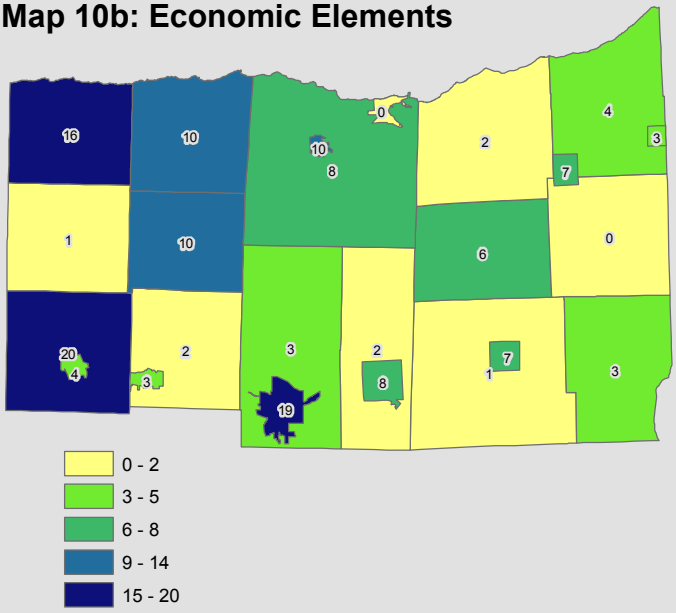
Map 9f: Critical Facilities - Totals



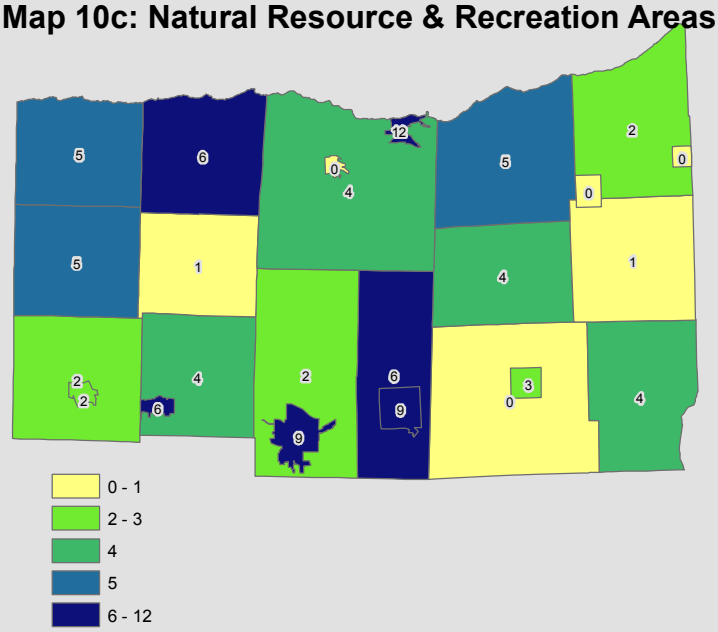
Map 10a: Vulnerable Populations



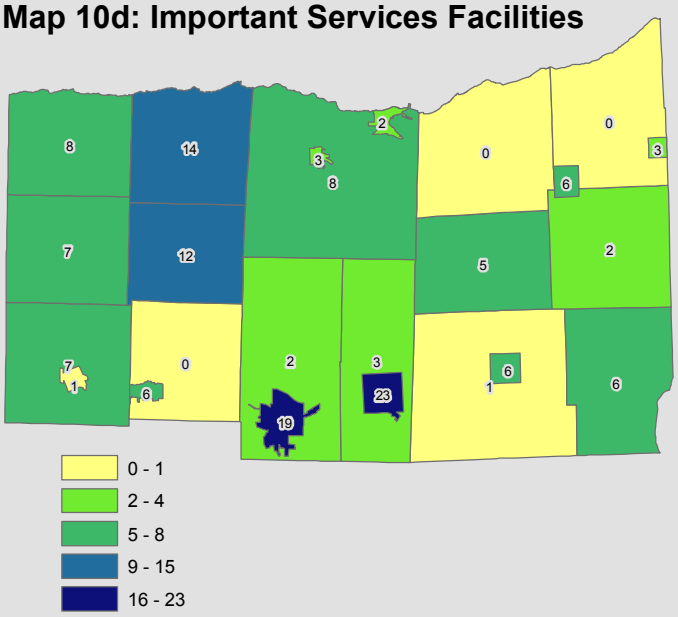
Map 10b: Economic Elements



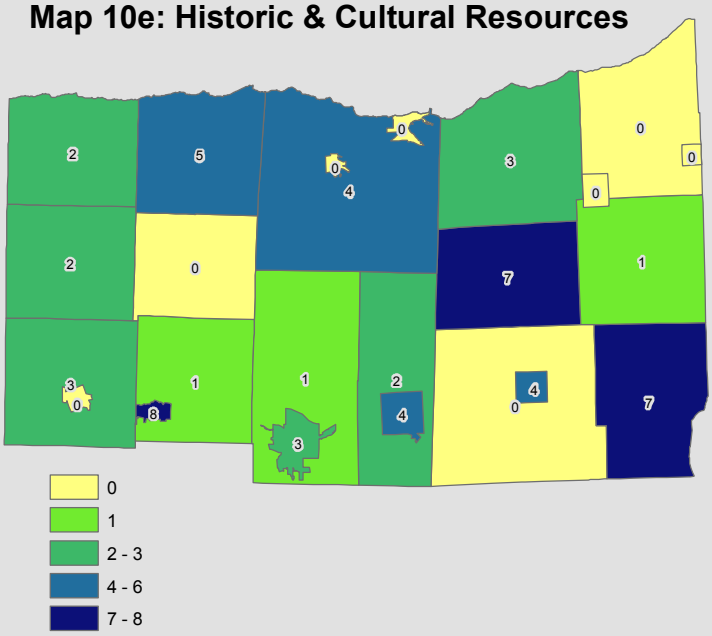
Map 10c: Natural Resource & Recreation Areas



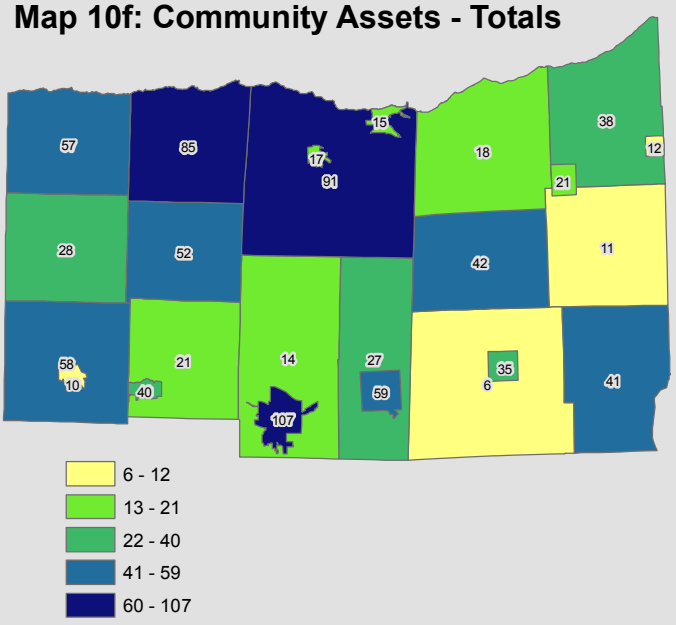
Map 10d: Important Services Facilities



Map 10e: Historic & Cultural Resources

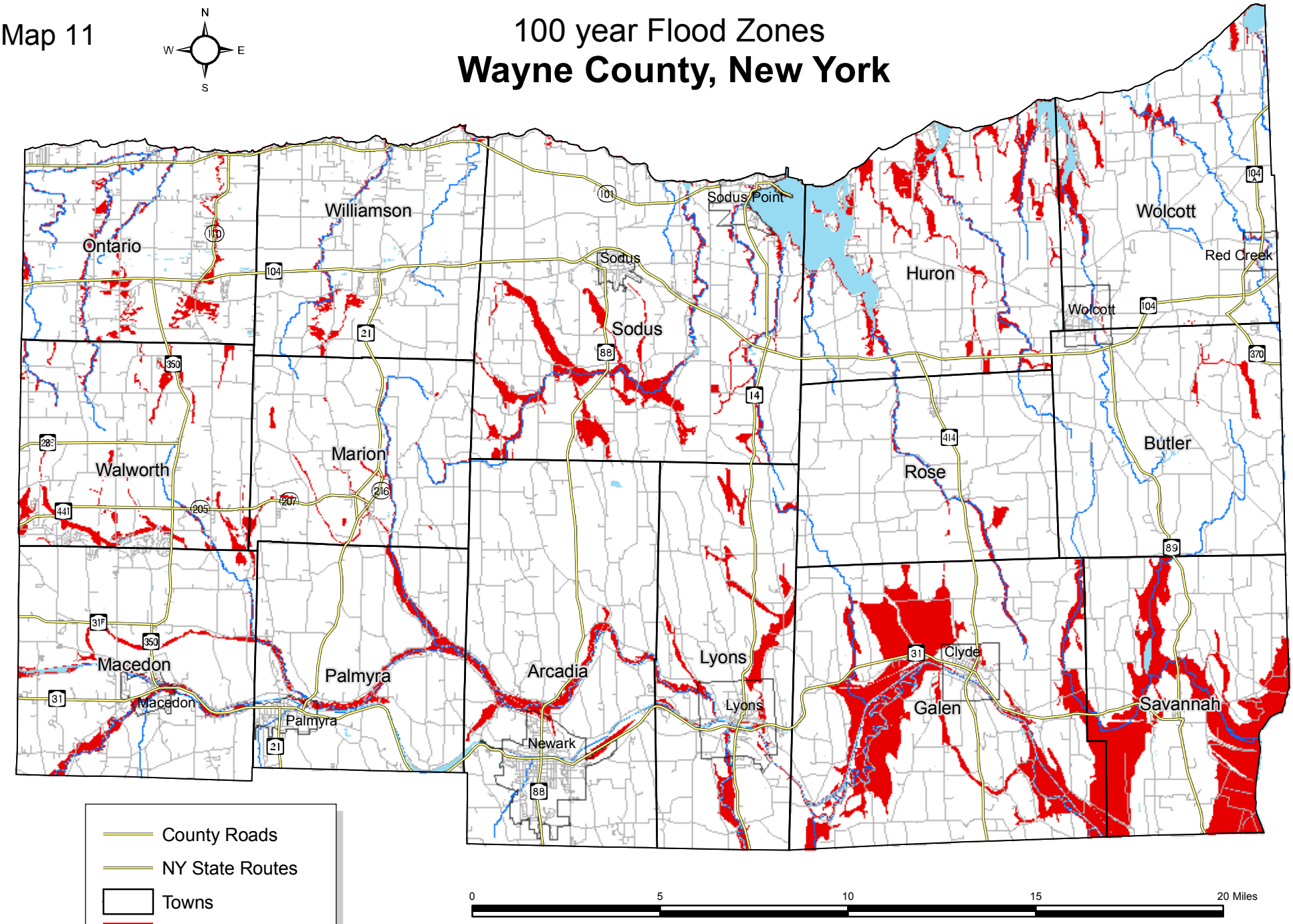


Map 10f: Community Assets - Totals



Map 11

100 year Flood Zones
Wayne County, New York

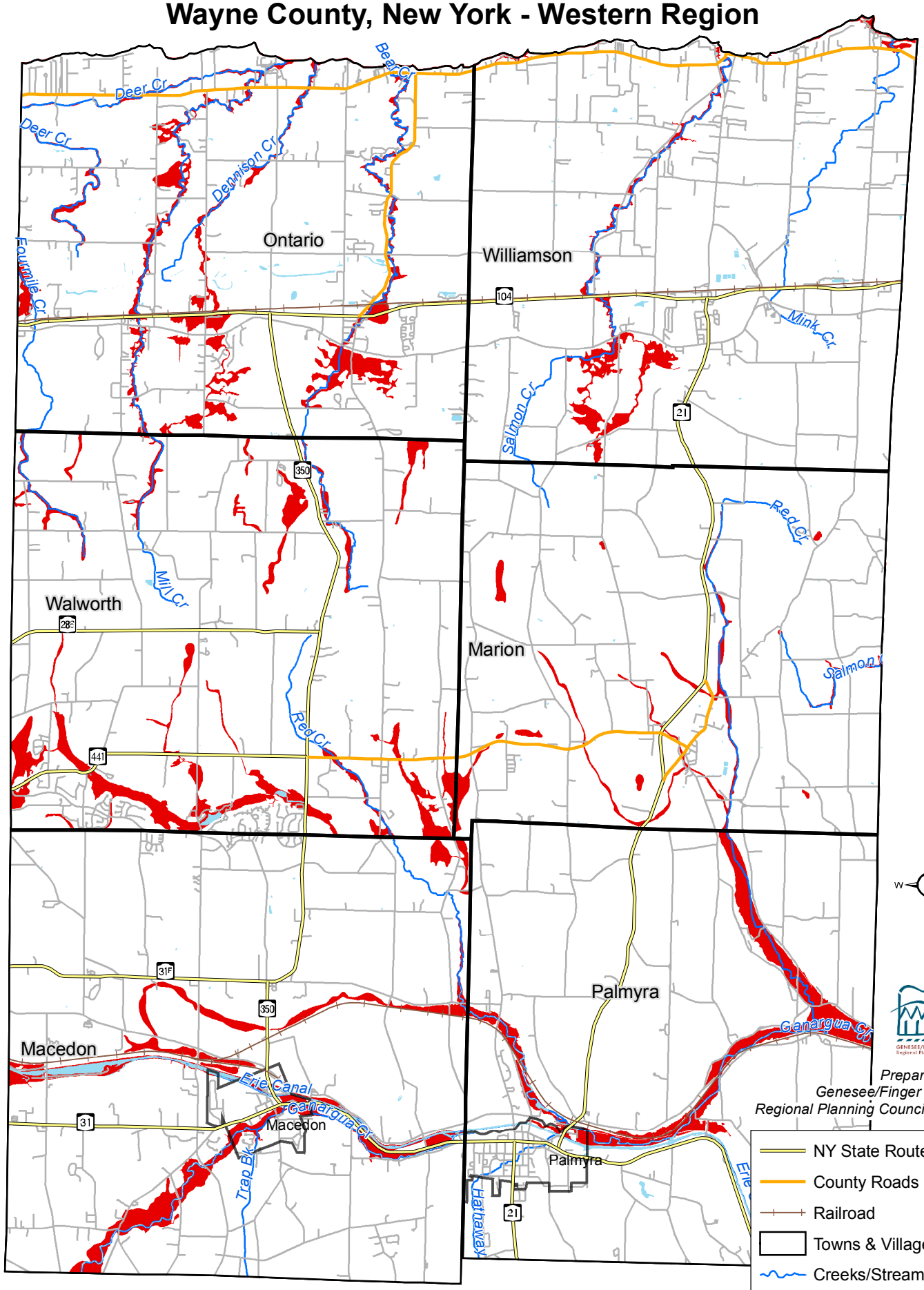


Prepared by Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council, 2005

Map 11a

100 year Flood Zones

Wayne County, New York - Western Region

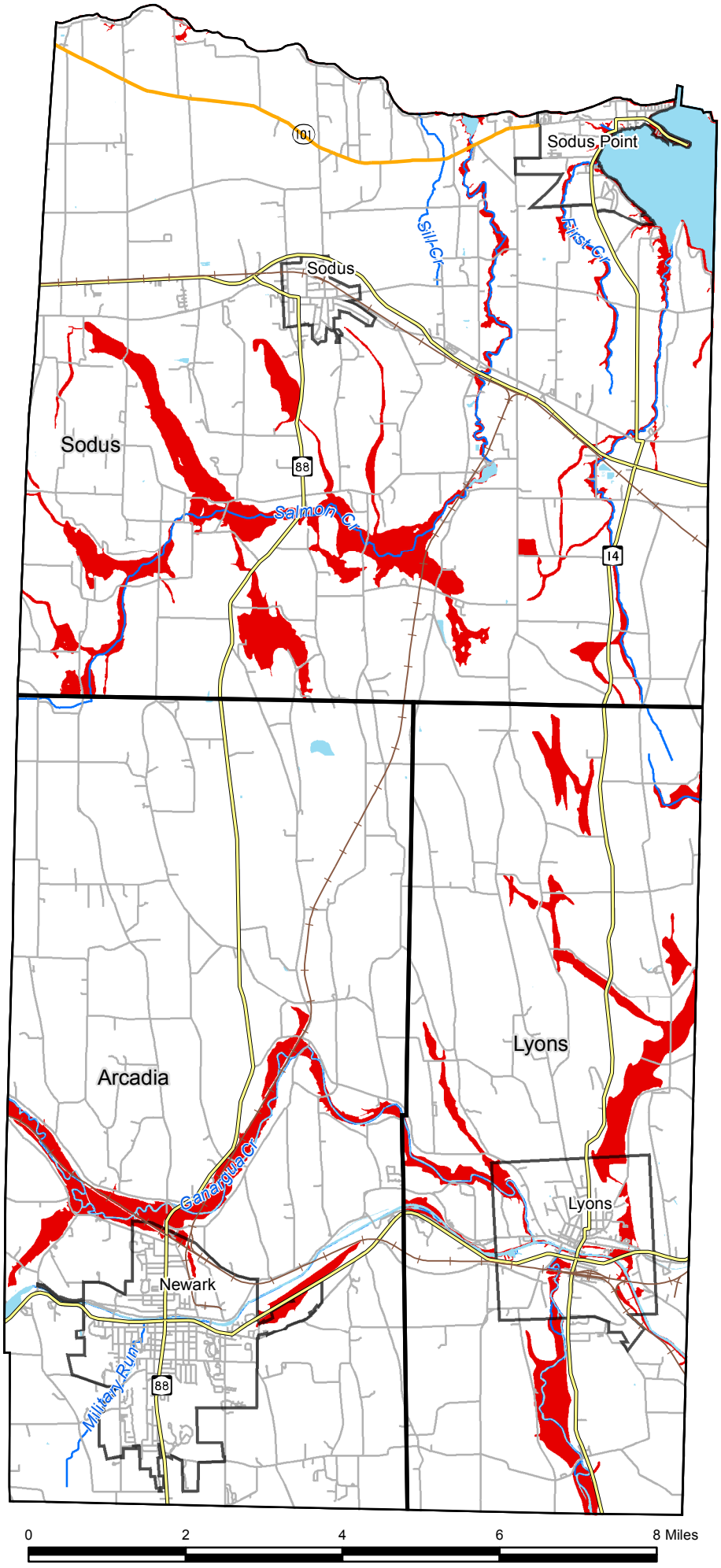


Prepared by:
Genesee/Finger Lakes
Regional Planning Council, 2006

Map 11b

100 year Flood Zones

Wayne County, New York - Central Region

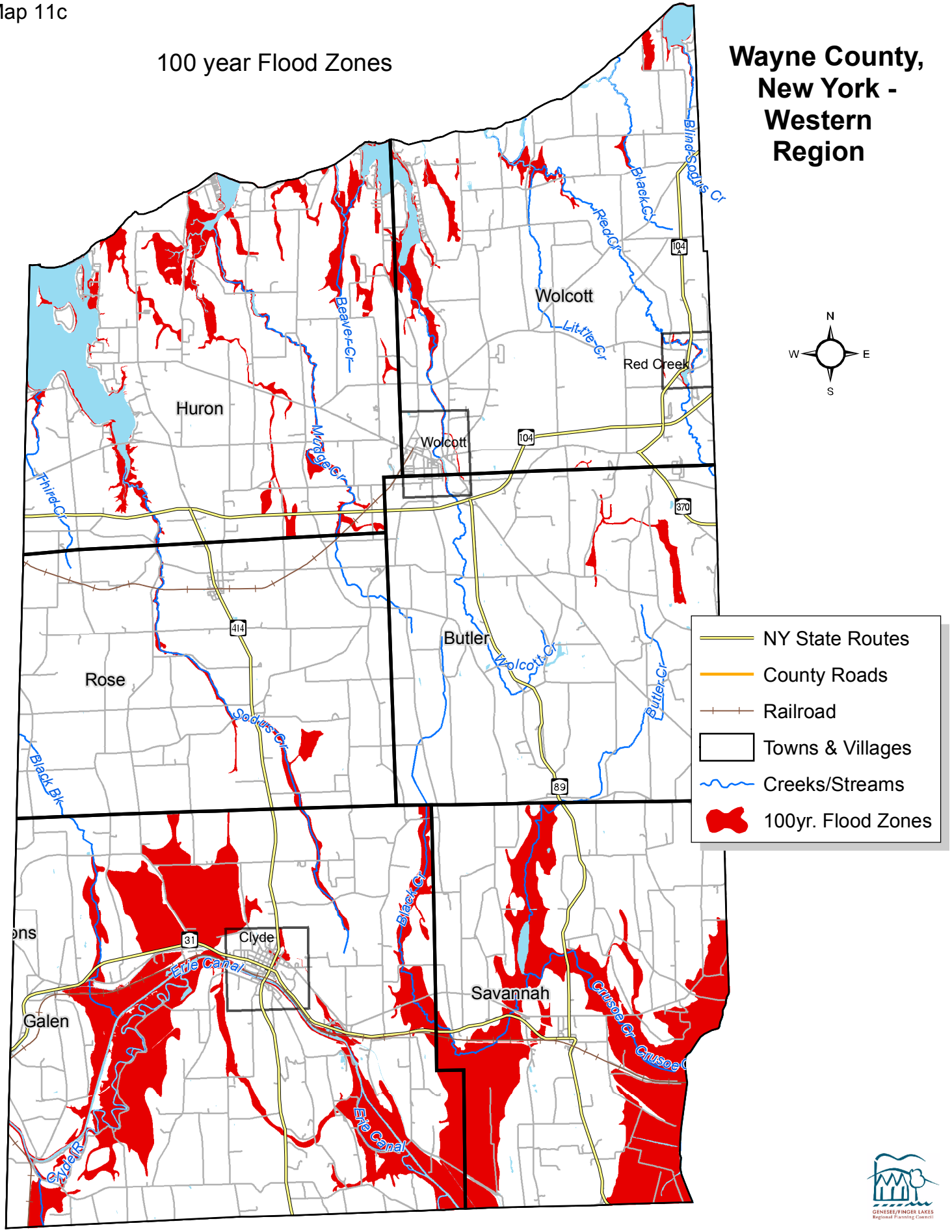


Prepared by:
Genesee/Finger Lakes
Regional Planning Council, 2006

Map 11c

100 year Flood Zones

Wayne County, New York - Western Region

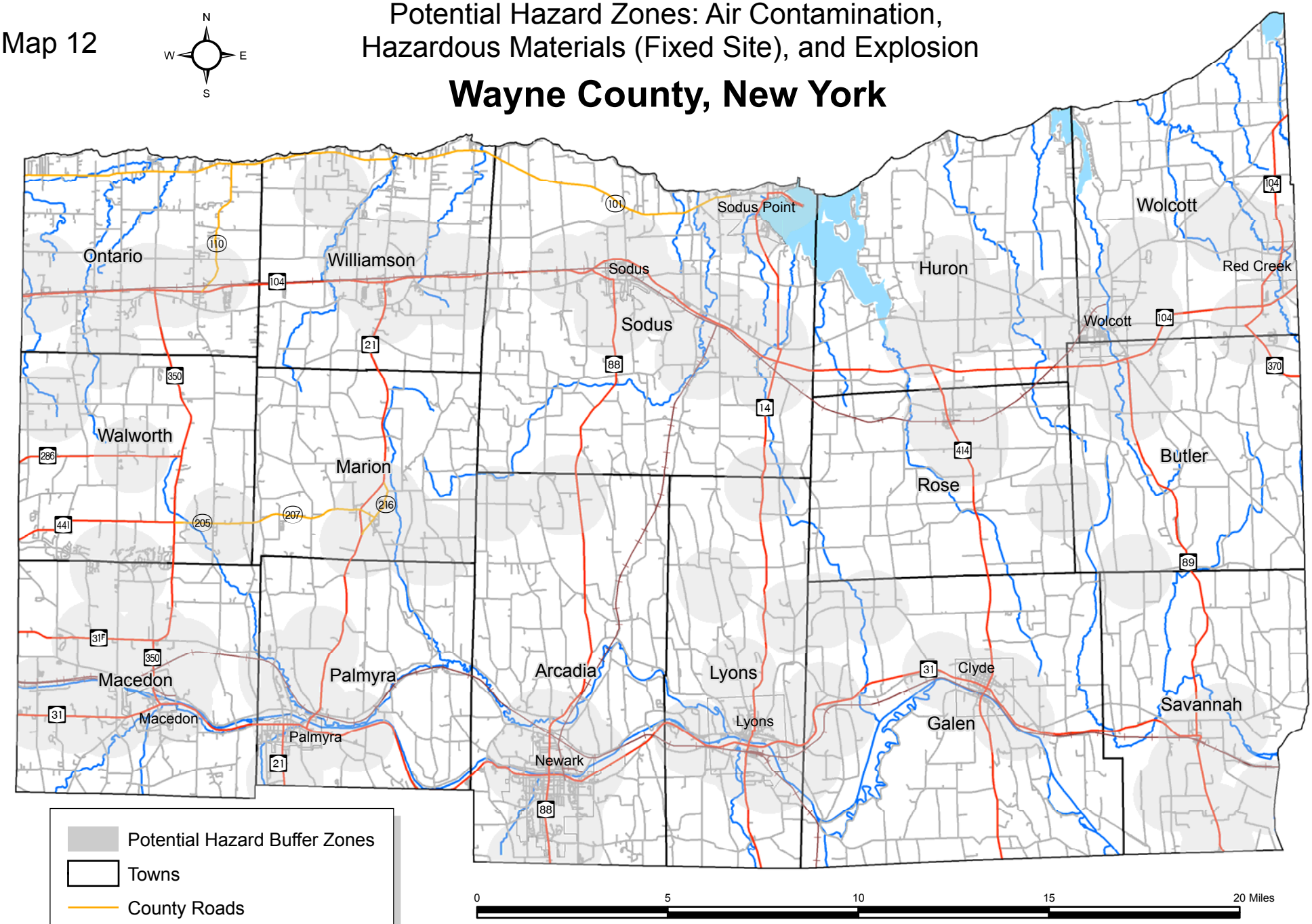


Prepared by:
Genesee/Finger Lakes
Regional Planning Council, 2006

Map 12

Potential Hazard Zones: Air Contamination, Hazardous Materials (Fixed Site), and Explosion

Wayne County, New York



Potential Hazard Buffer Zones

Towns

County Roads

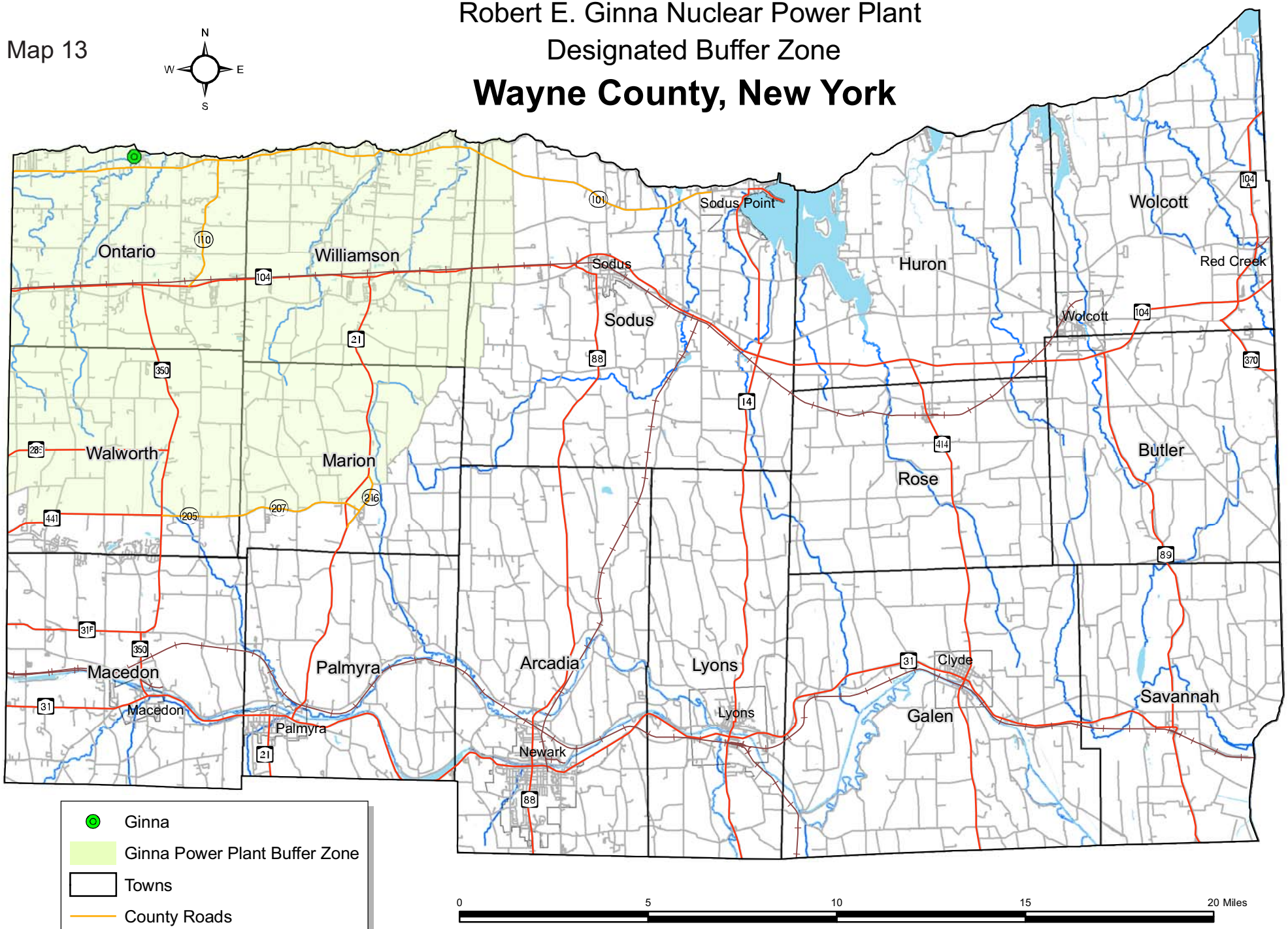
NY State Routes

Buffer zones, 2 miles in diameter, were placed around all Gas Stations, Gas Storage Facilities, Hazardous Material Facilities, and Industrial Manufacturing Facilities

Prepared by Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council, 2005

Map 13

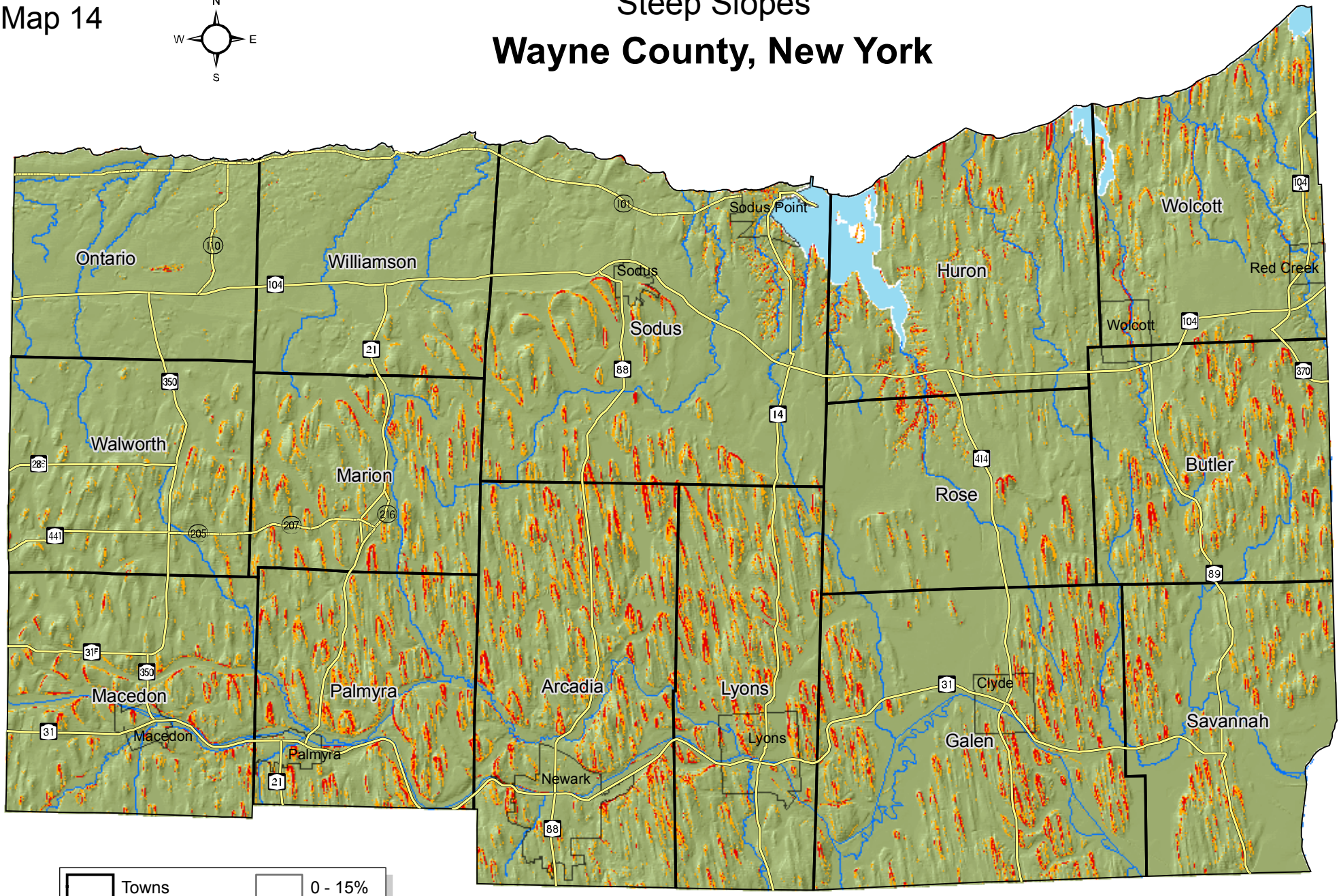
Robert E. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant
Designated Buffer Zone
Wayne County, New York



Prepared by Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council, 2005

Map 14

Steep Slopes
Wayne County, New York

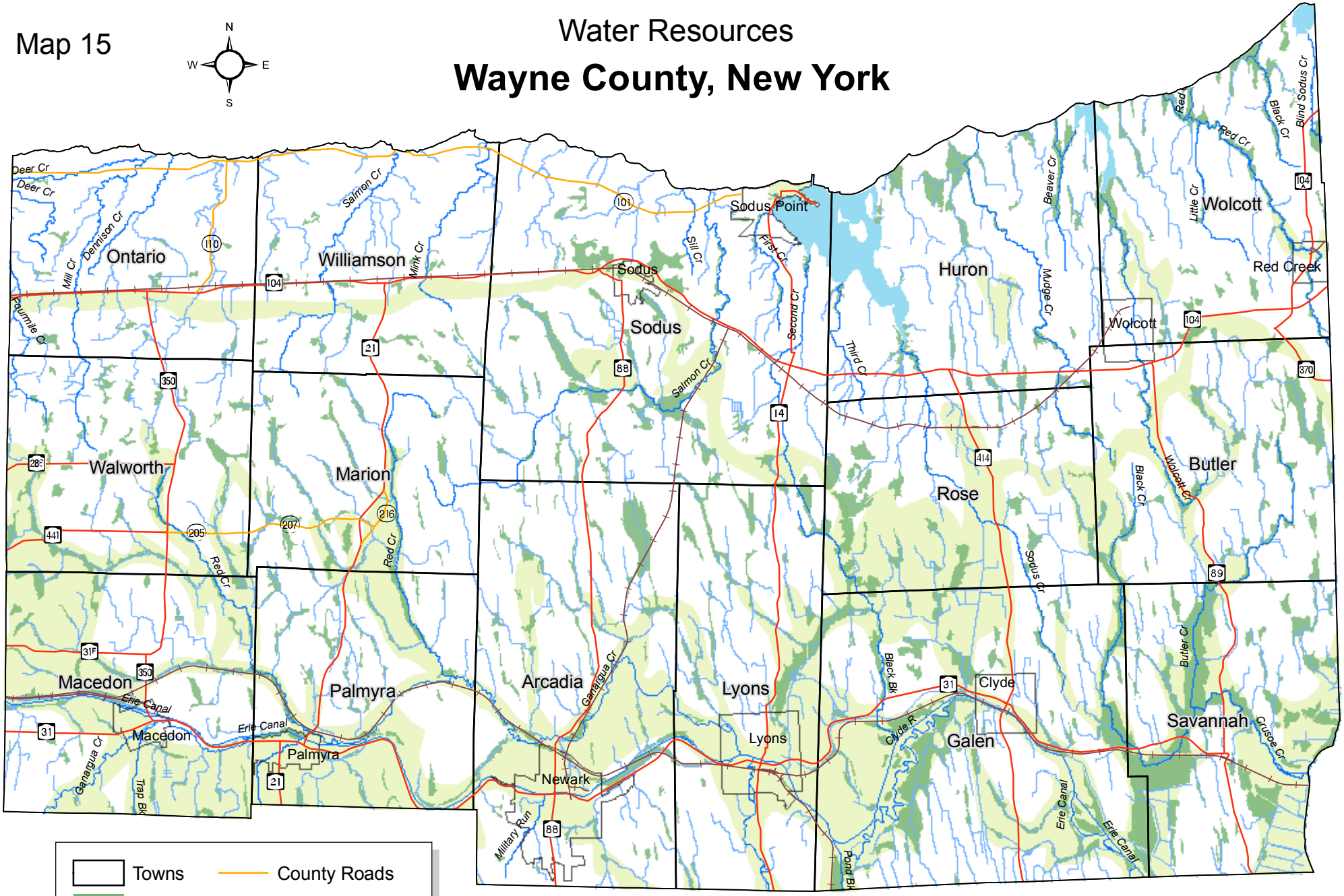


Prepared by Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council, 2005

Map 15

Water Resources

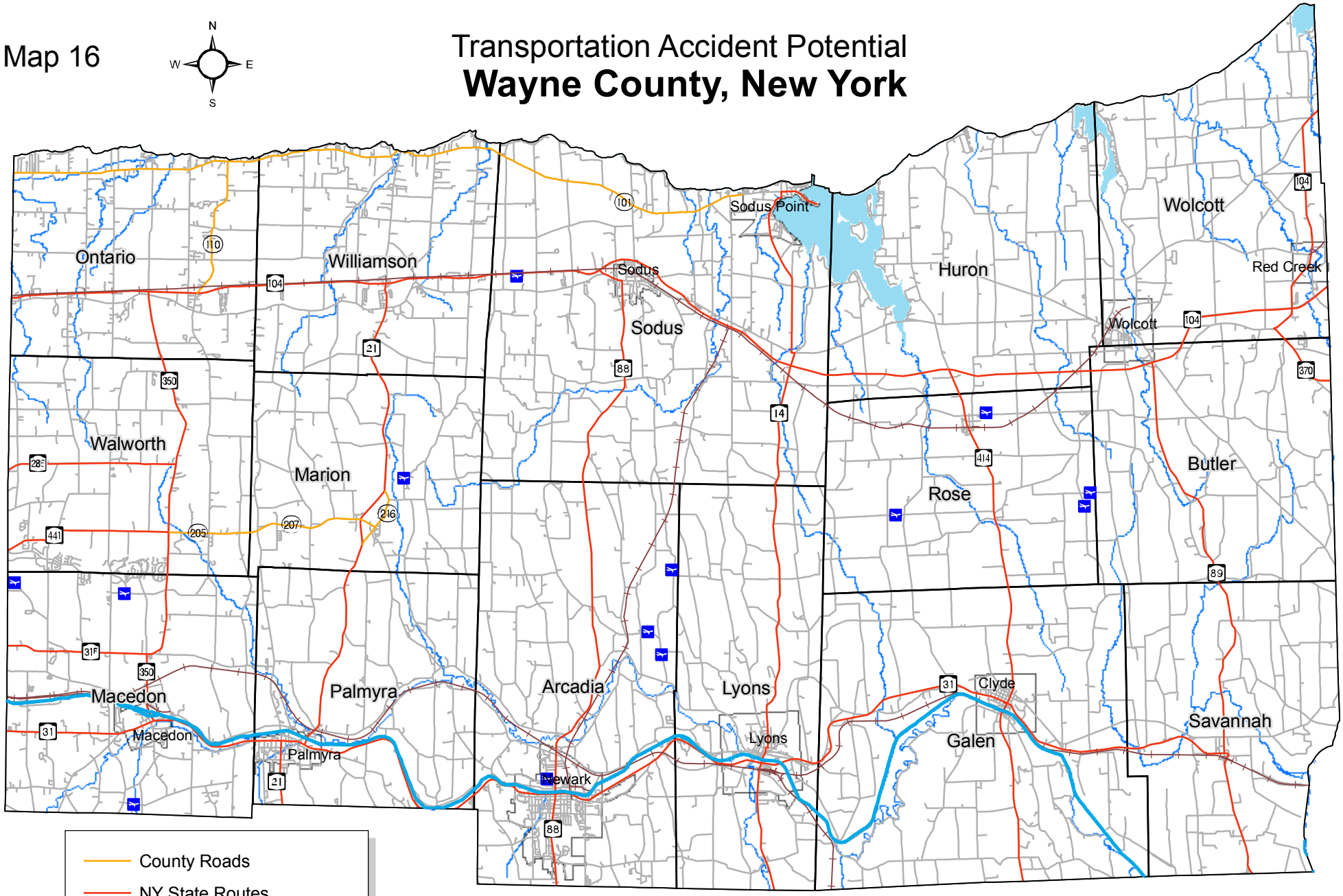
Wayne County, New York



Prepared by Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council, 2005

Map 16

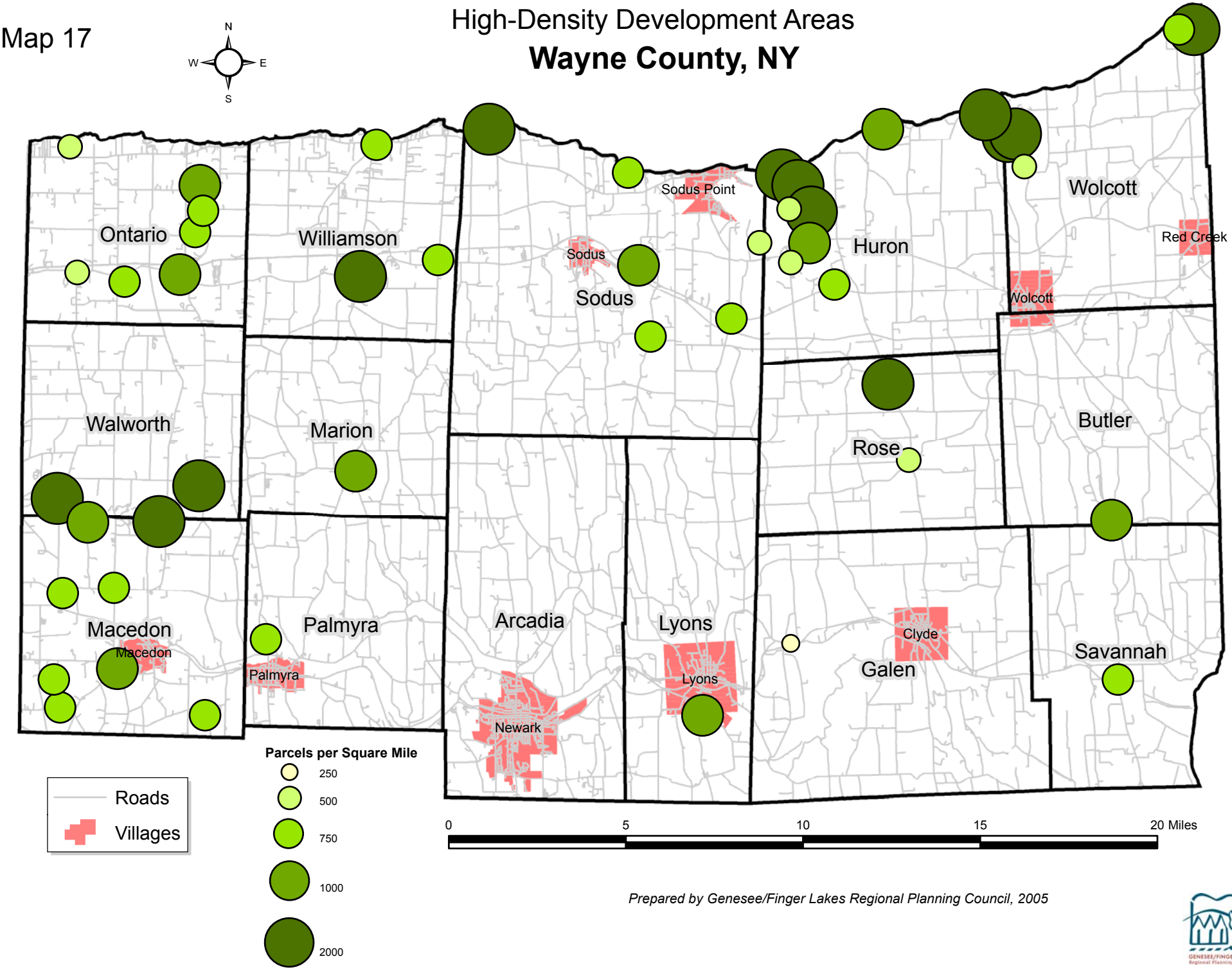
Transportation Accident Potential
Wayne County, New York



Prepared by Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council, 2005

Map 17

High-Density Development Areas
Wayne County, NY



Prepared by Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council, 2005

Chapter 8
Mitigation Strategy

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, mitigation is the cornerstone of emergency management. Mitigation involves long-term actions taken to lessen or eliminate the impact of disasters on people's lives and the built environment. Pre-disaster planning protects people and lessens the cost of disaster response and recovery.

Chapter 5 identified hazard events that could occur in Wayne County. Chapter 6 detailed the history of all previous hazard events. Chapter 7 identified critical facilities and community assets in Wayne County, and assessed the vulnerability of these facilities to specific hazards.

Chapter 8 outlines the methodology, mitigation goals and objectives, and proposed strategy for lessening or eliminating the risks associated with each community's vulnerability to various hazard events.

METHODOLOGY

The mitigation strategy was developed with direct input from the Wayne County All-Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and all of the municipal committees. The strategy was developed in several phases, which are described below.

In August 2005, at a regular meeting of the Wayne County All-Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee, the attendees developed goals. The committee was asked to develop goals that seemed applicable and appropriate for Wayne County based on the Hazard Assessment. In addition, the committee brainstormed other issues that would be important to address in the goals and objectives. From this list of goals and ideas, the Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council developed a list of draft goals and objectives.

The draft list of goals and objectives was presented to all possible stakeholders. The goals and objectives were first drafted in September 2005. Every municipality was asked to attend one of three regional meetings held throughout the county. Each municipality was asked to attend a specific meeting based on their geographic location, but were told that if that date was not convenient, they were welcome to attend one of the alternate meetings. Each municipal representative was asked to bring their municipal committee. The meetings were held as follows:

September 27, 2005, 9-11am – Central Region
(Sodus-T, Sodus-V, Sodus Point, Lyons- T, Lyons-V, Arcadia-T, Arcadia-V)

September 29, 2005, 9-11am – Eastern Region
(Huron, Wolcott-T, Wolcott-V, Red Creek, Rose, Butler, Savannah, Galen, Clyde)

September 30, 2005, 9:30-11:30am – Western Region
(Ontario, Williamson, Macedon-T, Macedon-V, Palmyra-T, Palmyra-V)

At each regional meeting, the municipal committees reviewed their municipal vulnerability assessments. The assessment listed all their critical facilities and community assets, and indicated, in a matrix form, which facilities were affected by various hazards. The committee prioritized which facilities most needed mitigation. Based on this review of the hazards and facilities, each municipal

committee reviewed the draft goals and objectives, and was asked to provide comments or recommended changes. After discussing the goals and objectives, the committees were led through a review of mitigation strategies. Each committee was asked to develop and record as many ideas as they could for mitigating the high hazards. The outcome of each meeting was: a prioritized list of facilities, a review of the goals and objectives, and a list of potential mitigation strategies.

On October 12, 2005, representatives from various county agencies met to discuss mitigation goals, objectives and actions. After reviewing the countywide vulnerability assessment, the county representatives provided feedback on the goals and objectives. In some cases, their comments were just to change the wording, but in other cases, adding new objectives altogether. After reviewing the goals and objectives, the group reviewed the summary of mitigation strategies suggested by the municipalities. The county representatives commented on the municipal suggestions, and suggested a number of their own mitigation strategies. The outcome of the meeting was a further developed set of mitigation goals, objectives and actions.

The goals and objectives were reviewed a final time at the October 20, 2005 meeting of the planning committee. The committee had a few minor changes, but following the inclusion of those changes, they approved the draft goals and objectives as final. In addition to finalizing the goals and objectives, the committee also reviewed a draft list of mitigation strategies. Municipal representatives were asked to indicate which strategies they would adopt in their town or village, and county representatives were asked to consider which strategies would be appropriate at a countywide level. Both groups were asked to do a preliminary prioritization of the mitigation actions. This feedback led to a more detailed description of the mitigation strategy.

One week prior to the November committee meeting, each planning committee member received the draft mitigation strategy, and was asked to review it in advance of the meeting on November 17, 2005. At the meeting, the committee was asked to discuss and review all the mitigation actions and the overall strategy in general. During the meeting, the committee utilized a ranking process that was suggested by Paul Wilson from the NY State Emergency Management Office. Each committee member was given 100 red sticky dots, and asked to use them to prioritize the 85 mitigation actions that comprise the mitigation strategy. The mitigation strategy charts included in this chapter were blown up to poster size and hung on the wall for committee review. Each committee member walked around the room and stuck the dots on the strategies that they felt were most essential for mitigating hazard events in Wayne County. The number of dots placed on each strategy led to a priority of high, medium or low.

The committee members used FEMA's STAPLEE criteria (explained below, page 148) to prioritize the mitigation action items. The information regarding estimated cost, as well as possible sources of funding, involved organizations, lead agencies, and estimated time frame was all provided for committee members to weigh in the prioritization process. This information allowed them to do a cost-benefit analysis as they considered the priority of various mitigation actions. The committee reviewed the priorities which arose from their collective efforts, and confirmed that the priorities had been assigned correctly.

The mitigation actions outlined in the following pages will be integrated into county and municipal planning efforts. The approved and adopted All-Hazard Mitigation Plan can and should be used when developing and revising municipal comprehensive plans, subdivision regulations, zoning and other land use regulations. When existing county or municipal plans are reviewed and updated, they will be revised to reflect the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan. When new county or municipal plans are created, they will incorporate the goals and strategies of this plan.

MITIGATION GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Mitigation Goals and Objectives, which are defined below, were developed by the Planning Committee to guide the development of mitigation strategies. The five goals are overarching concepts that provide a foundation for the Mitigation Strategy. The objectives are measurable actions intended to support each goal. The goals and objectives were developed in the process described in the previous section.

Goal 1	**Protect life and property from the impacts of natural, technological and human-caused disasters.**
Objective 1.1	Reduce the risk posed to lives and property by frequently occurring hazard events.
Objective 1.2	Set the priority on hazards that cause repetitive damage and/or pose severe risk.
Objective 1.3	Develop and implement strategies that make critical facilities and community assets, as well as private homes and businesses, more resistant to the impact of hazard events.
Objective 1.4	Encourage preventative measures for existing and new development in areas vulnerable to hazards, and develop strategies that support municipal officials working towards responsible development in hazard-prone areas.

Goal 2	**Enhance awareness and education of the risks associated with natural, technological, and human-caused hazards.**
Objective 2.1	Recognize what issues the public needs to understand about hazard mitigation.
Objective 2.2	Develop and execute education and outreach programs to increase public awareness of both the risks associated with hazards, and strategies that can be adopted to lessen the impact of hazard events.
Objective 2.3	Provide information on resources available for implementing mitigation strategies.

Goal 3	**Build a hazard mitigation infrastructure and promote pre-disaster mitigation as the most effective means to reduce future disaster losses.**
Objective 3.1	Utilize the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan effectively by clearly communicating about plan implementation, maintenance and updates. This includes helping people to understand what their role is in both disaster response and pre-disaster mitigation.
Objective 3.2	Identify agencies, personnel and resources available to implement pre-disaster mitigation activities and initiatives.
Objective 3.3	Track and/or recommend Federal, State and local legislation related to hazard mitigation.

Goal 4	**Reduce barriers to implementing coordinated hazard mitigation strategies across Federal, State, Regional, County and Municipal agencies.**
Objective 4.1	Foster an awareness of the efforts and practices already in place through the efforts of various agencies and organizations, and develop a coordinated way to work together.
Objective 4.2	Coordinate participation and encourage communication among various stakeholders in order to effectively implement mitigation strategies and respond to hazard events.
Objective 4.3	Encourage leadership within public and private sector organizations to prioritize and implement local, county, regional and state hazard mitigation strategies.

Goal 5 **Encourage the development and implementation of long-term, cost-effective and environmentally sound local mitigation projects.**

Objective 5.1 Balance watershed planning, natural resource management, and land use planning with hazard mitigation to protect life, property, and the environment.

Objective 5.2 Consider other long-term regional, county and municipal plans, and mesh the implementation of the hazard mitigation strategies into these long-term visions for the future.

MITIGATION ACTION CATEGORIES

Using the above Goals and Objectives, a Master List of hazard mitigation measures was developed by the Planning Committee. While the Goals and Objectives serve as the "foundation" for the master list, there are six key categories that provide the "framework" for the master list. These six categories are laid out by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and can be found in the FEMA How-To Guide "Developing the Mitigation Plan," (FEMA 386-3).

All mitigation actions can be grouped into the following categories:

Prevention. Government administrative or regulatory actions or processes that influence the way land and building are developed or built. These actions also include public activities to reduce hazard losses. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Example: Review and update floodplain local laws

Property Protection. Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard, or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Example: Town Board will encourage property owners to consider flood proofing their properties, and attempt to procure funding to defray the costs

Public Education and Awareness. Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about the 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.

Example: Disclosure of flood hazards to potential property owners

Natural Resource Protection. Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard loss 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.

Example: Implement erosion and sediment control projects

Emergency Services. Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and protection of critical facilities.

Example: Develop a flood warning system that includes installation of a rain gauge and marking bridges with critical flood elevations

Structural Projects. Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Structures include dams, levees, floodwalls, seawalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Example: Village DPW will work with appropriate parties to ensure that storm sewers are installed at certain locations

HAZARD MITIGATION MEASURES: PRIORITIZATION

A detailed cost-benefit analysis of each mitigation measure was beyond the scope and intent of this plan. However, during the Mitigation Strategy development phase, the Planning Committee used the FEMA "STAPLEE" criteria as a guide for developing and prioritizing the mitigation measures.

STAPLEE is an acronym that stands for the following:

S – Social: Consider public acceptance and support of the mitigation measure.

T – Technical: Evaluate whether the proposed action is technically feasible.

A – Administrative: Evaluate the anticipated staffing, funding, and maintenance requirements of the mitigation measure.

P – Political: Determine the local political leadership's support of the mitigation measure.

L – Legal: Evaluate the community's legal authority to implement a mitigation measure.

E – Economic: Consider the cost-effectiveness of the action, potential funding sources, and the potential impact on local economic conditions.

E – Environmental: Evaluate how the action affects local environmental concerns.

STAPLEE is a widely accepted evaluation process used throughout the country in hazard mitigation planning. It provides a systematic procedure for assessing the practicality of proposed mitigation measures.

Each mitigation measure was initially prioritized by considering its ability to effectively address a hazard event. After the mitigation measure's ability to reduce or eliminate a potential hazard was assessed, the seven STAPLEE criteria were used a means to determine the final priority of High, Medium, or Low.

High priority actions were determined to be actions that would solve the most pressing hazard issues in the county, have the greatest long term mitigation benefits, enjoy broad public and political backing, be technically feasible and environmentally sound, and be easily implemented through existing administrative and legal channels once support for the action is put in place.

Medium priority actions met all the above criteria, except that they addressed less pressing potential hazard issues and less dangerous situations.

Low priority actions also met the above criteria, except that they address the least pressing potential hazards and the least dangerous situations.

The municipal prioritization also used the STAPLEE criteria. Municipal officials were asked to select a number of mitigation measures from the master list that they considered particularly important for their communities.

The county and municipal mitigation measure tables include additional information for each mitigation measure. An estimated timeframe, potential funding sources, potential lead agencies, potential supporting agencies, and an estimated cost are identified for all mitigation measures.

HAZARD MITIGATION MEASURES: MASTER LIST

This section identifies Wayne County's desired hazard mitigation actions. This Master List is based on the information analyzed in the Hazard Assessment and input provided by the municipal committees, county agency representatives and the All-Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee.

The Master List contains mitigation measures that apply to the entire County and all municipalities. There are a total of 84 mitigation measures, organized into two parts. Part I includes mitigation measures that are applicable to all potential hazards. Part II contains mitigation measures that address specific hazard concerns.

Part I: Mitigation Measures for All Hazard Types

Prevention

1. Develop and periodically review community master plans, zoning regulations and subdivision regulations. Municipalities are encouraged to adopt land use regulations that properly regulate existing and future development in environmentally sensitive and/or high hazard areas. In addition, plans and regulations should reflect the priorities of the all-hazard mitigation plan.

2. Encourage municipalities to develop environmental protection overlay districts (EPODs) for sensitive areas such as floodplains, steep slopes, bluffs, wetlands, and habitat for local development review procedures. Identifying and locating such physical characteristics will provide a framework for determining the suitability of a site for a proposed land use. Municipalities might find a template to be helpful in developing such districts.

3. Develop a coordinated plan for tree maintenance that allows for maintaining power and retaining community character. Tree limbs can be a problem in many severe weather events. For this reason, DPW and utility companies do preventative cutting of tree limbs to maintain utility lines. Municipalities that want to retain local character are often not happy with the results. This conflict between community character and tree maintenance needs to be resolved, and needs to comprehensively address tree planting, trimming and removal. A plan should also address the need to educate the general public about tree maintenance in preparation for severe weather.

4. Develop a plan to improve maintenance and installation of infrastructure where needed and appropriate. Identification of maintenance needs and new infrastructure needs would form the basis for such a plan.

5. Develop a countywide policy for protecting sensitive, irreplaceable documents. Many vital records and documents are not currently protected, and could never be replaced if lost in a hazard event, such as a fire or flood. An assessment of document locations is needed, as well as a plan to create backup copies and safe storage locations. An additional step in such a policy should include developing signage to indicate where vulnerable documents and vital records are stored, and a maintenance plan to remove signage when no longer accurate.

6. Wayne County, in collaboration with Wayne County Water and Sewer Authority (WCW&SA), to develop a long term plan for providing clean drinking water. Providing clean drinking water is one of the primary existing goals of the WCW&SA, and part of their overall mission and long-term planning. WCW&SA does not have jurisdiction in certain municipalities, and a comprehensive plan would require involvement from appropriate County agencies.

7. Secure funds for the local Red Cross chapter to obtain additional materials, equipment, presenters and advertising. The Red Cross would be better able to communicate their message of emergency preparedness if they had more resources available.

Property Protection

8. Develop a countywide brownfields program. Many Wayne County communities have brownfields that need to be addressed, and by doing so, both environmental and economic issues would be improved. The County Planning Department and Economic Development Department suggested a program to address these contaminated sites.

9. Develop and implement a plan to remove tires from abandoned salvage yards. Abandoned tires are a fire hazard, as well as a potential breeding ground for mosquitoes. In the event of a fire, burning tires would contaminate both the soil and water. Part of the plan would include compliance with the 2004 NYS Department of Environmental Conservation's comprehensive plan to abate noncompliant waste tire stockpiles, by abating the three remaining sites identified by the DEC. These three sites are in the towns of Ontario, Palmyra and Williamson. In addition, a local tire abatement strategy should address the 28 other abandoned tire sites that were identified by Wayne County in 2001, and also pose health and safety risks.

10. Enforce the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code. New York State adopted new Fire Prevention and Building Codes in 2002, and all Wayne County municipalities have code/zoning enforcement officers. The County Planning Department would be able to assist in identifying municipalities that are not enforcing this code. The new Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code and State Energy Conservation Construction Code are comprised of eight separate code documents, which combine the provisions of the 2000 International Codes, 2001 supplement to the International Code, and NYS modifications adopted by the Code Council. The eight code documents are:
    a. Building Code of New York State,
    b. Fire Code of New York State,
    c. Residential Code of New York State,
    d. Plumbing Code of New York State,
    e. Mechanical Code of New York State,
    f. Fuel Gas Code of New York State,
    g. Property Maintenance of New York State, and
    h. Energy Conservation Construction Code of New York State.

Public Education and Awareness

11. Develop and distribute brochures, fact sheets and web-based information related to hazard events. Locations of shelters and command centers are situation dependent, and not well-suited to brochures. However, emergency contact numbers and general facts on where to get emergency information during the event could be distributed. In particular, these materials need to communicate what the designated emergency radio stations are for county emergency situations. Also, the American Red Cross, FEMA, and Cornell Cooperative Extension have extensive fact sheets, manuals and web-based resources available that could be publicized and distributed.

12. Increase public awareness about permits, zoning and building codes. Many people are not fully aware of the building and zoning codes that are in effect in their municipality, and would benefit from having a better understanding of the local laws that protect their health, safety and welfare. Ways to accomplish this include: placing code at local libraries, have code enforcement officers copy pages as needed for local residents, and increase opportunities for workshops related to building and zoning codes.

13. Advertise existing programs and funding resources in flood proofing, code compliance, façade renovation, property maintenance, septic repair, emergency housing repair, and weatherization. Many programs already exist through federal or state programs, as well as through non-profit agencies, but often are not well-publicized to the people who most need assistance.

14. Develop materials for existing and potential business owners. Land use regulations and programs affect business development and home purchases. Informational materials would be helpful in explaining all the different factors to consider. Facets of this informational effort would include:
    a. Develop information and/or outreach program to show business owners how much can be saved long-term by complying with septic laws and underground utility plans.
    b. Develop a business resource guide that shows what regulations a potential business owner will have to consider in various municipalities.
    c. Develop incentives and a ratings guide for people looking to buy, live, or set up a business, and show these land use controls as an asset.

Natural Resource Protection

15. Encourage the protection of wetlands and aquifers wherever possible. Wetlands are capable of absorbing large amounts of flood water, slowing and reducing downstream flow, and filtering water of both sediment and pollutants. Many people are not aware of the critical role that wetlands play in the natural system. Development in or near wetlands is regulated by the Army Corps of Engineers and the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation. Integrating the wetlands permit process with education and enforcement would improve wetlands protection.

16. Encourage measures for erosion and sediment control. Erosion and sediment control is critical in managing flooding and water supply contamination. The County and all municipalities are encouraged to follow the New York State guidelines and standards in developing effective erosion and sediment control practices.

Emergency Services

17. Improve coordination and communication for emergency events. Prior to an emergency situation, communicate what the chain of command will be in a hazard event. Develop and communicate a plan to use family radios as backup in a hazard event. Develop a plan to improve interoperability problems with radios for emergency responders in hazard events. Consider utilizing satellite phones in certain locations. Develop a prompt notification system for emergency events.

18. Coordinate and communicate sheltering plans, and develop additional community buildings as emergency or evacuation shelters and/or command centers. The Red Cross has a sheltering plan for emergency situations, and all municipal and county efforts to create shelters should be done in communication with the Red Cross. If a municipality wants the Red Cross to open a shelter, a request must be made to the Red Cross, as a shelter cannot be initiated without municipal permission. School Districts should be encouraged to update their sheltering capabilities through the Department of Education's General Construction program, which offers a 75-90% payback.

19. Develop a countywide compatible GIS system that allows the county and all the municipalities to share information in emergencies, including water and sewer data.

20. Develop and communicate a plan instructing residents what to do with their pets in an evacuation or shelter situation. Many pet-owners will not evacuate without their animals, and if not evacuated, these residents are at risk from the effects of the hazard event. A strategy needs to be developed that would streamline the evacuation process, and allow for pets to either be evacuated to a separate, but convenient location, or to a pet-friendly shelter. The Wayne County Emergency Management Office in cooperation with Public Health and the Humane Society are currently working to develop such a plan. Several meetings have been held, and the group soon hopes to include representatives from area veterinarians, Cooperative Extension, farm services, Red Cross and other interested individuals. Part of the effort will include a proposed public information campaign to encourage individuals to make arrangements ahead of time for possible emergency situations. Brochures are being developed and will be placed at veterinary offices, municipal offices, and other locations.

21. Create a door tag that can be left on resident's doors when door-to-door notifications are necessary in an emergency, and the resident is not home. Develop stock forms for common hazard events.

22. Develop and maintain a comprehensive emergency management plan. The county already has a plan in place, and each municipality should also have a plan. All plans should be reviewed and updated regularly. Any changes to municipal plans should consider the overall county plan. An important part of this plan is developing evacuation routes, if not already designated in county or municipal emergency plans. Other than evacuation routes, any roads to be used in a hazard event will depend on the situation, and should not be specified ahead of time.

23. Review evacuation plans for elderly and assisted living populations. Each facility has their own plan that is regularly reviewed, and the Office of the Aging distributes forms to other elderly residents to register for emergency services. Newark-Wayne Hospital will develop an evacuation plan, but needs to identify shelters and possible transportation options. This should be done seamlessly with any plans already in place.

24. Develop a plan for providing temporary water for a large number of people. The NYSEMO Regional Office has access to water, and the County Emergency Management Office has access to water, but a coordinated plan should be developed.

25. Better equip emergency responders with needed training, equipment, people and funding. Obtain new emergency gear and hazmat chemical suits for ambulances and emergency responders. Increase the number of people trained in responding to hazardous materials situations. Obtain funding for new ambulance, and cost of defibrillator service. Obtain funding to conduct background checks and provide hepatitis shots for emergency personnel. Develop incentives and a plan to recruit and train more people to be involved with the ambulance service. Obtain ATVs, rafts, and a small boat for the Sheriff's Department. Obtain larger refueling tanks for select municipal highway garages.

26. Improve ability of local Red Cross chapter to respond to disaster events. Obtain materials for Wayne County Red Cross to improve sheltering system – cots, blankets, heater meals. Improve local Red Cross radio system and increase number of radios.

Structural Projects

27. Provide protection for equipment, vehicles and controls that are currently outside and exposed to the elements. Select municipalities expressed concern that various pieces of equipment need protection from the effects of weather.

Part II: Mitigation Measures for Specific Hazard Types

Flooding - Prevention

28. Develop a Countywide Drainage Program, including a long-term maintenance schedule for cleaning and maintaining ditches, catch basins and main tributaries. Wayne County is experiencing a significant increase in development, and a decrease in farming. The increase in runoff from the new development, and the decrease in farmers to maintain and clear drainage ditches has created a significant drainage problem. Every town is trying to do what they can, but there is no cohesive program to address this issue at the county level. The efforts by each municipality affect the drainage issues of the surrounding communities. A coordinated plan, working from downstream to upstream is needed. Municipalities want to remove debris, stabilize banks, and contain new development in sensitive areas. A committee would be coordinated through the Soil and Water Conservation District, and the process would involve the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, as well as individual property owners. The County Highway Department has equipment available for assisting with this effort.

29. Encourage FEMA to complete a countywide update of the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) as soon as possible. Many of the FIRMs in Wayne County are seriously outdated, several dating back to the late 1970's. Even the most recently updated maps are from the mid-1990's. Each municipality can request an updated FIRM, but a more coordinated approach would be preferable. The county would request an update on all flood maps, and this effort could be coordinated through the County Planning Department.

30. Consider participating in the Community Rating System, a program that rewards communities for performing extra flood plain activities beyond the minimum requirements for the National Flood Insurance Program. The CRS awards points to participating communities, which reduce the flood insurance premiums paid by the residents of that community. None of the municipalities in Wayne County are currently participating in the voluntary CRS program through FEMA.

31. Work with the NYS DEC to develop a plan to mitigate beaver-caused flooding. Beavers can cause significant flooding and property damage, but a permit is required to trap or remove beavers, or to remove beaver lodges and dams. The NYS DEC indicates that the beaver population in New York State is currently above the management objectives set for beaver, which is resulting in greater beaver/human conflicts. The DEC hopes to "integrate current beaver damage control technology with in season trapping, permit issuance, standardized operation procedures and sound technical advice" to manage beaver damage complaints.

32. Establish a method to transfer development rights from floodplain areas into designated receiving areas. A Transfer of Development Rights Program allows the buying and selling of a property's development rights on a voluntary, market-driven basis. Providing local government with the ability to transfer development rights will offer more balanced planning with nearby towns.

Flooding – Property Protection

33. Raise awareness of and enforce existing floodplain regulations. 23 out of 24 municipalities in Wayne County are participating in the National Flood Insurance Program, and should therefore

have flood regulations. The County Planning Department would be able to assist in identifying municipalities that are not enforcing such regulations.

34. Raise minimum residential elevations required in flood prone areas. New Flood Insurance Rate Maps should indicate the base flood elevation. If new maps are not available, the base flood elevation should be designated by an engineer prior to development.

35. Develop a coordinated sandbagging plan between the County Highway Department, County Emergency Management, and select municipalities, where the county can help distribute sand in flood emergencies. Municipalities, such as the Village of Sodus Point, need to inventory and purchase their own sandbags for flood events, but municipal officials would like to have a better sense of how and when the county will help. Although they would like to be the last resort, but the County Emergency Management Office does have a couple thousand sandbags and may be able to assist in certain situations. The Army Corps of Engineers also has sandbags that can be used in emergencies, but would like each municipality to purchase their own sandbags in order to better handle situations alone. A clear understanding of sandbagging responsibilities and options is needed, as well as an increase in the number of available sandbags.

36. Identify repetitive loss properties within the County that are still vulnerable to flooding, and develop mitigation options, which might include flood proofing, as well as buying out or relocating structures.

37. Continue participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

Flooding – Public Education and Awareness

38. Disclose risks of flood zones to property owners. Both existing and prospective property owners should be informed if a piece of property is located within the 100-year flood zone. A strategy should be implemented to inform potential property owners, possibly by encouraging home inspectors to provide this information to potential property owners in a pre-purchase home inspection. Also, a large map of flood zones and/or flood overlay zones could be prominently posted in a public area of the municipal offices. Existing property owners should also be informed of mitigation strategies that can be used to lessen the impact of flooding.

39. Provide information for landowners about french drains. French drains can be an inexpensive and easy-to-construct solution to minor flooding problems, but are not the correct solution to every problem.

40. Provide information for municipal officials and property owners about the possibility of buying out or raising repetitive loss properties. Possible locations would be in the Village of Red Creek, along River Road in Clyde, and along Ganargua Creek in Newark and Arcadia.

41. Develop a process through which property owners provide information to the county and to adjacent homeowners when they drastically change their drainage. For example, when a farmer installs drainage tile, this should be mapped and provided to the Soil & Water Conservation District and to surrounding property owners. This should be integrated with flood map changes.

Flooding – Natural Resource Protection

42. Develop a plan to correct stream bank erosion. Identify problem areas and coordinate all the necessary partners to correct stream bank erosion areas where needed and appropriate.

Flooding – Structural Projects

43. Replace faulty flood control devices. The dam in the downtown area of Red Creek needs to be replaced.

44. Identify potential locations, and install new pipes and drains where needed and appropriate.

45. Increase underground drainage capacity of developed areas. For example, the hamlet of Savannah needs to be able to handle larger quantities of water.

Winter Storm, Ice Storm, Severe Storm, Tornado, Utility Failure – Prevention

46. Develop countywide strategy to address utility failures during severe weather events.

47. Encourage underground utilities. Develop a strategy to incrementally bury utilities in existing development on a schedule. Legislate that utilities be buried in new development, and develop model ordinances and policies to be used in achieving this goal. Develop creative financing strategies or income-eligible programs to make underground utilities happen.

Winter Storm, Ice Storm, Severe Storm, Tornado, Utility Failure – Public Education and Awareness

48. Newark-Wayne Community Hospital to develop a strategy to deal with non-emergency people who come to the hospital when the power is out to utilize power, not hospital health services.

Winter Storm, Ice Storm, Severe Storm, Tornado, Utility Failure – Emergency Services

49. Develop and maintain an inventory of generators and backup power. The Wayne County Emergency Management Office has a list of generators for lease or rent, and the NYS Emergency Management Office has access to generators for emergency situations. Any list of generators should be reviewed and updated regularly, and provided to key officials. A list of facilities with backup power should be developed, and also regularly reviewed and updated. Generators should be tested regularly to make sure they are in working condition, and the county has been working with the state to do so.

50. Obtain backup power generators and/or provide backup emergency electric service, possibly through a grant program, particularly to critical facilities and evacuation shelters. An assessment is needed to identify which critical facilities would need power assistance. If a school is planning a building project, a generator should be included.

51. Support community programs to assist elderly and vulnerable populations during utility failures. Encourage residents to check on elderly and other vulnerable neighbors.

Winter Storm, Ice Storm, Severe Storm, Tornado – Property Protection

52. Require the use of hazard resistant construction. For wind storms, minimize the creation of windborne debris by appropriately designing, manufacturing and installing architectural features using wind resistant design and construction. For winter storms, utilize construction practices that can handle heavy snow loads.

53. Establish a strategy to encourage structural retrofits to assure roofs, walls and windows meet minimum wind-load and snow-load design factors. This has proven to greatly reduce damage even with a total lack of code enforcement.

Winter Storm, Ice Storm, Severe Storm, Tornado – Emergency Services

54. Enhance the emergency notification system by encouraging the purchase of NOAA Weather Radio Receivers for critical facilities such as hospitals, schools, and adult care facilities. Over 850 National Weather Service transmitters send out alerts across the country to warn people when their safety is threatened. Alerts are sent out to tell people that they need to take some action in order to protect themselves. The National Weather Service also uses this system to broadcast weather 24 hours a day. By pushing a button, a radio user can hear current weather conditions and forecasts for the area, any time of the day or night. Cost is between $50-70 per radio.

55. Ensure coordinated management strategies for de-icing, plowing snow, clearing roads of fallen trees, and clearing debris from public and private property. Ice storms and severe storms are common in Wayne County, and public works departments are well-equipped to handle these issues. However, a coordinated approach may streamline recovery efforts after a severe weather event, and would be worth exploring ways to partner and work together.

Fire – Prevention

56. Distribute smoke/fire and carbon monoxide alarms, particularly to priority or critical facilities. An assessment is needed to identify which critical facilities would need alarms.

Fire – Property Protection

57. Standardize fire inspections, by working towards inspecting every three years. Increased frequency of inspections would reduce the number of fire hazards present in each structure that might go unnoticed for too long.

58. Require containment construction for structures not currently mandated to meet code. Structures that go through renovations or alterations are obligated to use fire prevention measures in the structural changes. However, buildings that are not renovated do not need to meet code, but instead remain a hazard.

59. Require fire sprinklers in all new or substantially remodeled multi-family housing, regardless of distance from a fire station.

Fire – Structural

60. Establish and maintain an inventory of the existing wet and dry hydrant locations, and develop an understanding of future development needs. Work with the Wayne County Fire Coordinator and municipal fire departments to identify priority locations, and develop a plan for installing water lines and hydrants, as needed. The Wayne County Planning Department should be involved to ensure that water lines are not placed in areas that will induce sprawl.

Water Supply Contamination – Prevention

61. Develop overlay zoning districts to protect aquifers and surface water supply sources in local development review procedures. Identifying and locating such physical characteristics will provide a framework for determining the suitability of a site for a proposed land use. Municipalities might find a template to be helpful in developing such districts.

62. Enforce separation of water wells from manure storage. In a county with significant agricultural areas, manure storage locations could significantly affect local water supplies. All livestock farms should participate in the Agricultural Environmental Management program, and utilize best practices, including good nutrient management.

Water Supply Contamination – Property Protection

63. Develop a program to provide free testing of water wells. Many county residents still remain on well water, and would benefit from an opportunity to test the water. Cornell Cooperative Extension in Ontario County was developed such a program, and could be used as a resource.

64. Protect water facilities as needed and appropriate. Fence or protect water treatment plants, storage tanks, and pumps. Wayne County Water and Sewer Authority (WCW&SA) has plans to address their facilities, and individual municipalities need to develop strategies to protect their municipal water facilities.

Water Supply Contamination – Natural Resource Protection

65. Encourage municipalities to develop wellhead protection plans to buffer or protect wellheads from water contamination. Wellhead protection prevents drinking water from becoming polluted by managing potential sources of contamination in the area which supplies water to a public well. Much can be done to prevent pollution by wisely using land and chemicals. The public health of Wayne County residents would be protected and the expense of treating polluted water or drilling new wells would be avoided through wellhead protection efforts. Municipalities that provide public water from a groundwater system would be well-served by a wellhead protection plan. A plan would be implemented by local laws.

66. Develop a countywide septic system law to protect groundwater and surface water. This would require developing an environmental department in the Wayne County Department of Health to enforce the law locally. The Town of Huron has an existing law that is a good model for the county or other municipalities within the county.

67. Support existing watershed management plans, strategic and cooperative efforts for the protection of Lake Ontario and all other surface water. Work with county, city and other government agencies to ensure protection of Lake Ontario and other water bodies.

Hazardous Materials – Prevention

68. Work with the utility companies to ensure proper maintenance of underground pipelines.

69. Support efforts of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, NYS Police, County Sheriff, County Emergency Management Office and local law enforcement agencies to protect transportation system carrying hazardous materials.

70. Ensure proper hazardous material plans are in place for companies that handle hazardous materials, and ensure that all facilities handling hazardous materials are in compliance with all State and Federal regulations.

Hazardous Materials – Public Education and Awareness

71. Ensure that municipal boards and officials are aware of the location of all major underground pipelines.

Hazardous Materials – Natural Resource Protection

72. Ensure protection of water resources and water supplies in the vicinity of facilities housing hazardous materials.

Hazardous Materials – Emergency Services

73. Ensure compliance with the County Emergency Management Plan for response to hazardous material incidents.

74. Develop municipal emergency notification systems. One possible approach is to use air horns to get people's attention about a hazardous materials situation, and tie into public information. For example, the Fire Department blows horn 20 times to alert people to turn on emergency station on the radio.

Structural Collapse – Property Protection

75. Develop plans to rehabilitate critical structures threatening to collapse. In particular, the Village of Palmyra is working to rehabilitate a critical facility, the Village Hall, to avoid any safety issues. An assessment would need to be conducted to identify potential structural problems.

76. Enact local laws that require property owners to demolish and remove unsafe structures from their properties.

77. Maintain a list of historic structures eligible to local preservation, including those on the State and National Register of Historic Places. Historic structures are often subject to neglect, and may not have been properly maintained. Not all structures should be demolished and removed, particularly those of significant local or national significance. Placing a property on the state or national list does not command any protection, but rather, local municipalities should develop strategies to maintain their historic buildings.

Transportation Accidents – Prevention

78. Ensure coordination among local, county and federal highway agencies in their effort to maintain a high level of safety and maintenance of roadways.

79. Ensure proper communication and dissemination of existing safety, disaster preparedness, response and mitigation plans for the major transportation networks including NYS Department of Transportation, Airports, Railroads, Helipads, and lake patrols.

Transportation Accidents – Structural

80. Inventory chronic traffic signal problems and areas where new signals are needed in order to effectively increase transportation safety. In some cases, new traffic signals need to be obtained and installed, where needed and appropriate. In other cases, chronic traffic signal problems need to be repaired and maintained. The state and the municipalities own the signals, not the county, but chronic signal problems within the county can be found in the 911 logbook where all calls are reported and recorded.

Terrorism – Public Education and Awareness

81. Support federal, state, county and local efforts to increase public awareness of terrorism.

Terrorism – Emergency Services

82. Update equipment for the mobile command post. The mobile command post contains all the necessary equipment and resources used in communication operations, and can go anywhere in the county and act as a stand-alone command center, or as a supplement to existing command resources. The mobile command post in Wayne County has been functioning for ten years, and is ready for some equipment updates. An assessment would be needed prior to any updates.

83. Regularly conduct and review an emergency response capability assessment. Such an assessment would help to identify emergency response shortfalls in regards to the impacted communities' preparedness levels, the effectiveness of warning systems, and the communities' ability to respond to the anticipated casualties and damage.

Wildfire – Emergency Services

84. Work to ensure a reliable source of water for fire suppression in rural-residential areas through the cooperative efforts of water districts, fire districts, and residents

MITIGATION MEASURES – ACTION PLAN

The following table provides additional details for each of the mitigation measures included in the Master List. Wayne County and all municipalities will consider implementing these measures to reduce and/or eliminate hazard threats.

The headings and contents of each column in this table should be understood as follows:

– Refers to the number assigned to each mitigation measure in the above Master List. Mitigation Measure Number 1 on the Master List is also Number 1 in the table, and so on.

Hazard – Refers to the hazard/s that the mitigation measure is intended to address. When "All" appears under this heading, the mitigation measure applies to all potential hazards.

Category – Refers to one of the six categories laid out by FEMA into which mitigation measures can be grouped. Each mitigation measure in this plan is assigned to one of these categories.

Mitigation Measure – The actual mitigation measure from the Master List. To save space in the tables, an abbreviated version of the mitigation measure is included in this column; please refer back to the Master List for the full mitigation measure.

Priority – Refers to the order in which the mitigation measures will be implemented on a *countywide* scale. High priority mitigation measures will be carried out first, followed by Medium and then Low priority measures. Please see the Municipal Mitigation Measure Tables for the individual *municipal* prioritizations.

Estimated Time Frame – Refers to the time period during which the mitigation measure should ideally be implemented.

Potential Funding Sources – The Department, Agency, Municipality, or organization from which funding to carry out a mitigation measure may be obtained.

Potential Lead Agency – The Department, Agency, Municipality, or organization that will take the lead in implementing the mitigation measure.

Involved Agencies – Any Department, Agency, Municipality, or organization that would potentially play a key supporting role in implementing the mitigation measure.

Approximate Cost – The estimated cost of carrying out the mitigation measure. This figure is intended to be a rough estimate and to serve as a guide for the cost-benefit analysis.

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Priority	Estimated Time Frame	Funding Source	Lead Agency	Involved Agencies	Approximate Cost
1	All	Prevention	Develop and periodically review community master plans, zoning regulations and subdivision regulations.	Med	On-going	Municipalities, NYS Dept of State	Municipalities	County Planning	Staff Time
2	All	Prevention	Develop environmental protection overlay districts (EPODs) for sensitive areas	Low	On-going	Municipalities, NYS Dept of State	County Planning	Municipalities, G/FLRPC	$50,000

3	All	Prevention	Develop a coordinated plan for tree maintenance that allows for maintaining power and retaining community character.	Med	2007-2008	Urban Forestry funding	County Planning and Highway Departments	Municipalities, Utility companies	$25,000
4	All	Prevention	Develop a plan to improve maintenance and installation of infrastructure	Low	2006-2007	Utilities	County Planning, Wayne County IDA	Energy East (NYSEG, RG&E), Municipalities	$50,000
5	All	Prevention	Develop a countywide policy for protecting sensitive, irreplaceable documents.	Med	2006-2007	SARA funds	Historian's Office	County Clerk	$40,000
6	All	Prevention	Wayne County and WCW&SA to develop a long term plan for providing clean drinking water.	Low	2006-2007	FEMA, WCW&SA	WCW&SA and Municipalities	County and State EMO, County Health Department	$50,000
7	All	Prevention	Secure funds for the local Red Cross chapter to obtain additional materials, equipment, presenters and advertising.	Med	2006-2007	FEMA, Red Cross	Red Cross		$1,000,000
8	All	Property Protection	Develop a countywide brownfields program.	Low	2006-2007	NYS DEC and U.S. EPA	County Planning, IDA and Economic Development Corp	Municipalities, NYS DEC, G/FLRPC	$100,000
9	All	Property Protection	Develop and implement a plan to remove tires from abandoned salvage yards.	Low	2007-2008	NYS DEC	County Planning, County Health Dept.	NYS DEC, Municipalities	$75,000
10	All	Property Protection	Enforce the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	Med	On-going	Staff Time	Municipalities	County Planning, NYS Dept of State	Staff Time
11	All	Public Education	Develop and distribute brochures, fact sheets and web-based information related to hazard events.	High	2006-2007	County EMO, SEMO	Wayne County EMO	Municipalities, County Health Dept, CCE, FEMA, Red Cross	$25,000
12	All	Public Education	Increase public awareness about permits, zoning and building codes by placing code at local libraries, have code officers copy pages as needed for local residents, and increase opportunities for workshops related to building and zoning codes.	High	2006-2008	Staff Time	Municipalities	County Planning, G/FLRPC	Staff Time
13	All	Public Education	Advertise existing programs and funding resources in flood proofing, code compliance, façade renovation, property maintenance, septic repair, emergency housing repair, and weatherization.	High	2006-2009	Municipalities, NYS Dept of State	County	Municipalities	$25,000
14	All	Public Education	Develop materials for existing and potential business owners.	Low	2007-2008	Wayne County IDA, Empire State Devt	Wayne County Economic Devt Corp, Wayne County IDA	County Planning Dept.	$10,000
15	All	Natural Resource Protection	Protect wetlands and aquifers wherever possible.	Med	2006-2008	NYS DEC, NYS DOH	County Soil & Water Conservation District	Municipalities, County Planning Dept	Staff Time
16	All	Natural Resource Protection	Encourage measures for erosion and sediment control.	Low	2006-2008	NYS DEC, NYS DOS	County Soil & Water Conservation District	Municipalities, County Planning Dept	Staff Time

17	All	Emergency Services	Improve coordination and communication for emergency events.	High	2006-2007	NYS EMO	Wayne County EMO, Municipalities	County and Municipal Fire, Public Safety, Sheriff and Ambulance	$500,000
18	All	Emergency Services	Coordinate and communicate sheltering plans, and develop additional community buildings as emergency or evacuation shelters and/or command centers.	High	2006-2007	US Dept of Education, FEMA	Wayne County EMO, Red Cross	Other County Agencies, Municipalities	$150,000
19	All	Emergency Services	Develop a countywide compatible GIS system	Med	2006-2007	NYS Archives Local Gov't Records Grant, NYS Quality Communities	County Planning	WCW&SA and all County Agencies	$250,000
20	All	Emergency Services	Develop and communicate a plan instructing residents what to do with their pets in an evacuation or shelter situation.	Med	2006-2008	NYS Ag & Markets	Wayne County EMO, Dept of Public Health	Municipalities, Humane Society, Veterinarians, CCE, Red Cross	$25,000
21	All	Emergency Services	Create a doortag that can be left on resident's doors when door-to-door notifications are necessary	Low	2008-2009	Municipalities	Wayne County EMO, Municipalities	Municipal Public Safety Officials	$25,000
22	All	Emergency Services	Develop and/or maintain a comprehensive emergency management plan.	Med	2006-2007	SEMO	Wayne County EMO	Municipalities	Staff Time
23	All	Emergency Services	Review evacuation plans for elderly and assisted living populations.	High	2006	Staff Time	Wayne County EMO, Office of the Aging	Municipalities, County Agencies, Adult Care Facilities	Staff Time
24	All	Emergency Services	Develop a plan for providing temporary water for a large number of people.	Med	2006-2007	FEMA, Staff Time	NYSEMO, Wayne County EMO	WCW&SA	Staff Time
25	All	Emergency Services	Better equip emergency responders with needed training, equipment, people and funding.	High	2006-2007	U.S. Dept of Homeland Security, U.S Fire Administration	Wayne County EMO	County and Municipal Emergency Responders - Police, Sheriff, Ambulance, Fire	$500,000
26	All	Emergency Services	Improve ability of local Red Cross to respond to disaster events. Obtain materials to improve sheltering system – cots, blankets, heater meals. Improve radio system, increase number of radios.	High	2006-2007	FEMA, Red Cross	Red Cross	Wayne County EMO	$250,000
27	All	Structural Projects	Provide protection for equipment, vehicles and controls that are currently outside and exposed to the elements.	Low	2006-2008	Municipalities	Municipalities		$250,000

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Priority	Estimated Time Frame	Funding Source	Lead Agency	Involved Agencies	Approximate Cost
28	Flooding	Prevention	Develop a Countywide Drainage Program	Med	2007-2010	NYS DEC	Wayne County Soil & Water Conservation District	Farm Service Agency, Municipalities, County-Highway, Planning	$100,000
29	Flooding	Prevention	Complete a countywide update of the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs)	High	2008-2010	FEMA, NYSDEC	Wayne County EMO	County Planning, FEMA	$150,000
30	Flooding	Prevention	Participate in the Community Rating System of the National Flood Insurance Program	Low	2008-2010	N/A	NFIP Municipalities	Wayne County EMO, County Planning	Staff Time
31	Flooding	Prevention	Develop a plan to mitigate beaver-caused flooding	Med	2008-2010	NYS DEC	NYS DEC	County EMO, County Planning, Soil and Water	$25,000
32	Flooding	Prevention	Establish a method to transfer development rights from floodplain areas into designated receiving areas.	Low	2006-2008	NYS DOS, Foundations	Municipalities	County Planning	$40,000
33	Flooding	Property Protection	Raise awareness of and enforce existing floodplain regulations	Low	2006	Staff Time	Municipal ZEOs/CEOs	Municipal Government	Staff Time
34	Flooding	Property Protection	Raise min. residential elevations required in flood prone areas	Low	2006-2012	FEMA	Wayne County EMO	Municipalities, County Agencies	Staff Time
35	Flooding	Property Protection	Develop a coordinated sandbagging plan between the county and select municipalities	Med	2008-2009	Municipalities	County Highway	Municipalities	$30,000
36	Flooding	Property Protection	Identify repetitive loss properties within the County that are vulnerable to flooding, and develop mitigation options, such as flood proofing, buying out or relocating structures	High	2007-2010	FEMA	Wayne County EMO	Municipalities, CEO	$75,000
37	Flooding	Property Protection	Continue participation in the National Flood Insurance Program	Low	On-going	Staff Time	Municipalities		Staff Time
38	Flooding	Public Education	Disclose risks of flood zones to property owners	Med	2006	Staff Time	Municipalities		Staff Time
39	Flooding	Public Education	Provide information for landowners about french drains	Med	2007-2008	Staff Time	Municipalities	County	Staff Time
40	Flooding	Public Education	Provide information for municipal officials and property owners about the possibility of buying out or raising repetitive loss properties	Low	2006-2009	FEMA	Wayne County EMO	Municipalities	$10,000
41	Flooding	Public Education	Develop a process through which property owners provide information to the county and to adjacent homeowners when they drastically change their drainage	Low	2006-2008		Municipal Boards	County Planning, Soil and Water, Farm Service Agency	$20,000
42	Flooding	Natural Resource Protection	Develop a plan to correct stream bank erosion	Low	2007-2010	U.S. EPA, NYSDEC	Soil and Water Conservation District	Municipalities	$100,000

43	Flooding	Structural Projects	Replace faulty flood control devices	Low	2006-2010	Army Corps of Engineers	Army Corps of Engineers, NYS DEC	Municipalities	$250,000
44	Flooding	Structural Projects	Identify potential locations, and install new pipes and drains where needed and appropriate	High	On-going	Municipalities NYS DOS	Municipalities	County Soil and Water Conservation District	$500,000
45	Flooding	Structural Projects	Increase underground drainage capacity of developed areas	Med	2006-2008	Municipalities	Municipalities		$250,000

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Priority	Estimated Time Frame	Funding Source	Lead Agency	Involved Agencies	Approximate Cost
46	Winter, Ice, Severe Storms, Utility Failure	Prevention	Develop countywide strategy to address utility failures during severe weather events	Highest	2006-2012	FEMA, Energy East (RG&E, NYSEG)	County	Municipalities	$150,000
47	Winter, Ice, Severe Storms, Utility Failure	Prevention	Encourage underground utilities. Develop a strategy to incrementally bury utilities in existing development on a schedule. Legislate that utilities be buried in new development, and develop model ordinances and policies to be used.	High	2007-2010	Develop creative financing or income-eligible programs	County Planning, Economic Development	Municipal Boards, Utilities	$100,000
48	Winter, Ice, Severe Storms, Utility Failure	Public Education	Newark-Wayne Community Hospital to develop a strategy to deal with non-emergency people who come to the hospital when the power is out to utilize power, not health services	Low	2006-2008	Staff Time	Newark Wayne Community Hospital	Wayne County EMO	Staff Time
49	Winter, Ice, Severe Storms, Utility Failure	Emergency Services	Develop and maintain an inventory of generators and backup power	High	2007-2010	FEMA, NYSEMO	Wayne County EMO	Municipalities	$750,000
50	Winter, Ice, Severe Storms, Utility Failure	Emergency Services	Obtain backup power generators and/or provide backup emergency electric service for critical facilities	High	2007-2010	Rural Fire Depts Grants Program, Department of Education, FEMA	Wayne County EMO	Municipalities, SEMO	$750,000
51	Winter, Ice, Severe Storms, Utility Failure	Emergency Services	Support community programs to assist elderly and vulnerable populations during utility failures. Encourage residents to check on elderly and other vulnerable neighbors.	High	2006-2008	Staff Time	County Office of the Aging	Wayne County EMO	Staff Time
52	Winter Storm, Ice Storm, Severe Storm	Property Protection	Require the use of hazard resistant construction.	Med	2006-2010	Staff Time	Municipalities	County Planning	Staff Time
53	Winter Storm, Ice Storm, Severe Storm	Property Protection	Establish a strategy to encourage structural retrofits to assure roofs, walls and windows meet minimum wind-load and snow-load design factors.	Med	2006-2011	Staff Time	Municipalities	County Planning	$25,000

54	Winter Storm, Ice Storm, Severe Storm	Emergency Services	Enhance the emergency notification system by encouraging critical facilities to purchase NOAA Weather Radio Receivers	Med	2006-2008	Critical Facility to purchase	Wayne County EMO	Municipalities	Staff Time
55	Winter Storm, Ice Storm, Severe Storm	Emergency Services	Ensure coordinated management strategies for de-icing, plowing snow, clearing roads of fallen trees, and clearing debris from public and private property	High	2006-2008	FEMA	County Highway	Municipal DPW	$50,000

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Priority	Estimated Time Frame	Funding Source	Lead Agency	Involved Agencies	Approximate Cost
56	Fire	Prevention	Distribute smoke/fire and carbon monoxide alarms, particularly to priority or critical facilities	High	2006-2008	Foundations, U.S Fire Administration - Fire Prevention and Safety Grant Program	Fire Coordinator	County Agencies, Municipalities	$50,000
57	Fire	Property Protection	Standardize fire inspections	Med	2006-2008	U.S Fire Administration	Code Enforcement Officers/Fire Inspectors	Municipal Government	Staff Time
58	Fire	Property Protection	Require containment construction for structures not currently mandated to meet code.	High	2007-2010	Staff Time	Municipalities		Staff Time
59	Fire	Property Protection	Require fire sprinklers in all new or substantially remodeled multi-family housing, regardless of distance from a fire station	Low	2006-2010	Staff Time	Municipalities	County Fire Coordinator	Staff Time
60	Fire	Structural Projects	Establish and maintain an inventory of the existing wet and dry hydrant locations, and develop an understanding of future development needs.	High	2006-2010	USDA, Environmental Facilities Corp, U.S. Dept of Commerce	Fire Coordinator	Municipalities, County Planning	$25,000

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Priority	Estimated Time Frame	Funding Source	Lead Agency	Involved Agencies	Approximate Cost
61	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Develop overlay zoning districts to protect aquifers and surface water supply sources in local development review procedures	Low	2008-2012	Municipalities, NYS Dept of State	County Planning	Municipal Boards	$50,000
62	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Enforce separation of water wells from manure storage	Med	2006-2012	U.S. EPA, NYSDEC	County Soil & Water Conservation District	Farm Service Agency	Staff Time
63	Water Supply Contamination	Property Protection	Develop a program to provide free testing of water wells	Med	2007-2012	U.S. EPA, NYSDOH	County Dept of Health		$30,000
64	Water Supply Contamination	Property Protection	Protect water facilities as needed and appropriate. Fence or protect water treatment plants, storage tanks, and pumps.	Med	2006-2008	U.S. EPA, U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security	Municipalities, WCW&SA		$150,000
65	Water Supply Contamination	Natural Resource Protection	Develop wellhead protection plans for municipal groundwater supplies to buffer or protect wellheads from water contamination	Med	206-2010	U.S. EPA, USDA	County Dept of Health	County Planning, County Soil and Water	$100,000

66	Water Supply Contamination	Natural Resource Protection	Develop a countywide septic system law to protect groundwater and surface water	High	2007-2012	U.S. EPA, NYSDOH, NYSDEC	County Dept of Health	County Planning, County Soil and Water	$25,000
67	Water Supply Contamination	Natural Resource Protection	Support existing watershed management plans, strategic and cooperative efforts for the protection of all surface water. Work with county, city and other government agencies to ensure protection of water bodies.	High	2006-2009	Staff Time	County Soil and Water Conservation District	County Planning, Municipalities	Staff Time

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Priority	Estimated Time Frame	Funding Source	Lead Agency	Involved Agencies	Approximate Cost
68	Hazardous Materials	Prevention	Work with the utility companies to ensure proper maintenance of underground pipelines.	Low	On-going	Utilities	Municipalities	Wayne County EMO	Staff Time
69	Hazardous Materials	Prevention	Support efforts of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, NYS Police, County Sheriff, County Emergency Management Office and local law enforcement agencies to protect transportation system carrying hazardous materials	High	2006-2009	Staff Time	County	Municipalities	Staff Time
70	Hazardous Materials	Prevention	Ensure proper hazardous material plans are in place for companies that handle hazardous materials, and ensure that all facilities handling hazardous materials are in compliance with all State and Federal regulations.	High	2006-2008	Staff Time	County	Municipalities, Industries	Staff Time
71	Hazardous Materials	Public Education	Ensure that municipal boards and officials are aware of the location of all major underground pipelines.	Low	2006	Staff Time	County	Municipalities, Utility companies	Staff Time
72	Hazardous Materials	Natural Resource Protection	Ensure protection of water resources and water supplies in the vicinity of facilities housing hazardous materials.	Low	2006-2010	U.S. EPA, NYSDEC	County	Municipalities, Industries	Staff Time
73	Hazardous Materials	Emergency Services	Ensure compliance with the County Emergency Management Plan for response to hazardous material incidents.	Med	On-going	Staff Time	Wayne County EMO	County Agencies, Emergency Responders	Staff Time
74	Hazardous Materials	Emergency Services	Develop municipal emergency notification systems	High	2008-2012	U.S. Dept of Homeland Security	Wayne County EMO	Municipalities	$200,000

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Priority	Estimated Time Frame	Funding Source	Lead Agency	Involved Agencies	Approximate Cost
75	Structural Collapse	Property Protection	Develop plans to rehabilitate critical structures threatening to collapse	Med	2007-2010	NYS Historic Preservation Grant Program	Municipalities		$250,000
76	Structural Collapse	Property Protection	Enact local laws that require property owners to demolish and remove unsafe structures	High	2006-2010	Municipalities, NYS Dept of State	Municipal Boards		$20,000

77	Structural Collapse	Property Protection	Maintain a list of historic structures eligible to local preservation, including those on the State and National Register of Historic Places	Med	2007-2010	NYS OPRHP	County Historian	Municipalities	$20,000

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Priority	Estimated Time Frame	Funding Source	Lead Agency	Involved Agencies	Approximate Cost
78	Trans. Accident	Prevention	Ensure coordination among local, county, and federal highway agencies in their effort to maintain a high level of maintenance on roadways.	Low	On-going		NYSDOT, County Highway	Municipal Highway	$25,000
79	Trans. Accident	Prevention	Ensure proper communication and dissemination of existing safety, disaster preparedness, response and mitigation plans for the major transportation networks including NYS Department of Transportation, Airports, Railroads, Helipads, and lake patrols	High	On-going	FEMA	Wayne County EMO	County Highway, Williamson-Sodus Airport, NYSDOT, CSX, OMIDRR, Coast Guard	$50,000
80	Trans. Accident	Structural Projects	Inventory chronic traffic signal problems, and areas where new signals are needed; repair/maintain problem signals and obtain/install new traffic signals, where needed and appropriate	Low	2006-2012	NYSDOT	NYSDOT, County Highway, Municipal Highway	Municipalities	$500,000

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Priority	Estimated Time Frame	Funding Source	Lead Agency	Involved Agencies	Approximate Cost
81	Terrorism	Public Education	Support federal, state, county, and local efforts to increase public awareness of terrorism	Low	On-going	U.S Dept. of Homeland Security	County Sheriff	Municipalities	$25,000
82	Terrorism	Emergency Services	Update equipment for the mobile command post	Low	2006-2009	U.S Dept. of Homeland Security	Wayne County EMO		$50,000
83	Terrorism	Emergency Services	Regularly conduct and review an emergency response capability assessment	High	2006-2012	U.S Dept. of Homeland Security, FEMA	Wayne County EMO	Municipalities, Emergency Responders	Staff Time

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Priority	Estimated Time Frame	Funding Source	Lead Agency	Involved Agencies	Approximate Cost
84	Wildfire	Emergency Services	Work to ensure a reliable source of water for fire suppression in rural-residential areas through the cooperative efforts of water districts, fire districts, and residents	Med	2006-2012	U.S. Fire Admin.	Wayne County EMO	NYSEMO, Municipalities	Staff Time

MUNICIPAL MITIGATION MEASURES

All twenty-six municipalities in Wayne County agreed to follow and carry out the above Master List of mitigation measures. However, in order to prioritize municipal mitigation projects for the implementation phase of the mitigation planning process, a list of mitigation measures was prepared specifically for each municipality. These lists will assist municipal officials by singling out a relatively small number of mitigation measures from the Master List and allowing the municipalities to focus on realizing these projects.

The following tables identify the municipal hazard mitigation measures. Representatives from each town and village were asked to select a number of action items from the Master List that they thought were especially important for their communities. Those mitigation measures selected by municipal officials appear in the tables labeled "Selected Mitigation Measures."

In addition, the Planning Committee asked G/FLRPC to identify mitigation measures that would be appropriate for individual municipalities. Based on the Risk Assessment, conversations with Planning Committee members, and G/FLRPC's own research, observations, and experience, G/FLPRC staffers recommended a series of mitigation measures for each municipality. These mitigation measures are listed in the tables labeled "Recommended Mitigation Measures."

Where appropriate, additional details regarding specific municipal issues are included in these tables. The municipal prioritization was accomplished by using the STAPLEE criteria, as explained above on page 148.

Arcadia, Town

Selected Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
11	All	Public Education	Develop and distribute brochures, fact sheets and web-based information related to hazard events.	Communicate information about state of emergency events - roads to use, driving restrictions. **Priority: High**
17	All	Emergency Services	Improve coordination and communication for emergency events.	Provide local emergency contact information and chain of command. **Priority: High**
18	All	Emergency Services	Coordinate and communicate sheltering plans, and develop additional community buildings as emergency or evacuation shelters and/or command centers.	Develop Municipal Building as a shelter. **Priority: High**
21	All	Emergency Services	Create a doortag that can be left on resident's doors when door-to-door notifications are necessary	**Priority: Low**
50	Winter/Ice/Severe Storm, Utility Failure	Emergency Services	Obtain and install backup power generators and/or provide backup emergency electric service	**Priority: High**
74	Hazardous Materials	Emergency Services	Develop municipal emergency notification systems	**Priority: High**

Recommended Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
1	All	Prevention	Develop and periodically review community master plans, zoning regulations and subdivision regulations.	Develop a comprehensive plan and do a comprehensive review and update of zoning ordinance **Priority: Medium**

2	All	Prevention	Develop environmental protection overlay districts (EPODs) for sensitive areas	**Priority: Low**
10	All	Property Protection	Enforce the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	**Priority: Medium**
15	All	Natural Resource Protection	Protect wetlands and aquifers wherever possible.	**Priority: Medium**
16	All	Natural Resource Protection	Encourage measures for erosion and sediment control.	**Priority: Low**
22	All	Emergency Services	Develop and/or maintain a comprehensive emergency management plan.	**Priority: Medium**
30	Flooding	Prevention	Participate in the Community Rating System of the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
36	Flooding	Property Protection	Identify repetitive loss properties within the County that are still vulnerable to flooding, and develop mitigation options, which might include flood proofing, as well as buying out or relocating structures	**Priority: High**
37	Flooding	Property Protection	Continue participation in the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
40	Flooding	Public Education	Provide information for municipal officials and property owners about the possibility of buying out or raising repetitive loss properties	**Priority: Low**
61	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Develop overlay zoning districts to protect aquifers and surface water supply sources in local development review procedures	**Priority: Low**
73	Hazardous Materials	Emergency Services	Ensure compliance with the County Emergency Management Plan for response to hazardous material incidents.	**Priority: Medium**
83	Terrorism	Emergency Services	Regularly conduct and review an emergency response capability assessment	**Priority: High**

Butler, Town

Selected Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
3	All	Prevention	Develop a coordinated plan for tree maintenance that allows for maintaining power and retaining community character.	**Priority: Medium**
12	All	Public Education	Increase public awareness about permits, zoning and building codes by placing code at local libraries, have code officers copy pages as needed for local residents, and increase opportunities for workshops related to building and zoning codes.	**Priority: High**
13	All	Public Education	Advertise existing programs and funding resources in flood proofing, code compliance, façade renovation, property maintenance, septic repair, emergency housing repair, and weatherization.	**Priority: High**
17	All	Emergency Services	Improve coordination and communication for emergency events.	**Priority: High**

23	All	Emergency Services	Review evacuation plans for elderly and assisted living populations.	**Priority: High**
25	All	Emergency Services	Better equip emergency responders with needed training, equipment, people and funding.	**Priority: High**
29	Flooding	Prevention	Complete a countywide update of the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs)	**Priority: High**
31	Flooding	Prevention	Develop a plan to mitigate beaver-caused flooding	**Priority: Medium**
49	Winter /Ice/Severe Storm, Utility Failure	Emergency Services	Develop and maintain an inventory of generators and backup power	**Priority: High**
62	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Enforce separation of water wells from manure storage	**Priority: Medium**
63	Water Supply Contamination	Property Protection	Develop a program to provide free testing of water wells	**Priority: Medium**

Recommended Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
1	All	Prevention	Develop and periodically review community master plans, zoning regulations and subdivision regulations.	The town should consider developing a comprehensive plan, a zoning ordinance, a subdivision ordinance and a site plan review process. **Priority: Medium**
2	All	Prevention	Develop environmental protection overlay districts (EPODs) for sensitive areas	**Priority: Low**
10	All	Property Protection	Enforce the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	**Priority: Medium**
15	All	Natural Resource Protection	Protect wetlands and aquifers wherever possible.	**Priority: Medium**
16	All	Natural Resource Protection	Encourage measures for erosion and sediment control.	**Priority: Low**
22	All	Emergency Services	Develop and/or maintain a comprehensive emergency management plan.	**Priority: Medium**
30	Flooding	Prevention	Participate in the Community Rating System of the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
37	Flooding	Property Protection	Continue participation in the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
61	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Develop overlay zoning districts to protect aquifers and surface water supply sources in local development review procedures	**Priority: Low**
73	Hazardous Materials	Emergency Services	Ensure compliance with the County Emergency Management Plan for response to hazardous material incidents.	**Priority: Medium**
83	Terrorism	Emergency Services	Regularly conduct and review an emergency response capability assessment	**Priority: High**

Clyde, Village

Selected Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority

4	All	Prevention	Develop a plan to improve maintenance and installation of infrastructure	**Priority: Low**
11	All	Public Education	Develop and distribute brochures, fact sheets and web-based information related to hazard events.	**Priority: High**
12	All	Public Education	Increase public awareness about permits, zoning and building codes by placing code at local libraries, have code officers copy pages as needed for local residents, and increase opportunities for workshops related to building and zoning codes.	**Priority: High**
13	All	Public Education	Advertise existing programs and funding resources in flood proofing, code compliance, façade renovation, property maintenance, septic repair, emergency housing repair, and weatherization.	**Priority: High**
15	All	Natural Resource Protection	Protect wetlands and aquifers wherever possible.	**Priority: Medium**
22	All	Emergency Services	Develop and/or maintain a comprehensive emergency management plan.	**Priority: Medium**
28	Flooding	Prevention	Develop a Countywide Drainage Program	**Priority: Medium**
33	Flooding	Property Protection	Raise awareness of and enforce existing floodplain regulations	**Priority: Low**
38	Flooding	Public Education	Disclose risks of flood zones to property owners	**Priority: Medium**
50	Winter /Ice/Severe Storm, Utility Failure	Emergency Services	Obtain backup power generators and/or provide backup emergency electric service for critical facilities	**Priority: High**
56	Fire	Prevention	Distribute smoke/fire and carbon monoxide alarms, particularly to priority or critical facilities	**Priority: High**
57	Fire	Property Protection	Standardize fire inspections	**Priority: Medium**
60	Fire	Structural Projects	Establish and maintain an inventory of the existing wet and dry hydrant locations, and develop an understanding of future development needs.	**Priority: High**
61	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Develop overlay zoning districts to protect aquifers and surface water supply sources in local development review procedures	**Priority: Low**
62	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Enforce separation of water wells from manure storage	**Priority: Medium**
63	Water Supply Contamination	Property Protection	Develop a program to provide free testing of water wells	**Priority: Medium**

Recommended Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
1	All	Prevention	Develop and periodically review community master plans, zoning regulations and subdivision regulations.	Develop a more substantial master plan and develop subdivision regulations. **Priority: Medium**
2	All	Prevention	Develop environmental protection overlay districts (EPODs) for sensitive areas	**Priority: Low**
10	All	Property Protection	Enforce the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	**Priority: Medium**

16	All	Natural Resource Protection	Encourage measures for erosion and sediment control.	**Priority: Low**
30	Flooding	Prevention	Participate in the Community Rating System of the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
36	Flooding	Property Protection	Identify repetitive loss properties within the County that are still vulnerable to flooding, and develop mitigation options, which might include flood proofing, as well as buying out or relocating structures	**Priority: High**
37	Flooding	Property Protection	Continue participation in the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
40	Flooding	Public Education	Provide information for municipal officials and property owners about the possibility of buying out or raising repetitive loss properties	**Priority: Low**
61	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Develop overlay zoning districts to protect aquifers and surface water supply sources in local development review procedures	**Priority: Low**
73	Hazardous Materials	Emergency Services	Ensure compliance with the County Emergency Management Plan for response to hazardous material incidents.	**Priority: Medium**
83	Terrorism	Emergency Services	Regularly conduct and review an emergency response capability assessment	**Priority: High**

Galen, Town

Selected Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
4	All	Prevention	Develop a plan to improve maintenance and installation of infrastructure	**Priority: Low**
11	All	Public Education	Develop and distribute brochures, fact sheets and web-based information related to hazard events.	**Priority: High**
12	All	Public Education	Increase public awareness about permits, zoning and building codes by placing code at local libraries, have code officers copy pages as needed for local residents, and increase opportunities for workshops related to building and zoning codes.	**Priority: High**
13	All	Public Education	Advertise existing programs and funding resources in flood proofing, code compliance, façade renovation, property maintenance, septic repair, emergency housing repair, and weatherization.	**Priority: High**
15	All	Natural Resource Protection	Protect wetlands and aquifers wherever possible.	**Priority: Medium**
22	All	Emergency Services	Develop and/or maintain a comprehensive emergency management plan.	**Priority: Medium**
28	Flooding	Prevention	Develop a Countywide Drainage Program	**Priority: Medium**
33	Flooding	Property Protection	Raise awareness of and enforce existing floodplain regulations	**Priority: Low**
38	Flooding	Public Education	Disclose risks of flood zones to property owners	**Priority: Medium**

50	Winter /Ice/Severe Storm, Utility Failure	Emergency Services	Obtain backup power generators and/or provide backup emergency electric service for critical facilities	**Priority: High**
56	Fire	Prevention	Distribute smoke/fire and carbon monoxide alarms, particularly to priority or critical facilities	**Priority: High**
57	Fire	Property Protection	Standardize fire inspections	**Priority: Medium**
60	Fire	Structural Projects	Establish and maintain an inventory of the existing wet and dry hydrant locations, and develop an understanding of future development needs.	**Priority: High**
61	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Develop overlay zoning districts to protect aquifers and surface water supply sources in local development review procedures	**Priority: Low**
62	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Enforce separation of water wells from manure storage	**Priority: Medium**
63	Water Supply Contamination	Property Protection	Develop a program to provide free testing of water wells	**Priority: Medium**

Recommended Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
1	All	Prevention	Develop and periodically review community master plans, zoning regulations and subdivision regulations.	Develop a master plan and subdivision regulations. Do a comprehensive review of the 1980 zoning ordinance. **Priority: Medium**
2	All	Prevention	Develop environmental protection overlay districts (EPODs) for sensitive areas	**Priority: Medium**
10	All	Property Protection	Enforce the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	**Priority: Medium**
16	All	Natural Resource Protection	Encourage measures for erosion and sediment control.	**Priority: Medium**
30	Flooding	Prevention	Participate in the Community Rating System of the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Medium**
36	Flooding	Property Protection	Identify repetitive loss properties within the County that are still vulnerable to flooding, and develop mitigation options, which might include flood proofing, as well as buying out or relocating structures	**Priority: Medium**
37	Flooding	Property Protection	Continue participation in the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Medium**
40	Flooding	Public Education	Provide information for municipal officials and property owners about the possibility of buying out or raising repetitive loss properties	**Priority: Medium**
61	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Develop overlay zoning districts to protect aquifers and surface water supply sources in local development review procedures	**Priority: Medium**
73	Hazardous Materials	Emergency Services	Ensure compliance with the County Emergency Management Plan for response to hazardous material incidents.	**Priority: Medium**
83	Terrorism	Emergency Services	Regularly conduct and review an emergency response capability assessment	**Priority: Medium**

Huron, Town

Selected Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
The Town of Huron did not select any mitigation measures.				

Recommended Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
1	All	Prevention	Develop and periodically review community master plans, zoning regulations and subdivision regulations.	Perform a comprehensive review of the town master plan, zoning and subdivision regulations. Develop a site plan review process. **Priority: Medium**
2	All	Prevention	Develop environmental protection overlay districts (EPODs) for sensitive areas	**Priority: Low**
10	All	Property Protection	Enforce the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	**Priority: Medium**
15	All	Natural Resource Protection	Protect wetlands and aquifers wherever possible.	**Priority: Medium**
16	All	Natural Resource Protection	Encourage measures for erosion and sediment control.	**Priority: Low**
22	All	Emergency Services	Develop and/or maintain a comprehensive emergency management plan.	**Priority: Medium**
30	Flooding	Prevention	Participate in the Community Rating System of the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
37	Flooding	Property Protection	Continue participation in the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
61	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Develop overlay zoning districts to protect aquifers and surface water supply sources in local development review procedures	**Priority: Low**
73	Hazardous Materials	Emergency Services	Ensure compliance with the County Emergency Management Plan for response to hazardous material incidents.	**Priority: Medium**
83	Terrorism	Emergency Services	Regularly conduct and review an emergency response capability assessment	**Priority: High**

Lyons, Town

Selected Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
4	All	Prevention	Develop a plan to improve maintenance and installation of infrastructure	**Priority: Low**
11	All	Public Education	Develop and distribute brochures, fact sheets and web-based information related to hazard events.	**Priority: High**
12	All	Public Education	Increase public awareness about permits, zoning and building codes by placing code at local libraries, have code officers copy pages as needed for local residents, and increase opportunities for workshops related to building and zoning codes.	**Priority: High**
13	All	Public Education	Advertise existing programs and funding resources in flood proofing, code compliance, façade renovation, property maintenance, septic repair, emergency housing repair, and weatherization.	**Priority: High**
15	All	Natural Resource	Protect wetlands and aquifers wherever possible.	**Priority: Medium**

		Protection		
22	All	Emergency Services	Develop and/or maintain a comprehensive emergency management plan.	**Priority: Low**
28	Flooding	Prevention	Develop a Countywide Drainage Program	**Priority: Medium**
33	Flooding	Property Protection	Raise awareness of and enforce existing floodplain regulations	**Priority: Low**
38	Flooding	Public Education	Disclose risks of flood zones to property owners	**Priority: Medium**
50	Winter /Ice/Severe Storm, Utility Failure	Emergency Services	Obtain backup power generators and/or provide backup emergency electric service for critical facilities	**Priority: High**
56	Fire	Prevention	Distribute smoke/fire and carbon monoxide alarms, particularly to priority or critical facilities	**Priority: High**
57	Fire	Property Protection	Standardize fire inspections	**Priority: Medium**
60	Fire	Structural Projects	Establish and maintain an inventory of the existing wet and dry hydrant locations, and develop an understanding of future development needs.	**Priority: High**
61	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Develop overlay zoning districts to protect aquifers and surface water supply sources in local development review procedures	**Priority: Low**
62	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Enforce separation of water wells from manure storage	**Priority: Medium**
63	Water Supply Contamination	Property Protection	Develop a program to provide free testing of water wells	**Priority: Medium**

Recommended Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
1	All	Prevention	Develop and periodically review community master plans, zoning regulations and subdivision regulations.	Develop a master plan and site plan review process. Review and update the zoning ordinance (2000) as needed. **Priority: Medium**
2	All	Prevention	Develop environmental protection overlay districts (EPODs) for sensitive areas	**Priority: Low**
10	All	Property Protection	Enforce the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	**Priority: Medium**
16	All	Natural Resource Protection	Encourage measures for erosion and sediment control.	**Priority: Low**
30	Flooding	Prevention	Participate in the Community Rating System of the NFIP	**Priority: Low**
37	Flooding	Property Protection	Continue participation in the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
61	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Develop overlay zoning districts to protect aquifers and surface water supply sources in local development review procedures	**Priority: Low**
73	Hazardous Materials	Emergency Services	Ensure compliance with the County Emergency Management Plan for response to hazardous material incidents.	**Priority: Medium**
83	Terrorism	Emergency Services	Regularly conduct and review an emergency response capability assessment	**Priority: High**

Lyons, Village

Selected Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority

4	All	Prevention	Develop a plan to improve maintenance and installation of infrastructure	**Priority: Low**
11	All	Public Education	Develop and distribute brochures, fact sheets and web-based information related to hazard events.	**Priority: High**
12	All	Public Education	Increase public awareness about permits, zoning and building codes by placing code at local libraries, have code officers copy pages as needed for local residents, and increase opportunities for workshops related to building and zoning codes.	**Priority: High**
13	All	Public Education	Advertise existing programs and funding resources in flood proofing, code compliance, façade renovation, property maintenance, septic repair, emergency housing repair, and weatherization.	**Priority: High**
15	All	Natural Resource Protection	Protect wetlands and aquifers wherever possible.	**Priority: Medium**
22	All	Emergency Services	Develop and/or maintain a comprehensive emergency management plan.	**Priority: Medium**
28	Flooding	Prevention	Develop a Countywide Drainage Program	**Priority: Medium**
33	Flooding	Property Protection	Raise awareness of and enforce existing floodplain regulations	**Priority: Low**
38	Flooding	Public Education	Disclose risks of flood zones to property owners	**Priority: Medium**
50	Winter /Ice/Severe Storm, Utility Failure	Emergency Services	Obtain backup power generators and/or provide backup emergency electric service for critical facilities	**Priority: High**
56	Fire	Prevention	Distribute smoke/fire and carbon monoxide alarms, particularly to priority or critical facilities	**Priority: High**
57	Fire	Property Protection	Standardize fire inspections	**Priority: Medium**
60	Fire	Structural Projects	Establish and maintain an inventory of the existing wet and dry hydrant locations, and develop an understanding of future development needs.	**Priority: High**
61	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Develop overlay zoning districts to protect aquifers and surface water supply sources in local development review procedures	**Priority: Low**
62	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Enforce separation of water wells from manure storage	**Priority: Medium**
63	Water Supply Contamination	Property Protection	Develop a program to provide free testing of water wells	**Priority: Medium**

Recommended Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
1	All	Prevention	Develop and periodically review community master plans, zoning regulations and subdivision regulations.	Develop a master plan. Review and update the zoning (1997) as needed. **Priority: Medium**
2	All	Prevention	Develop environmental protection overlay districts (EPODs) for sensitive areas	**Priority: Low**
10	All	Property Protection	Enforce the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	**Priority: Medium**
16	All	Natural Resource Protection	Encourage measures for erosion and sediment control.	**Priority: Low**

30	Flooding	Prevention	Participate in the Community Rating System of the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
37	Flooding	Property Protection	Continue participation in the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
61	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Develop overlay zoning districts to protect aquifers and surface water supply sources in local development review procedures	**Priority: Low**
73	Hazardous Materials	Emergency Services	Ensure compliance with the County Emergency Management Plan for response to hazardous material incidents.	**Priority: Medium**
83	Terrorism	Emergency Services	Regularly conduct and review an emergency response capability assessment	**Priority: High**

Macedon, Town

Selected Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
27	All	Structural Projects	Provide protection for equipment, vehicles and controls that are currently outside and exposed to the elements.	**Priority: Low**
28	Flooding	Prevention	Develop a Countywide Drainage Program	**Priority: Medium**
42	Flooding	Natural Resource Protection	Develop a plan to correct stream bank erosion	**Priority: Low**
46	Winter/Ice/Severe Storm, Utility Failure	Prevention	Develop countywide strategy to address utility failures during severe weather events	**Priority: High**
50	Winter/Ice/Severe Storm, Utility Failure	Emergency Services	Obtain backup power generators and/or provide backup emergency electric service for critical facilities	**Priority: High**

Recommended Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
1	All	Prevention	Develop and periodically review community master plans, zoning regulations and subdivision regulations.	Periodically review all documents. **Priority: Medium**
2	All	Prevention	Develop environmental protection overlay districts (EPODs) for sensitive areas	Consider other sensitive environmental areas other than just flood hazard areas. **Priority: Low**
10	All	Property Protection	Enforce the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	**Priority: Medium**
15	All	Natural Resource Protection	Protect wetlands and aquifers wherever possible.	**Priority: Medium**
16	All	Natural Resource Protection	Encourage measures for erosion and sediment control.	**Priority: Low**
22	All	Emergency Services	Develop and/or maintain a comprehensive emergency management plan.	**Priority: Medium**
30	Flooding	Prevention	Participate in the Community Rating System of the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
37	Flooding	Property Protection	Continue participation in the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
61	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Develop overlay zoning districts to protect aquifers and surface water supply sources in local development review procedures	**Priority: Low**
73	Hazardous Materials	Emergency Services	Ensure compliance with the County Emergency Management Plan for response	**Priority: Medium**

			to hazardous material incidents.	
83	Terrorism	Emergency Services	Regularly conduct and review an emergency response capability assessment	**Priority: High**

Macedon, Village

Selected Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
23	All	Emergency Services	Review evacuation plans for elderly and assisted living populations.	**Priority: High**
28	Flooding	Prevention	Develop a Countywide Drainage Program	**Priority: Medium**
29	Flooding	Prevention	Complete a countywide update of the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs)	**Priority: High**
46	Winter Storm, Ice Storm, Severe Storm, Utility Failure	Prevention	Develop countywide strategy to address utility failures during severe weather events	**Priority: High**
50	Winter Storm, Ice Storm, Severe Storm, Utility Failure	Emergency Services	Obtain backup power generators and/or provide backup emergency electric service for critical facilities	**Priority: High**

Recommended Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
1	All	Prevention	Develop and periodically review community master plans, zoning regulations and subdivision regulations.	Consider comprehensive review and update of zoning ordinance. **Priority: Medium**
2	All	Prevention	Develop environmental protection overlay districts (EPODs) for sensitive areas	Consider other sensitive environmental areas other than just flood hazard areas. **Priority: Low**
10	All	Property Protection	Enforce the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	**Priority: Medium**
15	All	Natural Resource Protection	Protect wetlands and aquifers wherever possible.	**Priority: Medium**
16	All	Natural Resource Protection	Encourage measures for erosion and sediment control.	**Priority: Low**
22	All	Emergency Services	Develop and/or maintain a comprehensive emergency management plan.	**Priority: Medium**
30	Flooding	Prevention	Participate in the Community Rating System of the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
37	Flooding	Property Protection	Continue participation in the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
61	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Develop overlay zoning districts to protect aquifers and surface water supply sources in local development review procedures	**Priority: Low**
73	Hazardous Materials	Emergency Services	Ensure compliance with the County Emergency Management Plan for response to hazardous material incidents.	**Priority: Medium**
83	Terrorism	Emergency Services	Regularly conduct and review an emergency response capability assessment	**Priority: High**

Marion, Town

Selected Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
4	All	Prevention	Develop a plan to improve maintenance and installation of infrastructure	**Priority: Low**
5	All	Prevention	Develop a countywide policy for protecting sensitive, irreplaceable documents.	**Priority: Medium**
9	All	Property Protection	Develop and implement a plan to remove tires from abandoned salvage yards.	**Priority: Low**
12	All	Public Education	Increase public awareness about permits, zoning and building codes by placing code at local libraries, have code officers copy pages as needed for local residents, and increase opportunities for workshops related to building and zoning codes.	**Priority: High**
19	All	Emergency Services	Develop a countywide compatible GIS system	**Priority: Medium**
27	All	Structural Projects	Provide protection for equipment, vehicles and controls that are currently outside and exposed to the elements.	**Priority: Low**
28	Flooding	Prevention	Develop a Countywide Drainage Program	**Priority: Medium**
29	Flooding	Prevention	Complete a countywide update of the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs)	**Priority: High**
34	Flooding	Property Protection	Raise minimum residential elevations required in flood prone areas	**Priority: Low**
38	Flooding	Public Education	Disclose risks of flood zones to property owners	**Priority: Medium**
44	Flooding	Structural Projects	Identify potential locations, and install new pipes and drains where needed and appropriate	**Priority: High**
45	Flooding	Structural Projects	Increase underground drainage capacity of developed areas	**Priority: Medium**
46	Winter/Ice/Severe Storm, Utility Failure	Prevention	Develop countywide strategy to address utility failures during severe weather events	**Priority: High**
47	Winter/Ice/Severe Storm, Utility Failure	Prevention	Encourage underground utilities. Develop a strategy to incrementally bury utilities in existing development on a schedule. Legislate that utilities be buried in new development, and develop model ordinances and policies to be used.	**Priority: High**
49	Winter/Ice/Severe Storm, Utility Failure	Emergency Services	Develop and maintain an inventory of generators and backup power	**Priority: High**
50	Winter/Ice/Severe Storm, Utility Failure	Emergency Services	Obtain backup power generators and/or provide backup emergency electric service for critical facilities	**Priority: High**
56	Fire	Prevention	Distribute smoke/fire and carbon monoxide alarms, particularly to priority or critical facilities	**Priority: High**
58	Fire	Property Protection	Require containment construction for structures not currently mandated to meet code.	**Priority: High**
60	Fire	Structural Projects	Establish and maintain an inventory of the existing wet and dry hydrant	**Priority: High**

			locations, and develop an understanding of future development needs.	
61	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Develop overlay zoning districts to protect aquifers and surface water supply sources in local development review procedures	**Priority: Low**

Recommended Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
1	All	Prevention	Develop and periodically review community master plans, zoning regulations and subdivision regulations.	Consider a comprehensive review and update of zoning ordinance. **Priority: Medium**
2	All	Prevention	Develop environmental protection overlay districts (EPODs) for sensitive areas	Implement environmental protection overlay districts proposed in the town comprehensive plan. **Priority: Low**
10	All	Property Protection	Enforce the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	**Priority: Medium**
15	All	Natural Resource Protection	Protect wetlands and aquifers wherever possible.	**Priority: Medium**
16	All	Natural Resource Protection	Encourage measures for erosion and sediment control.	**Priority: Low**
22	All	Emergency Services	Develop and/or maintain a comprehensive emergency management plan.	**Priority: Medium**
30	Flooding	Prevention	Participate in the Community Rating System of the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
37	Flooding	Property Protection	Continue participation in the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
73	Hazardous Materials	Emergency Services	Ensure compliance with the County Emergency Management Plan for response to hazardous material incidents.	**Priority: Medium**
83	Terrorism	Emergency Services	Regularly conduct and review an emergency response capability assessment	**Priority: High**

Newark, Town

Selected Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
11	All	Public Education	Develop and distribute brochures, fact sheets and web-based information related to hazard events.	Communicate information about state of emergency events - roads to use, driving restrictions. **Priority: High**
17	All	Emergency Services	Improve coordination and communication for emergency events.	Provide local emergency contact information and chain of command. **Priority: High**
18	All	Emergency Services	Coordinate and communicate sheltering plans, and develop additional community buildings as emergency or evacuation shelters and/or command centers.	Develop Municipal Building as a shelter. **Priority: High**
21	All	Emergency Services	Create a doortag that can be left on resident's doors when door-to-door notifications are necessary	**Priority: Medium**
46	Winter/Ice/Severe Storm, Utility Failure	Prevention	Develop countywide strategy to address utility failures during severe weather events	**Priority: High**

50	Winter/Ice/Severe Storm, Utility Failure	Emergency Services	Obtain and install backup power generators and/or provide backup emergency electric service	**Priority: High**
74	Hazardous Materials	Emergency Services	Develop municipal emergency notification systems	**Priority: High**

Recommended Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
1	All	Prevention	Develop and periodically review community master plans, zoning regulations and subdivision regulations.	Consider developing a master plan. Review and update the subdivision ordinance and the site plan review process. **Priority: Medium**
2	All	Prevention	Develop environmental protection overlay districts (EPODs) for sensitive areas	**Priority: Low**
10	All	Property Protection	Enforce the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	**Priority: Medium**
15	All	Natural Resource Protection	Protect wetlands and aquifers wherever possible.	**Priority: Medium**
16	All	Natural Resource Protection	Encourage measures for erosion and sediment control.	Review and update. **Priority: Low**
22	All	Emergency Services	Develop and/or maintain a comprehensive emergency management plan.	**Priority: Medium**
30	Flooding	Prevention	Participate in the Community Rating System of the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
36	Flooding	Property Protection	Identify repetitive loss properties within the County that are still vulnerable to flooding, and develop mitigation options, which might include flood proofing, as well as buying out or relocating structures	**Priority: High**
37	Flooding	Property Protection	Continue participation in the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
40	Flooding	Public Education	Provide information for municipal officials and property owners about the possibility of buying out or raising repetitive loss properties	**Priority: Low**
61	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Develop overlay zoning districts to protect aquifers and surface water supply sources in local development review procedures	**Priority: Low**
73	Hazardous Materials	Emergency Services	Ensure compliance with the County Emergency Management Plan for response to hazardous material incidents.	**Priority: Medium**
83	Terrorism	Emergency Services	Regularly conduct and review an emergency response capability assessment	**Priority: High**

Ontario, Town

Selected Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
2	All	Prevention	Develop environmental protection overlay districts (EPODs) for sensitive areas	Overlays are also proposed in the town comprehensive plan. **Priority: Low**

7	All	Prevention	Secure funds for the local Red Cross chapter to obtain additional materials, equipment, presenters and advertising.	**Priority: Medium**
9	All	Property Protection	Develop and implement a plan to remove tires from abandoned salvage yards.	**Priority: Low**
11	All	Public Education	Develop and distribute brochures, fact sheets and web-based information related to hazard events.	**Priority: High**
13	All	Public Education	Advertise existing programs and funding resources in flood proofing, code compliance, façade renovation, property maintenance, septic repair, emergency housing repair, and weatherization.	**Priority: High**
14	All	Public Education	Develop materials for existing and potential business owners.	**Priority: Low**
15	All	Natural Resource Protection	Protect wetlands and aquifers wherever possible.	**Priority: Medium**
17	All	Emergency Services	Improve coordination and communication for emergency events.	**Priority: High**
21	All	Emergency Services	Create a doortag that can be left on resident's doors when door-to-door notifications are necessary	**Priority: Low**
22	All	Emergency Services	Develop and/or maintain a comprehensive emergency management plan.	**Priority: Medium**
24	All	Emergency Services	Develop a plan for providing temporary water for a large number of people.	**Priority: Medium**
25	All	Emergency Services	Better equip emergency responders with needed training, equipment, people and funding.	**Priority: High**
26	All	Emergency Services	Improve ability of local Red Cross to respond to disaster events. Obtain materials to improve sheltering system – cots, blankets, heater meals. Improve radio system, increase number of radios.	**Priority: High**
28	Flooding	Prevention	Develop a Countywide Drainage Program	**Priority: Medium**
31	Flooding	Prevention	Develop a plan to mitigate beaver-caused flooding	**Priority: Medium**
35	Flooding	Property Protection	Develop a coordinated sandbagging plan between the county and select municipalities	**Priority: Medium**
38	Flooding	Public Education	Disclose risks of flood zones to property owners	**Priority: Medium**
39	Flooding	Public Education	Provide information for landowners about french drains	**Priority: Medium**
46	Winter Storm, Ice Storm, Severe Storm, Utility Failure	Prevention	Develop countywide strategy to address utility failures during severe weather events	**Priority: High**
48	Winter Storm, Ice Storm, Severe Storm, Utility Failure	Public Education	Newark-Wayne Community Hospital to develop a strategy to deal with non-emergency people who come to the hospital when the power is out to utilize power, not hospital health services	**Priority: Low**
50	Winter Storm, Ice Storm, Severe Storm, Utility Failure	Emergency Services	Obtain backup power generators and/or provide backup emergency electric service for critical facilities	**Priority: High**
56	Fire	Prevention	Distribute smoke/fire and carbon monoxide alarms, particularly to priority or critical facilities	**Priority: High**

60	Fire	Structural Projects	Establish and maintain an inventory of the existing wet and dry hydrant locations, and develop an understanding of future development needs.	**Priority: High**
61	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Develop overlay zoning districts to protect aquifers and surface water supply sources in local development review procedures	**Priority: Low**
62	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Enforce separation of water wells from manure storage	**Priority: Medium**
63	Water Supply Contamination	Property Protection	Develop a program to provide free testing of water wells	**Priority: Medium**
65	Water Supply Contamination	Natural Resource Protection	Develop wellhead protection plans for municipal groundwater supplies to buffer or protect wellheads from water contamination	**Priority: Medium**
66	Water Supply Contamination	Natural Resource Protection	Develop a countywide septic system law to protect groundwater and surface water	**Priority: High**
74	Hazardous Materials	Emergency Services	Develop municipal emergency notification systems	**Priority: High**
75	Structural Collapse	Property Protection	Develop plans to rehabilitate critical structures threatening to collapse	**Priority: Medium**
80	Transportation Accidents	Structural Projects	Inventory chronic traffic signal problems, and areas where new signals are needed; repair/maintain problem signals and obtain/install new traffic signals, where needed and appropriate.	**Priority: Low**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
1	All	Prevention	Develop and periodically review community master plans, zoning regulations and subdivision regulations.	Complete update of comprehensive plan and continue periodic reviews of all documents. **Priority: Medium**
10	All	Property Protection	Enforce the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	**Priority: Medium**
16	All	Natural Resource Protection	Encourage measures for erosion and sediment control.	**Priority: Medium**
30	Flooding	Prevention	Participate in the Community Rating System of the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Medium**
37	Flooding	Property Protection	Continue participation in the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Medium**
73	Hazardous Materials	Emergency Services	Ensure compliance with the County Emergency Management Plan for response to hazardous material incidents.	**Priority: Medium**
83	Terrorism	Emergency Services	Regularly conduct and review an emergency response capability assessment	**Priority: Medium**

Palmyra, Town

Selected Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
9	All	Property Protection	Develop and implement a plan to remove tires from abandoned salvage yards.	**Priority: Low**
12	All	Public Education	Increase public awareness about permits, zoning and building codes by placing code at local libraries, have code officers copy pages as needed for local residents, and	**Priority: High**

			increase opportunities for workshops related to building and zoning codes.	
13	All	Public Education	Advertise existing programs and funding resources in flood proofing, code compliance, façade renovation, property maintenance, septic repair, emergency housing repair, and weatherization.	**Priority: High**
19	All	Emergency Services	Develop a countywide compatible GIS system	**Priority: Medium**
28	Flooding	Prevention	Develop a Countywide Drainage Program	**Priority: Medium**
44	Flooding	Structural Projects	Identify potential locations, and install new pipes and drains where needed and appropriate	**Priority: High**
46	Winter/Ice/Severe Storm, Utility Failure	Prevention	Develop countywide strategy to address utility failures during severe weather events	**Priority: High**
63	Water Supply Contamination	Property Protection	Develop a program to provide free testing of water wells	**Priority: Medium**
66	Water Supply Contamination	Natural Resource Protection	Develop a countywide septic system law to protect groundwater and surface water	**Priority: High**
69	Hazardous Materials	Prevention	Support efforts of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, NYS Police, County Sheriff, County Emergency Management Office and local law enforcement agencies to protect transportation system carrying hazardous materials	**Priority: High**
70	Hazardous Materials	Prevention	Ensure proper hazardous material plans are in place for companies that handle hazardous materials, and ensure that all facilities handling hazardous materials are in compliance with all State and Federal regulations.	**Priority: High**
75	Structural Collapse	Property Protection	Develop plans to rehabilitate critical structures threatening to collapse	**Priority: Medium**

Recommended Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
1	All	Prevention	Develop and periodically review community master plans, zoning regulations and subdivision regulations.	Zoning needs comprehensive review and update (1966). **Priority: Medium**
2	All	Prevention	Develop environmental protection overlay districts (EPODs) for sensitive areas	**Priority: Low**
10	All	Property Protection	Enforce the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	**Priority: Medium**
15	All	Natural Resource Protection	Protect wetlands and aquifers wherever possible.	**Priority: Medium**
16	All	Natural Resource Protection	Encourage measures for erosion and sediment control.	**Priority: Low**
22	All	Emergency Services	Develop and/or maintain a comprehensive emergency management plan.	**Priority: Medium**
30	Flooding	Prevention	Participate in the Community Rating System of the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
37	Flooding	Property Protection	Continue participation in the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**

61	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Develop overlay zoning districts to protect aquifers and surface water supply sources in local development review procedures	**Priority: Low**
73	Hazardous Materials	Emergency Services	Ensure compliance with the County Emergency Management Plan for response to hazardous material incidents.	**Priority: Medium**
83	Terrorism	Emergency Services	Regularly conduct and review an emergency response capability assessment	**Priority: High**

Palmyra, Village

Selected Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
3	All	Prevention	Develop a coordinated plan for tree maintenance that allows for maintaining power and retaining community character.	**Priority: Medium**
11	All	Public Education	Develop and distribute brochures, fact sheets and web-based information related to hazard events.	**Priority: High**
12	All	Public Education	Increase public awareness about permits, zoning and building codes by placing code at local libraries, have code officers copy pages as needed for local residents, and increase opportunities for workshops related to building and zoning codes.	**Priority: High**
17	All	Emergency Services	Improve coordination and communication for emergency events.	**Priority: High**
19	All	Emergency Services	Develop a countywide compatible GIS system	**Priority: Medium**
28	Flooding	Prevention	Develop a Countywide Drainage Program	**Priority: Medium**
46	Winter/Ice/Severe Storm, Utility Failure	Prevention	Develop countywide strategy to address utility failures during severe weather events	**Priority: High**
49	Winter/Ice/Severe Storm, Utility Failure	Emergency Services	Develop and maintain an inventory of generators and backup power	**Priority: High**
50	Winter/Ice/Severe Storm, Utility Failure	Emergency Services	Obtain backup power generators and/or provide backup emergency electric service for critical facilities	**Priority: High**
74	Hazardous Materials	Emergency Services	Develop municipal emergency notification systems	**Priority: High**
75	Structural Collapse	Property Protection	Develop plans to rehabilitate critical structures threatening to collapse	**Priority: Medium**

Recommended Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
1	All	Prevention	Develop and periodically review community master plans, zoning regulations and subdivision regulations.	Zoning ordinance and site plan review process both need comprehensive review and updates (1967). **Priority: Medium**
2	All	Prevention	Develop environmental protection overlay districts (EPODs) for sensitive areas	**Priority: Low**
10	All	Property Protection	Enforce the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	**Priority: Medium**
15	All	Natural Resource Protection	Protect wetlands and aquifers wherever possible.	**Priority: Medium**
16	All	Natural Resource Protection	Encourage measures for erosion and sediment control.	**Priority: Low**

22	All	Emergency Services	Develop and/or maintain a comprehensive emergency management plan.	**Priority: Medium**
30	Flooding	Prevention	Participate in the Community Rating System of the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
37	Flooding	Property Protection	Continue participation in the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
61	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Develop overlay zoning districts to protect aquifers and surface water supply sources in local development review procedures	**Priority: Low**
73	Hazardous Materials	Emergency Services	Ensure compliance with the County Emergency Management Plan for response to hazardous material incidents.	**Priority: Medium**
83	Terrorism	Emergency Services	Regularly conduct and review an emergency response capability assessment	**Priority: High**

Red Creek, Village

Selected Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
3	All	Prevention	Develop a coordinated plan for tree maintenance that allows for maintaining power and retaining community character.	**Priority: Medium**
8	All	Property Protection	Develop a countywide brownfields program.	**Priority: Low**
11	All	Public Education	Develop and distribute brochures, fact sheets and web-based information related to hazard events.	**Priority: High**
14	All	Public Education	Develop materials for existing and potential business owners.	**Priority: Low**
17	All	Emergency Services	Improve coordination and communication for emergency events.	**Priority: High**
21	All	Emergency Services	Create a doortag that can be left on resident's doors when door-to-door notifications are necessary	**Priority: Low**
25	All	Emergency Services	Better equip emergency responders with needed training, equipment, people and funding.	**Priority: High**
28	Flooding	Prevention	Develop a Countywide Drainage Program	**Priority: Medium**
31	Flooding	Prevention	Develop a plan to mitigate beaver-caused flooding	**Priority: Medium**
39	Flooding	Public Education	Provide information for landowners about french drains	**Priority: Medium**
42	Flooding	Natural Resource Protection	Develop a plan to correct stream bank erosion	**Priority: Low**
43	Flooding	Structural Projects	Replace faulty flood control devices	Repair/replace Red Creek Dam. **Priority: Medium**
44	Flooding	Structural Projects	Identify potential locations, and install new pipes and drains where needed and appropriate	**Priority: High**
50	Winter Storm, Ice Storm, Severe Storm, Utility Failure	Emergency Services	Obtain backup power generators and/or provide backup emergency electric service for critical facilities	**Priority: High**
56	Fire	Prevention	Distribute smoke/fire and carbon monoxide alarms, particularly to priority or critical facilities	**Priority: High**
65	Water Supply Contamination	Natural Resource Protection	Develop wellhead protection plans for municipal groundwater supplies to buffer or protect wellheads from water contamination	**Priority: Medium**

74	Hazardous Materials	Emergency Services	Develop municipal emergency notification systems	**Priority: High**
75	Structural Collapse	Property Protection	Develop plans to rehabilitate critical structures threatening to collapse	**Priority: Medium**
80	Transportation Accidents	Structural Projects	Inventory chronic traffic signal problems, and areas where new signals are needed; repair/maintain problem signals and obtain/install new traffic signals, where needed and appropriate.	**Priority: Low**

Recommended Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
1	All	Prevention	Develop and periodically review community master plans, zoning regulations and subdivision regulations.	Consider developing zoning regulations, subdivision regulations and a site plan review process. **Priority: Medium**
2	All	Prevention	Develop environmental protection overlay districts (EPODs) for sensitive areas	**Priority: Low**
10	All	Property Protection	Enforce the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	**Priority: Medium**
15	All	Natural Resource Protection	Protect wetlands and aquifers wherever possible.	**Priority: Medium**
16	All	Natural Resource Protection	Encourage measures for erosion and sediment control.	**Priority: Medium**
22	All	Emergency Services	Develop and/or maintain a comprehensive emergency management plan.	**Priority: Medium**
30	Flooding	Prevention	Participate in the Community Rating System of the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Medium**
37	Flooding	Property Protection	Continue participation in the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Medium**
61	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Develop overlay zoning districts to protect aquifers and surface water supply sources in local development review procedures	**Priority: Medium**
73	Hazardous Materials	Emergency Services	Ensure compliance with the County Emergency Management Plan for response to hazardous material incidents.	**Priority: Medium**
83	Terrorism	Emergency Services	Regularly conduct and review an emergency response capability assessment	**Priority: Medium**

Rose, Town

Selected Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
18	All	Emergency Services	Coordinate and communicate sheltering plans, and develop additional community buildings as emergency or evacuation shelters and/or command centers.	**Priority: High**
25	All	Emergency Services	Better equip emergency responders with needed training, equipment, people and funding.	**Priority: High**
31	Flooding	Prevention	Develop a plan to mitigate beaver-caused flooding	**Priority: Medium**
44	Flooding	Structural Projects	Identify potential locations, and install new pipes and drains where needed and appropriate	**Priority: High**

50	Winter Storm, Ice Storm, Severe Storm, Utility Failure	Emergency Services	Obtain backup power generators and/or provide backup emergency electric service for critical facilities	**Priority: High**
62	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Enforce separation of water wells from manure storage	**Priority: Medium**
64	Water Supply Contamination	Property Protection	Protect water facilities as needed and appropriate. Fence or protect water treatment plants, storage tanks, and pumps.	**Priority: Medium**
65	Water Supply Contamination	Natural Resource Protection	Develop wellhead protection plans for municipal groundwater supplies to buffer or protect wellheads from water contamination	**Priority: Medium**

Recommended Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
1	All	Prevention	Develop and periodically review community master plans, zoning regulations and subdivision regulations.	Complete zoning revisions currently under development. Consider developing subdivision regulations and updating the site plan review process. **Priority: Medium**
2	All	Prevention	Develop environmental protection overlay districts (EPODs) for sensitive areas	**Priority: Low**
10	All	Property Protection	Enforce the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	**Priority: Medium**
15	All	Natural Resource Protection	Protect wetlands and aquifers wherever possible.	**Priority: Medium**
16	All	Natural Resource Protection	Encourage measures for erosion and sediment control.	**Priority: Low**
22	All	Emergency Services	Develop and/or maintain a comprehensive emergency management plan.	**Priority: Medium**
30	Flooding	Prevention	Participate in the Community Rating System of the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
37	Flooding	Property Protection	Continue participation in the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
61	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Develop overlay zoning districts to protect aquifers and surface water supply sources in local development review procedures	**Priority: Low**
73	Hazardous Materials	Emergency Services	Ensure compliance with the County Emergency Management Plan for response to hazardous material incidents.	**Priority: Medium**
83	Terrorism	Emergency Services	Regularly conduct and review an emergency response capability assessment	**Priority: High**

Savannah, Town

Selected Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
28	Flooding	Prevention	Develop a Countywide Drainage Program	**Priority: Medium**
42	Flooding	Natural Resource Protection	Develop a plan to correct stream bank erosion	**Priority: Low**
45	Flooding	Structural Projects	Increase underground drainage capacity of developed areas	**Priority: Medium**

69	Hazardous Materials	Prevention	Support efforts of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, NYS Police, County Sheriff, County Emergency Management Office and local law enforcement agencies to protect transportation system carrying hazardous materials	**Priority: High**
70	Hazardous Materials	Prevention	Ensure proper hazardous material plans are in place for companies that handle hazardous materials, and ensure that all facilities handling hazardous materials are in compliance with all State and Federal regulations.	**Priority: High**

Recommended Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
1	All	Prevention	Develop and periodically review community master plans, zoning regulations and subdivision regulations.	Consider developing zoning regulations. **Priority: Medium**
2	All	Prevention	Develop environmental protection overlay districts (EPODs) for sensitive areas	**Priority: Low**
10	All	Property Protection	Enforce the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	**Priority: Medium**
15	All	Natural Resource Protection	Protect wetlands and aquifers wherever possible.	**Priority: Medium**
16	All	Natural Resource Protection	Encourage measures for erosion and sediment control.	**Priority: Low**
22	All	Emergency Services	Develop and/or maintain a comprehensive emergency management plan.	**Priority: Medium**
30	Flooding	Prevention	Participate in the Community Rating System of the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
37	Flooding	Property Protection	Continue participation in the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
61	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Develop overlay zoning districts to protect aquifers and surface water supply sources in local development review procedures	**Priority: Low**
73	Hazardous Materials	Emergency Services	Ensure compliance with the County Emergency Management Plan for response to hazardous material incidents.	**Priority: Medium**
83	Terrorism	Emergency Services	Regularly conduct and review an emergency response capability assessment	**Priority: High**

Sodus, Town

Selected Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
11	All	Public Education	Develop and distribute brochures, fact sheets and web-based information related to hazard events.	**Priority: High**
17	All	Emergency Services	Improve coordination and communication for emergency events.	**Priority: High**
28	Flooding	Prevention	Develop a Countywide Drainage Program	**Priority: Medium**
34	Flooding	Property Protection	Raise minimum residential elevations required in flood prone areas	**Priority: Low**
35	Flooding	Property Protection	Develop a coordinated sandbagging plan between the county and select municipalities	**Priority: Medium**

47	Winter/Ice/Severe Storm, Utility Failure	Prevention	Encourage underground utilities. Develop a strategy to incrementally bury utilities in existing development on a schedule. Legislate that utilities be buried in new development, and develop model ordinances and policies to be used.	**Priority: High**
57	Fire	Property Protection	Standardize fire inspections	**Priority: Medium**

Recommended Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
1	All	Prevention	Develop and periodically review community master plans, zoning regulations and subdivision regulations.	Complete comprehensive plan. Review zoning regulations periodically. **Priority: Medium**
2	All	Prevention	Develop environmental protection overlay districts (EPODs) for sensitive areas	**Priority: Low**
10	All	Property Protection	Enforce the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	**Priority: Medium**
15	All	Natural Resource Protection	Protect wetlands and aquifers wherever possible.	**Priority: Medium**
16	All	Natural Resource Protection	Encourage measures for erosion and sediment control.	**Priority: Low**
22	All	Emergency Services	Develop and/or maintain a comprehensive emergency management plan.	**Priority: Medium**
30	Flooding	Prevention	Participate in the Community Rating System of the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
37	Flooding	Property Protection	Continue participation in the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
61	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Develop overlay zoning districts to protect aquifers and surface water supply sources in local development review procedures	**Priority: Low**
73	Hazardous Materials	Emergency Services	Ensure compliance with the County Emergency Management Plan for response to hazardous material incidents.	**Priority: Medium**
83	Terrorism	Emergency Services	Regularly conduct and review an emergency response capability assessment	**Priority: High**

Sodus, Village

Selected Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
11	All	Public Education	Develop and distribute brochures, fact sheets and web-based information related to hazard events.	**Priority: High**
17	All	Emergency Services	Improve coordination and communication for emergency events.	**Priority: High**
34	Flooding	Property Protection	Raise minimum residential elevations required in flood prone areas	**Priority: Low**
35	Flooding	Property Protection	Develop a coordinated sandbagging plan between the county and select municipalities	**Priority: Medium**

47	Winter/Ice/Severe Storm, Utility Failure	Prevention	Encourage underground utilities. Develop a strategy to incrementally bury utilities in existing development on a schedule. Legislate that utilities be buried in new development, and develop model ordinances and policies to be used.	**Priority: High**
57	Fire	Property Protection	Standardize fire inspections	**Priority: Medium**

Recommended Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
1	All	Prevention	Develop and periodically review community master plans, zoning regulations and subdivision regulations.	Complete comprehensive plan. Review zoning regulations periodically. Develop a site plan review process to augment the subdivision review process. **Priority: Medium**
2	All	Prevention	Develop environmental protection overlay districts (EPODs) for sensitive areas	**Priority: Low**
10	All	Property Protection	Enforce the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	**Priority: Medium**
15	All	Natural Resource Protection	Protect wetlands and aquifers wherever possible.	**Priority: Medium**
16	All	Natural Resource Protection	Encourage measures for erosion and sediment control.	**Priority: Low**
22	All	Emergency Services	Develop and/or maintain a comprehensive emergency management plan.	**Priority: Medium**
61	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Develop overlay zoning districts to protect aquifers and surface water supply sources in local development review procedures	**Priority: Low**
73	Hazardous Materials	Emergency Services	Ensure compliance with the County Emergency Management Plan for response to hazardous material incidents.	**Priority: Medium**
83	Terrorism	Emergency Services	Regularly conduct and review an emergency response capability assessment	**Priority: High**

Sodus Point, Village

Selected Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
11	All	Public Education	Develop and distribute brochures, fact sheets and web-based information related to hazard events.	**Priority: High**
12	All	Public Education	Increase public awareness about permits, zoning and building codes by placing code at local libraries, have code officers copy pages as needed for local residents, and increase opportunities for workshops related to building and zoning codes.	**Priority: High**
17	All	Emergency Services	Improve coordination and communication for emergency events.	**Priority: High**
35	Flooding	Property Protection	Develop a coordinated sandbagging plan between the county and select municipalities	**Priority: Medium**

47	Winter/Ice/Severe Storm, Utility Failure	Prevention	Encourage underground utilities. Develop a strategy to incrementally bury utilities in existing development on a schedule. Legislate that utilities be buried in new development, and develop model ordinances and policies to be used.	**Priority: High**
57	Fire	Property Protection	Standardize fire inspections	**Priority: Medium**

Recommended Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
1	All	Prevention	Develop and periodically review community master plans, zoning regulations and subdivision regulations.	Review and update master plan and zoning periodically. **Priority: Medium**
2	All	Prevention	Develop environmental protection overlay districts (EPODs) for sensitive areas	**Priority: Low**
10	All	Property Protection	Enforce the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	**Priority: Medium**
15	All	Natural Resource Protection	Protect wetlands and aquifers wherever possible.	**Priority: Medium**
16	All	Natural Resource Protection	Encourage measures for erosion and sediment control.	**Priority: Low**
22	All	Emergency Services	Develop and/or maintain a comprehensive emergency management plan.	**Priority: Medium**
30	Flooding	Prevention	Participate in the Community Rating System of the National Flood Insurance Program. The Village first must join the NFIP.	Sodus Point is the only municipality in Wayne County not currently participating in the NFIP. The Village needs to join the NFIP before participating in the CRS. **Priority: High**
36	Flooding	Property Protection	Identify repetitive loss properties within the County that are still vulnerable to flooding, and develop mitigation options, which might include flood proofing, as well as buying out or relocating structures	**Priority: High**
37	Flooding	Property Protection	Continue participation in the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
40	Flooding	Public Education	Provide information for municipal officials and property owners about the possibility of buying out or raising repetitive loss properties	**Priority: Low**
61	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Develop overlay zoning districts to protect aquifers and surface water supply sources in local development review procedures	**Priority: Low**
73	Hazardous Materials	Emergency Services	Ensure compliance with the County Emergency Management Plan for response to hazardous material incidents.	**Priority: Medium**
83	Terrorism	Emergency Services	Regularly conduct and review an emergency response capability assessment	**Priority: High**

Walworth, Town

Selected Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
8	All	Property Protection	Develop a countywide brownfields program.	**Priority: Low**
11	All	Public Education	Develop and distribute brochures, fact sheets and web-based information related to hazard events.	**Priority: High**

12	All	Public Education	Increase public awareness about permits, zoning and building codes by placing code at local libraries, have code officers copy pages as needed for local residents, and increase opportunities for workshops related to building and zoning codes.	**Priority: High**
14	All	Public Education	Develop materials for existing and potential business owners.	**Priority: Low**
17	All	Emergency Services	Improve coordination and communication for emergency events.	**Priority: High**
19	All	Emergency Services	Develop a countywide compatible GIS system	**Priority: Medium**
21	All	Emergency Services	Create a doortag that can be left on resident's doors when door-to-door notifications are necessary	**Priority: Low**
22	All	Emergency Services	Develop and/or maintain a comprehensive emergency management plan.	**Priority: Medium**
24	All	Emergency Services	Develop a plan for providing temporary water for a large number of people.	**Priority: Medium**
25	All	Emergency Services	Better equip emergency responders with needed training, equipment, people and funding.	**Priority: High**
28	Flooding	Prevention	Develop a Countywide Drainage Program	**Priority: Medium**
29	Flooding	Prevention	Complete a countywide update of the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs)	**Priority: High**
31	Flooding	Prevention	Develop a plan to mitigate beaver-caused flooding	**Priority: Medium**
33	Flooding	Property Protection	Raise awareness of and enforce existing floodplain regulations	**Priority: Low**
42	Flooding	Natural Resource Protection	Develop a plan to correct stream bank erosion	**Priority: Low**
46	Winter/Ice/Severe Storm, Utility Failure	Prevention	Develop countywide strategy to address utility failures during severe weather events	**Priority: High**
47	Winter/Ice/Severe Storm, Utility Failure	Prevention	Encourage underground utilities. Develop a strategy to incrementally bury utilities in existing development on a schedule. Legislate that utilities be buried in new development, and develop model ordinances and policies to be used.	**Priority: High**
50	Winter/Ice/Severe Storm, Utility Failure	Emergency Services	Obtain backup power generators and/or provide backup emergency electric service for critical facilities	**Priority: High**
58	Fire	Property Protection	Require containment construction for structures not currently mandated to meet code.	**Priority: High**
60	Fire	Structural Projects	Establish and maintain an inventory of the existing wet and dry hydrant locations, and develop an understanding of future development needs.	**Priority: High**
80	Transportation Accidents	Structural Projects	Inventory chronic traffic signal problems, and areas where new signals are needed; repair/maintain problem signals and obtain/install new traffic signals, where needed and appropriate.	**Priority: Low**

Recommended Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority

1	All	Prevention	Develop and periodically review community master plans, zoning regulations and subdivision regulations.	Continue periodic reviews and updates to all local plans and laws. **Priority: Medium**
2	All	Prevention	Develop environmental protection overlay districts (EPODs) for sensitive areas	Overlay districts are also proposed in the town comprehensive plan. **Priority: Low**
10	All	Property Protection	Enforce the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	**Priority: Medium**
15	All	Natural Resource Protection	Protect wetlands and aquifers wherever possible.	**Priority: Medium**
16	All	Natural Resource Protection	Encourage measures for erosion and sediment control.	**Priority: Low**
30	Flooding	Prevention	Participate in the Community Rating System of the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
37	Flooding	Property Protection	Continue participation in the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
61	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Develop overlay zoning districts to protect aquifers and surface water supply sources in local development review procedures	**Priority: Low**
73	Hazardous Materials	Emergency Services	Ensure compliance with the County Emergency Management Plan for response to hazardous material incidents.	**Priority: Medium**
83	Terrorism	Emergency Services	Regularly conduct and review an emergency response capability assessment	**Priority: High**

Williamson, Town

Selected Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
7	All	Prevention	Secure funds for the local Red Cross chapter to obtain additional materials, equipment, presenters and advertising.	**Priority: Medium**
11	All	Public Education	Develop and distribute brochures, fact sheets and web-based information related to hazard events.	**Priority: High**
17	All	Emergency Services	Improve coordination and communication for emergency events.	**Priority: High**
18	All	Emergency Services	Coordinate and communicate sheltering plans, and develop additional community buildings as emergency or evacuation shelters and/or command centers.	**Priority: High**
25	All	Emergency Services	Better equip emergency responders with needed training, equipment, people and funding.	**Priority: High**
47	Winter Storm, Ice Storm, Severe Storm, Utility Failure	Prevention	Encourage underground utilities. Develop a strategy to incrementally bury utilities in existing development on a schedule. Legislate that utilities be buried in new development, and develop model ordinances and policies to be used.	**Priority: High**
49	Winter Storm, Ice Storm, Severe Storm, Utility Failure	Emergency Services	Develop and maintain an inventory of generators and backup power	**Priority: High**
64	Water Supply Contamination	Property Protection	Protect water facilities as needed and appropriate. Fence or protect water treatment plants, storage tanks, and pumps.	**Priority: Medium**

80	Transportation Accidents	Structural Projects	Inventory chronic traffic signal problems, and areas where new signals are needed; repair/maintain problem signals and obtain/install new traffic signals, where needed and appropriate.	**Priority: Low**

Recommended Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
1	All	Prevention	Develop and periodically review community master plans, zoning regulations and subdivision regulations.	Continue to periodically review and update local plans and laws. **Priority: Medium**
2	All	Prevention	Develop environmental protection overlay districts (EPODs) for sensitive areas	**Priority: Low**
10	All	Property Protection	Enforce the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	**Priority: Medium**
15	All	Natural Resource Protection	Protect wetlands and aquifers wherever possible.	**Priority: Medium**
16	All	Natural Resource Protection	Encourage measures for erosion and sediment control.	**Priority: Low**
22	All	Emergency Services	Develop and/or maintain a comprehensive emergency management plan.	**Priority: Medium**
30	Flooding	Prevention	Participate in the Community Rating System of the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
37	Flooding	Property Protection	Continue participation in the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
61	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Develop overlay zoning districts to protect aquifers and surface water supply sources in local development review procedures	**Priority: Low**
73	Hazardous Materials	Emergency Services	Ensure compliance with the County Emergency Management Plan for response to hazardous material incidents.	**Priority: Medium**
83	Terrorism	Emergency Services	Regularly conduct and review an emergency response capability assessment	**Priority: High**

Wolcott, Town

Selected Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
9	All	Property Protection	Develop and implement a plan to remove tires from abandoned salvage yards.	**Priority: Low**
11	All	Public Education	Develop and distribute brochures, fact sheets and web-based information related to hazard events.	**Priority: High**
12	All	Public Education	Increase public awareness about permits, zoning and building codes by placing code at local libraries, have code officers copy pages as needed for local residents, and increase opportunities for workshops related to building and zoning codes.	**Priority: High**
13	All	Public Education	Advertise existing programs and funding resources in flood proofing, code compliance, façade renovation, property maintenance, septic repair, emergency housing repair, and weatherization.	**Priority: High**
14	All	Public Education	Develop materials for existing and potential business owners.	**Priority: Low**
22	All	Emergency	Develop and/or maintain a comprehensive	**Priority: Medium**

		Services	emergency management plan.	
24	All	Emergency Services	Develop a plan for providing temporary water for a large number of people.	**Priority: Medium**
35	Flooding	Property Protection	Develop a coordinated sandbagging plan between the county and select municipalities	**Priority: Medium**
39	Flooding	Public Education	Provide information for landowners about french drains	**Priority: Medium**
46	Winter/Ice/Severe Storm, Utility Failure	Prevention	Develop countywide strategy to address utility failures during severe weather events	**Priority: High**
57	Fire	Property Protection	Standardize fire inspections	**Priority: Medium**
63	Water Supply Contamination	Property Protection	Develop a program to provide free testing of water wells	**Priority: Medium**
64	Water Supply Contamination	Property Protection	Protect water facilities as needed and appropriate. Fence or protect water treatment plants, storage tanks, and pumps.	**Priority: Medium**

Recommended Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
1	All	Prevention	Develop and periodically review community master plans, zoning regulations and subdivision regulations.	Consider developing a comprehensive plan. Periodically review and update other local plans and laws. **Priority: Medium**
2	All	Prevention	Develop environmental protection overlay districts (EPODs) for sensitive areas	**Priority: Low**
10	All	Property Protection	Enforce the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	**Priority: Medium**
15	All	Natural Resource Protection	Protect wetlands and aquifers wherever possible.	**Priority: Medium**
16	All	Natural Resource Protection	Encourage measures for erosion and sediment control.	**Priority: Low**
30	Flooding	Prevention	Participate in the Community Rating System of the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
37	Flooding	Property Protection	Continue participation in the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
61	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Develop overlay zoning districts to protect aquifers and surface water supply sources in local development review procedures	**Priority: Low**
73	Hazardous Materials	Emergency Services	Ensure compliance with the County Emergency Management Plan for response to hazardous material incidents.	**Priority: Medium**
83	Terrorism	Emergency Services	Regularly conduct and review an emergency response capability assessment	**Priority: High**

Wolcott, Village

Selected Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
5	All	Prevention	Develop a countywide policy for protecting sensitive, irreplaceable documents.	**Priority: Medium**
17	All	Emergency Services	Improve coordination and communication for emergency events.	**Priority: High**
19	All	Emergency Services	Develop a countywide compatible GIS system	**Priority: Medium**

22	All	Emergency Services	Develop and/or maintain a comprehensive emergency management plan.	**Priority: Medium**
23	All	Emergency Services	Review evacuation plans for elderly and assisted living populations.	**Priority: High**
46	Winter/Ice/Severe Storm, Utility Failure	Prevention	Develop countywide strategy to address utility failures during severe weather events	**Priority: High**
50	Winter/Ice/Severe Storm, Utility Failure	Emergency Services	Obtain backup power generators and/or provide backup emergency electric service for critical facilities	**Priority: High**
74	Hazardous Materials	Emergency Services	Develop municipal emergency notification systems	**Priority: High**

Recommended Mitigation Measures

#	Hazard	Category	Mitigation Measure	Municipal Details & Priority
1	All	Prevention	Develop and periodically review community master plans, zoning regulations and subdivision regulations.	Consider comprehensive review and update of zoning ordinance, subdivision regulations and the site plan review process (1973). **Priority: Medium**
2	All	Prevention	Develop environmental protection overlay districts (EPODs) for sensitive areas	**Priority: Low**
10	All	Property Protection	Enforce the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	**Priority: Medium**
15	All	Natural Resource Protection	Protect wetlands and aquifers wherever possible.	**Priority: Medium**
16	All	Natural Resource Protection	Encourage measures for erosion and sediment control.	**Priority: Low**
30	Flooding	Prevention	Participate in the Community Rating System of the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
37	Flooding	Property Protection	Continue participation in the National Flood Insurance Program	**Priority: Low**
61	Water Supply Contamination	Prevention	Develop overlay zoning districts to protect aquifers and surface water supply sources in local development review procedures	**Priority: Low**
73	Hazardous Materials	Emergency Services	Ensure compliance with the County Emergency Management Plan for response to hazardous material incidents.	**Priority: Medium**
83	Terrorism	Emergency Services	Regularly conduct and review an emergency response capability assessment	**Priority: High**

Chapter 9
Plan Maintenance and Adoption

PURPOSE
This plan is intended to help guide Wayne County and its municipalities over the next five years in their efforts to eliminate of minimize hazard event impacts to critical facilities and community assets. It will serve as an evolving framework to address the hazard issues identified within.

PLAN MAINTENANCE SYSTEM
The Plan will be reviewed and revised annually by the Planning Committee and the public. The Plan will be forwarded to the Wayne County Board of Supervisors, and to the twenty-four Town and Village Boards for review and adoption every five years. Annual review will take place in March with the municipal board review and adoption of changes scheduled for April.

Evaluation of the Plan will be done by comment of the general public. A notice will be put in the local newspaper announcing the annual review, the location of the Plan and the solicitation of comments. The notice will be put in the local newspaper in February and allow 30 days for public comment prior to Planning Committee review and revision. Comments will be used in review and revision.

At the annual Planning Committee review of the Plan, the committee will review and evaluate the risks and hazards, the relevance of goals and objectives, and the effectiveness and appropriateness of mitigation projects and actions. In addition, documentation of progress in accomplishing goals and objectives will be done at the annual Planning Committee review of the Plan.

PLAN UPDATE
The Plan will be updated every 5 years based on the annual review of the Planning Committee, the comments of the general public, adoption of the municipal boards, and submission to NY SEMO and FEMA for review. The five year cycle will commence with the initial approval of the plan by SEMO and FEMA.

PLAN ADOPTION
The Wayne County Board of Supervisors is the governing body with the primary responsibility for implementing Plan recommendations related to County facilities and operations. At the discretion of the County Board of Supervisors and at the direction of County Administration, County departments will be responsible for activities required to assist the Board carry out these actions.

Each of the twenty-four municipalities has a governing body (Town Board or Village Board) that has the primary responsibility for implementing mitigation measures pertinent to their particular jurisdiction. Municipal departments and volunteer boards (planning boards and zoning boards of appeals) will assist the municipality in meeting its goals for hazard mitigation.

The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires that local units of government formally adopt hazard mitigation plans. The County Board of Supervisors and the local governing bodies will adopt the Plan following a required public hearing and FEMA approval. These boards can insure implementation by setting priorities, establishing budgets and allocating resources, and identifying funding opportunities. Hazard mitigation can also be achieved through partnerships between government and local entities such as the hospitals, fire departments, emergency service responders, businesses, schools, community organizations and environmental agencies.

Appendix A

Wayne County Local Law Assessment

Arcadia, Town				Local Law Assessment
Does the municipality have:	**Yes**	**No**	**Reference**	**Comment**
Comprehensive/Master Plan		N		The town should prepare a comprehensive plan.
Zoning Ordinance	Y		Zoning Ordinance for the Town of Arcadia	Adopted 1981
Subdivision Ordinance	Y		Land Subdivision and Development Regulations, Town of Arcadia	
Site Plan Review Process	Y		Land Subdivision and Development Regulations, Town of Arcadia, Sec. II-15: Site Plan Review Flow Chart (not available with us) The Town Board shall immediately refer one copy of the application to the Planning Board for review of, and recommendation on, the site plan and land uses proposed. Zoning Ordinance, Town of Arcadia, 9.4	Part of the Zoning Ordinance
Code or Zoning Enforcement Officer	Y		Zoning Ordinance for the Town of Arcadia, Sec. 7.9	Zoning Enforcement Officer
Flood Mitigation Plan		N		
Building Codes Pertaining to Flooding	Y		Zoning Ordinance for the Town of Arcadia, Sec. 5.5: Floodplains: Regulations for prevention from flood hazards	
Flood Officer (if NFIP community)	Y		Zoning Ordinance for the Town of Arcadia, Sec. 5.6-d	Code Enforcement Officer
Provision for Repetitive Flooding Property	Y		Land Subdivision and Development Regulations, Town of Arcadia, Sec. III-2: Flood Land, DEC Wetland and Federal Wetlands: Land subject to flooding and land deemed by the Planning Board to be uninhabitable shall not be plotted for residential occupancy.	
Drainage Regulations Related to Flooding/Storm Water	Y		Land Subdivision and Development Regulations, Town of Arcadia, Sec. IV-4: Storm and Surface Drainage. Land Subdivision and Development Regulations, Town of Arcadia, Sec. VIII-2: Storm Drainage Systems Zoning Ordinance, Town of Arcadia, 5.5-d-1 No structure allowed that will impede or change the direction of flow of water in the flood area, or which will collect or catch floating debris.	
Sediment and Erosion Control Measures	Y		Land Subdivision and Development Regulations, Town of Arcadia, Sec. III-13: Erosion Sediment Control Land Subdivision and Development Regulations, Town of Arcadia, Appendix CC, Erosion Control Options: Flow Chart for Erosion Control Means and Methods	

Regulations for Prevention of Water Supply Contamination	Y		Land Subdivision and Development Regulations, Town of Arcadia, Sec. IV-6: Water Supply: Regulates the maintenance of water quality	
Regulations for Tree Trimming and Planting, Clearing Fallen Trees & Debris		N		
Regulations for De-Icing Roads, Plowing		N		
Identification of Wetland Areas	Y		FIRM	
			Zoning Ordinance, Town of Arcadia, 5.6 Town of Arcadia wetland map Wetland regulation to preserve, protect and conserve designated wetland areas in the Town of Arcadia.	
Watershed Management Plan		N		
Section on Location of Major Pipelines	Y		Town of Arcadia, Zoning Map	Shows the location of electric line, telephone and roads
Regulations for Retrofitting or Relocating the Existing Overhead Lines to Underground	Y		Land Subdivision and Development Regulations, Town of Arcadia, Sec. IV-11: Electric, Telephone, Cable TV or Other Buries Cable Utility: All utilities serving a major subdivision and a street lighting system shall be underground.	
Natural Resource Inventory		N		
Regulations for Unsafe/Defective Structures		N		
Environmental Overlays in Local Development Review Procedures		N		
Riparian protections or setbacks		N		
Timber harvesting regulations		N		
Steep slope regulations or consideration within zoning or site plan review		N		
Incompatible uses	Y		Zoning Ordinance, Town of Arcadia, Sec. 4: Regulates the type of uses in various areas. Restricts the placement of incompatible uses in different districts.	
Participation in the Federal Community Rating System		N	Not listed in FEMA's list of communities that have enrolled in this voluntary program, October 2005.	Could participate to reduce flood insurance costs, and to create better awareness.
Participation in National Flood Insurance Program	Y		Listed in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program Community Status Book as a participating NFIP community, as of June 2005.	Most Recent FIRM 1977

Butler, Town				Local Law Assessment
Does the municipality have:	**Yes**	**No**	**Reference**	**Comment**
Comprehensive/Master Plan		N		
Zoning Ordinance		N		
Subdivision Ordinance		N		
Site Plan Review Process		N		
Code or Zoning Enforcement Officer	Y		Town of Butler, Local Law No. 1 of 1987, Sec. 700	Enforcement Officer
Flood Mitigation Plan		N		
Building Codes Pertaining to Flooding		N		
Flood Officer (if NFIP community)	Y			Enforcement Officer
Provision for Repetitive Flooding Property		N		
Drainage Regulations Related to Flooding/Storm Water		N		
Sediment and Erosion Control Measures		N		
Regulations for Prevention of Water Supply Contamination		N		
Regulations for Tree Trimming and Planting, Clearing Fallen Trees, Debris		N		
Regulations for De-Icing Roads, Plowing		N		
Identification of Wetland Areas	Y		Town of Butler, Junk/Junkyard Law#1 of 1998: Site Plan supposed to show all streams, lakes, wetlands, floodplains and other water bodies	
Watershed Management Plan		N		
Section on Location of Major Pipelines		N		
Regulations for Retrofitting or Relocating the Existing Overhead Lines to Underground		N		
Natural Resource Inventory		N		
Regulations for Unsafe/Defective Structures		N		
Environmental Overlays in Local Development Review Procedures		N		
Riparian protections or setbacks		N		
Timber harvesting regulations		N		

Steep slope regulations or consideration within zoning or site plan review		N		
Incompatible uses		N		
Participation in the Federal Community Rating System		N	Not listed in FEMA's list of communities that have enrolled in this voluntary program, October 2005.	Could participate to reduce flood insurance costs, and to create better awareness.
Participation in National Flood Insurance Program	Y		Listed in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program Community Status Book as a participating NFIP community, as of June 2005.	Most Recent FIRM 1982

Clyde, Village				**Local Law Assessment**
Does the municipality have:	**Yes**	**No**	**Reference**	**Comment**
Comprehensive/Master Plan	Y		Draft Master Plan, Village of Clyde, 1995	Very short, 3-page summary of vision for the village.
Zoning Ordinance	Y		Village of Clyde, New York Zoning Regulations	
Subdivision Ordinance		N		Create regulations for land subdivision.
Site Plan Review Process	Y		Village of Clyde, New York Zoning Regulations, Article VII, Site Plan and Special Permit Review. Section 136-28 (II) Uses Requiring Site Plan Review: All other uses except one and two-family dwellings and those explicitly stated in Article III for special permit shall require site plan approval by the Planning Board prior to the issuance of the building permit. The Code Enforcement Officer can request a site plan review by the Planning Board when he/she deems appropriate. Sections 136-29 (II) through 136-35 (II) describe the review process, criteria and factors for consideration.	
Code or Zoning Enforcement Officer	Y		The Zoning Regulations indicate in Section 136-69 that the Code Enforcment Offier is authorized to make and adopt written rules and regulations that might be necesssary to properly enforce the Zoning Regulations.	
Flood Mitigation Plan		N		

Building Codes Pertaining to Flooding	Y		Article II of the Village of Clyde, NY Zoning Regulations refers to Chapter 180 of the Village of Clyde Municipal Code, related to the Flood Plain Management Zoning District. Also, in Section 136-30 (II), the following info is needed for a prelim. application for site plan approval: "If grades exceed 3%, or portions of the site have a moderate-to-high susceptibility to erosion or a mod-to-high susceptibility to flooding and ponding, a topographic map showing contour intervals of not more than five feet of elevation shall be provided." The document also says adequate "structures, roadways and landscaping in areas with moderate-to-high susceptibility to flooding and ponding and/or erosion" is one of the factors to consider in the review process. Section 136-33 (II) says that "No modification of existing stream channels, filling of lands with a mod-to-high susceptibility to flooding, grading or removal of vegetation in areas with a mod-to-high susceptibility to erosion, or excavation for and construction of site improvements, shall begin until developer has received prelim. site plan approval"	Zoning map does not indicate any flood plain management districts, and the municipal code was not available for review.
Flood Officer (if NFIP community)	Y			
Provision for Repetitive Flooding Property		N		
Drainage Regulations Related to Flooding/Storm Water	Y		See entry for Building Codes Pertaining to Flooding.	
Sediment and Erosion Control Measures		N		
Regulations for Prevention of Water Supply Contamination		N		
Regulations for Tree Trimming and Planting, Clearing Fallen Trees and Debris		N		

Regulations for De-Icing Roads, Plowing		N	Article VII of the Village of Clyde, NY Zoning Regulations: Section 136-31 (II) of Site Plan Review, described "Provision for snow storage" as one of the factors to consider in the review process. Snow storage is also regulated in Article VIII, Off-Street Parking and Loading, "Each parking lot or area shall provide for a system of snow removal and have sufficient on-site snow storage...snow may not be deposited in the front yards or in public right-of-way to a point that impairs visibility."	Does not address de-icing roads or plowing
Identification of Wetland Areas		N		
Watershed Management Plan		N		
Section on Location of Major Underground Pipelines		N		
Regulations for Retrofitting or Relocating the Existing Overhead Lines to Underground		N		
Natural Resource Inventory		N		
Regulations for Unsafe/Defective Structures	Y		Article VII of the Village of Clyde, NY Zoning Regulations contains Section 136 31 (I) which says "Any change of modification to a use requiring site plan or special permit approval shall require Planning Board review, except for the following: 1. Removal or repair of a dangerous condition to a principal or accessory structure when determined by an enforcement agency that circumstances exist which, if not corrected, contribute a threat to life, health or safety of the general public or such other persons for whose protection such regulations were intended...". Section 136-69 specifies that "Whenever the Building Inspector finds that an emergency exists which requires immediate action to protect the public health and/or safety, he or she may, without notice or hearing, issue an order reciting the existence of such an emergency and requiring that such action be taken as he or she deems necessary to meet the emergency...". Article XV outlines the certificate of occupancy process, which safeguards health and safety of building occupants and the general public.	

Environmental Overlays in Local Development Review Procedures		N		
Riparian protections or setbacks		N		
Timber harvesting regulations		N		
Steep slope regulations or consideration within zoning or site plan review	Y		The Site Plan Review and Special Permit Review Sections of Article VII of the Zoning Regulations stipulate that "Physical attributes of the site, including size, shape, elevation, topography, and natural vegetation" should be considered in reviewing the application.	
Incompatible uses	Y		Article IV of the Village of Clyde, NY Zoning Regulations contains Section 136 19, General Landscaping Regulations, which stipulate "Any new residential use which is in, abuts, is adjacent to or is less than fifty (50) feet from any R District and which is not conducted within a completely enclosed building, such as storage yards, lumber and building materials yards, and parking lots, and like uses, shall be entirely enclosed by a fence or landscaping sufficient to effectively shield such uses. This section shall not apply to nurseries, and the display sales purposes of new or used cars, trucks, trailers, bicycles, motorcycles, or farm equipment." Transition requirements are also indicated in Section 136-48 of the Zoning Regulations for adjacent residential and non-residential lots.	The Zoning Map shows Residential districts situated next to Industrial districts. Also, the landscaping or fencing regulations deal with aesthetic separation, but may not be strong enough to deal with hazard events such as hazardous material spills.
Hazardous Materials	Y		Section 136-36, Parking Area Design Standards, of Article VIII, prohibits certain cargoes: "Except for customary delivery purposes, the following types of cargoes shall be prohibited to be stored on any residential property: flammable or combustible liquids, gases or other materials; explosives; poisons; compressed gases; materials posing an inhalation hazard; radioactive materials; cryogenic materials; hot or burning materials; garbage; combustible waste and refuse; uncovered, non-combustible scrap and junk; medical waste, manure, septic sludge, live animals, hay, or other cargoes with dangerous or objectionable characteristics."	

Participation in the Federal Community Rating System		N	Not listed in FEMA's list of communities that have enrolled in this voluntary program, October 2005.	Could participate to reduce flood insurance costs, and to create better awareness.
Participation in National Flood Insurance Program	Y		Listed in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program Community Status Book as a participating NFIP community, as of June 2005.	Most Recent FIRM 1984

Galen, Town				**Local Law Assessment**
Does the municipality have:	**Yes**	**No**	**Reference**	**Comment**
Comprehensive/Master Plan		N		Under development, as of Summer 2005
Zoning Ordinance	Y		Town of Galen Zoning Law, 1980	Under development, as of Summer 2005
Subdivision Ordinance		N		Under development, as of Summer 2005
Site Plan Review Process	Y		Local Law Number 3, Town of Galen Site Plan Review, 1999.	
Code or Zoning Enforcement Officer	Y			
Flood Mitigation Plan		N		
Building Codes Pertaining to Flooding	Y		The Town of Galen Zoning Law utilizes L-C (Land Conservation) Districts which "delineate those areas where substantial development of the land in the way of buildings or structures should be limited because of special or unusual conditions of topography, drainage, flood plain or other natural conditions." Also in the Zoning Law, the Mobile Home Park Districts have technical standards which stipulate that address flood waters. Finally, the Zoning Law includes Section 414.7, Flood Hazard Areas, which stipulates that any development occurring within a flood hazard area must be approved by the Town Planning Board, who must "be satisfied that such structure or fill will not significantly retard the free flow of flood waters and that the lowest habitable floor of any dwelling will be above the flood level or be floodproofed." Section 414.7 also indicates that the "Board may require floodproofing measures for all buildings and structures other than those which have low flood damage potential."	
Flood Officer (if NFIP community)	Y			

Provision for Repetitive Flooding Property		N		
Drainage Regulations Related to Flooding/Storm Water	Y		The Site Plan Review process requires that the application show a storm water management plan with drainage calculations for the site. The Site Plan Review process also lists "Provision for adequate drainage" as a factor for consideration.	
Sediment and Erosion Control Measures	Y		The Site Plan Review process requires that the application show an erosion and sediment control plan for the construction phase.	
Regulations for Prevention of Water Supply Contamination	Y		The Site Plan Review process requires that the Planning Board comply with the provisions of the State Environmental Quality Review Act.	
Regulations for Tree Trimming and Planting, Clearing Fallen Trees and Debris		N		
Regulations for De-Icing Roads, Plowing		N		
Identification of Wetland Areas		N	The Site Plan Review process requires that the application show the effect of the proposed development on environmentally sensitive areas such as but not limited to: wetlands, floodplains, woodlands, steep slopes and water courses.	No map of wetlands.
Watershed Management Plan		N		
Section on Location of Major Underground Pipelines		N		
Regulations for Retrofitting or Relocating the Existing Overhead Lines to Underground		N		
Natural Resource Inventory		N		
Regulations for Unsafe/Defective Structures		N		
Environmental Overlays in Local Development Review Procedures	Y		The Site Plan Review process requires that the application show the effect of the proposed development on environmentally sensitive areas such as but not limited to: wetlands, floodplains, woodlands, steep slopes and water courses.	Environmental Protection Overlay Districts not defined.
Riparian protections or setbacks		N		
Timber harvesting regulations		N		

Steep slope regulations or consideration within zoning or site plan review	Y		The Site Plan Review process requires that the application show the effect of the proposed development on environmentally sensitive areas such as but not limited to: wetlands, floodplains, woodlands, steep slopes and water courses.	
Incompatible uses		N		
Hazardous Materials		N		
Participation in the Federal Community Rating System		N	Not listed in FEMA's list of communities that have enrolled in this voluntary program, October 2005.	Could participate to reduce flood insurance costs, and to create better awareness.
Participation in National Flood Insurance Program	Y		Listed in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program Community Status Book as a participating NFIP community, as of June 2005.	Most Recent FIRM 1983

Huron, Town				**Local Law Assessment**
Does the municipality have:	**Yes**	**No**	**Reference**	**Comment**
Comprehensive/Master Plan	Y		Town of Huron Master Plan	Adopted in 1992
Zoning Ordinance	Y		Town of Huron, Zoning Law	
Subdivision Ordinance	Y		Subdivision Regulations	
Site Plan Review Process		N		
Code or Zoning Enforcement Officer	Y		Town of Huron, Zoning Law, 50.10	Building Inspector
Flood Mitigation Plan		N		
Building Codes Pertaining to Flooding		N		
Flood Officer (if NFIP community)		N		
Provision for Repetitive Flooding Property	Y		Town of Huron, Master Plan, Land Conservation (Pg. 11): Development in flood hazard areas is governed by the Federal Insurance Administration and Local Zoning. For the most part, areas designed as 100 year flood plains are not appropriate for development. If a project can find no alternative site and it is in the best interest of the town, development may occur in the flood hazard zone. Such development must obtain flood insurance.	
Drainage Regulations Related to Flooding/Storm Water		N		

Sediment and Erosion Control Measures	Y		Town of Huron, Local Law#4, A Local Law to Establish Regulations for Coastal Erosion Hazard Areas in the Town of Huron	
Regulations for Prevention of Water Supply Contamination		N		
Regulations for Tree Trimming and Planting, Clearing Fallen Trees and Debris	Y		Town of Huron, Local Law#4, A Local Law to Establish Regulations for Coastal Erosion Hazard Areas in the Town of Huron, 2.4-G: Debris from structural damage which may occur as a result of sudden unanticipated bluff edge failure, dune migration or wave or ice action must be removed within sixty (60) days of the damaging event.	
Regulations for De-Icing Roads, Plowing		N		
Identification of Wetland Areas	Y		FIRM Town of Huron, Master Plan, Land Conservation (Pg. 11)	Wetlands are divided into four classes
Watershed Management Plan		N		
Section on Location of Major Pipelines	Y		Town of Huron, Master Plan, Water and Sewer Existing map	
Regulations for Retrofitting or Relocating the Existing Overhead Lines to Underground		N		
Natural Resource Inventory		N		
Regulations for Unsafe/Defective Structures	Y		Amendments to Town of Huron Zoning Law: Any building or structure destroyed by fire flood, wind or other act of God, beyond 50% of the cost of replacement will not be repaired or reconstructed unless the reconstruction is completed within 6 months of damage and is equal to or less than the size of the damaged or building or structure and complies with section 42.02 of this law.	
Environmental Overlays in Local Development Review Procedures		N		
Riparian protections or setbacks		N		
Timber harvesting regulations		N		

Steep slope regulations or consideration within zoning or site plan review	Y			Town of Huron, Local Law#4, A Local Law to Establish Regulations for Coastal Erosion Hazard Areas in the Town of Huron, 2.8-B-2 Slope regulations for erosion control.
Incompatible uses		N		
Participation in the Federal Community Rating System		N	Not listed in FEMA's list of communities that have enrolled in this voluntary program, October 2005.	Could participate to reduce flood insurance costs, and to create better awareness.
Participation in National Flood Insurance Program	Y		Listed in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program Community Status Book as a participating NFIP community, as of June 2005.	Most Recent FIRM 1996

Lyons, Village				**Local Law Assessment**
Does the municipality have:	**Yes**	**No**	**Reference**	**Comment**
Comprehensive/Master Plan		N		Under Development
Zoning Ordinance	Y		Town of Lyons, Zoning Law	
Subdivision Ordinance	Y		Town of Lyons, Land Subdivision Regulations	
Site Plan Review Process		N		Town has a Subdivision Plan Review Procedure, but no other Site Plan Review Process.
Code or Zoning Enforcement Officer	Y		Town of Lyons, Zoning Law, 2-A-88: Zoning Inspector is charged with the duty of enforcing the provisions of the Zoning Law	
Flood Mitigation Plan		N		
Building Codes Pertaining to Flooding	Y		Town of Lyons, Flood Damage Prevention Local Law	
Flood Officer (if NFIP community)	Y		Town of Lyons, Flood Damage Prevention Local Law, 4-1: Zoning Officer to administer the Flood Damage Prevention Local Law	
Provision for Repetitive Flooding Property	Y		Town of Lyons, Flood Damage Prevention Local Law, 3-1: Lands to which this local law appeals: This local law applies to all areas of special flood hazards within the jurisdiction of the Town of Lyons.	

Drainage Regulations Related to Flooding/Storm Water	Y		Town of Lyons, Flood Damage Prevention Local Law, 5-1-3: Sanitary system designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters and prevent contamination	
Sediment and Erosion Control Measures		N		
Regulations for Prevention of Water Supply Contamination	Y		Town of Lyons, Flood Damage Prevention Local Law, 5-1-3: Sanitary system designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters and prevent contamination. Water supply system to be designed to prevent infiltration of floodwater.	
Regulations for Tree Trimming and Planting, Clearing Fallen Trees and Debris		N		
Regulations for De-Icing Roads, Plowing		N		
Identification of Wetland Areas	Y		FIRM Town of Lyons, Zoning Law, 400-N The have the Town of Lyons Wetlands Map. Determined by the Town, Wayne County or NYSDEC. Wetlands map not available for review.	
Watershed Management Plan		N		
Section on Location of Major Pipelines		N		
Regulations for Retrofitting or Relocating the Existing Overhead Lines to Underground		N		
Natural Resource Inventory		N		
Regulations for Unsafe/Defective Structures	Y		Town of Lyons, Unsafe Building Ordinance, 1-001: The Town of Lyons, New York has the power and authority to provide for the removal or repair of buildings located in the business, industrial and residential sections that, from any cause, may now be or shall hereafter become dangerous or unsafe to the public.	
Environmental Overlays in Local Development Review Procedures		N	Town of Lyons, Zoning Map: Agricultural-Residential District, General Residential, Flood plain, business, industrial district	Only floodplains indicated.
Riparian protections or setbacks		N		
Timber harvesting regulations		N		
Steep slope regulations or consideration within zoning or site plan review		N		

Incompatible uses	Y		Town of Lyons, Land Subdivision Regulations, 3-102-H: Where a subdivision abuts or contains existing or proposed major traffic street, the board may require marginal access streets, rear service alley, reverse frontage lots or such other treatment as will provide protection for abutting properties.	
Participation in the Federal Community Rating System		N	Not listed in FEMA's list of communities that have enrolled in this voluntary program, October 2005.	Could participate to reduce flood insurance costs, and to create better awareness.
Participation in National Flood Insurance Program	Y		Town of Lyons, Flood Damage Prevention Local Law, 1-2-6 and listed in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program Community Status Book as a participating NFIP community, as of June 2005.	Most recent Flood Insurance Rate Map 1979

Lyons, Village				**Local Law Assessment**
Does the municipality have:	**Yes**	**No**	**Reference**	**Comment**
Comprehensive/Master Plan		N		Need a comp plan
Zoning Ordinance	Y		Village of Lyons Municipal Code, Chapter 20: Zoning	
Subdivision Ordinance	Y		Village of Lyons Municipal Code, Chapter 21: Subdivision Regulations	
Site Plan Review Process	Y		Village of Lyons Municipal Code, Zoning, 20.35-c, Procedure Building Inspector transmits one copy of the application to the Planning Board for site plan review and retains the second copy. Village of Lyons Municipal Code, 70-11, Application and Site Plan	
Code or Zoning Enforcement Officer	Y		Village of Lyons Municipal Code, Zoning, 20.35-g, Inspection and enforcement	Building Inspector
Flood Mitigation Plan		N	Under Development	
Building Codes Pertaining to Flooding	Y		Village of Lyons Municipal Code, Zoning, 20.42, Provisions for Flood Hazard Reduction (Pg. 20.47)	Construction material and method
Flood Officer (if NFIP community)	Y		Village of Lyons Municipal Code, Zoning, 20.44, Duties and responsibilities of the Local Administrator (Pg.20.44)	Local Administrator
Provision for Repetitive Flooding Property	Y		Village of Lyons Municipal Code, Zoning, 20.42-D (Pg 20.36): Areas of special flood hazard identified. Village of Lyons Municipal Code, Zoning, 20.42 (Pg. 20-51): Construction standards for Areas of Special Flood Hazard	

Drainage Regulations Related to Flooding/Storm Water	Y		Village of Lyons Municipal Code, Zoning, 20.42, Provisions for Flood Hazard Reduction (Pg. 20.48), Utilities: All the new and replacement water system and sewer system to be designed to avoid flood water accumulation and infiltration.	Need for more detail.
Sediment and Erosion Control Measures	Y		Village of Lyons Municipal Code, Zoning, 20.42-B-4: Regulates controlling filling, grading, dredging and other development that can increase erosion and flooding.	
Regulations for Prevention of Water Supply Contamination	Y		Village of Lyons Municipal Code, Chapter 26, Water Service	
Regulations for Tree Trimming and Planting, Clearing Fallen Trees and Debris	Y		Village of Lyons Municipal Code, Chapter 25, Snow and Weed Control	Grass and weed control Cutting grass and vegetation
Regulations for De-Icing Roads, Plowing	Y		Village of Lyons Municipal Code, Chapter 25, Snow and Weed Control	Snow regulations
Identification of Wetland Areas	Y		FIRM Village of Lyons Municipal Code, Zoning, 20.31, A: Wetlands areas are those areas so designated on any wetlands map for the Village of Lyons and determined by the State Department of Environmental Conservation.	
Watershed Management Plan		N		
Section on Location of Major Pipelines		N		
Regulations for Retrofitting or Relocating the Existing Overhead Lines to Underground	Y		Village of Lyons Municipal Code, 70-11 (Pg.70-10): All communications cable leading to and away from any new telecommunication tower shall be installed underground and in compliance with all the laws.	Does not talk about underground utility lines in other areas.
Natural Resource Inventory		N		
Regulations for Unsafe/Defective Structures	Y		Village of Lyons Municipal Code, Chapter 19	Regulations for unsafe buildings
Environmental Overlays in Local Development Review Procedures	Y		Zoning Map, Village of Lyons: Flood plain district, Industrial district	Only considers floodplains
Riparian protections or setbacks		N		
Timber harvesting regulations		N		
Steep slope regulations or consideration within zoning or site plan review		N		

Incompatible uses	Y		Village of Lyons Municipal Code, Zoning, 20.35-C (Pg 20.32): Zoning regulates the location of incompatible uses. Industries, manufacturing units and warehouses are permitted only if they do not cause any public hazards, noise, odor, dust.	
Participation in the Federal Community Rating System		N	Not listed in FEMA's list of communities that have enrolled in this voluntary program, October 2005.	Could participate to reduce flood insurance costs, and to create better awareness.
Participation in National Flood Insurance Program	Y		Listed in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program Community Status Book as a participating NFIP community, as of June 2005.	Most Recent FIRM 1983

Macedon, Town				**Local Law Assessment**
Does the municipality have:	**Yes**	**No**	**Reference**	**Comment**
Comprehensive/Master Plan	Y		Master Plan, Town of Macedon	Adopted 1999
Zoning Ordinance	Y		Zoning, Chapter 135, From the Code of the Town of Macedon	
Subdivision Ordinance	Y		Land Use and Public Works, Chapter 75, From the code of the Town of Macedon	
Site Plan Review Process	Y		Land Use and Public Works, Appendix: Site Plan Review Process Flow Chart	
Code or Zoning Enforcement Officer	Y		Land Use and Public Works, From the code of the Town of Macedon, 75-5-B: Code Enforcement Officer- An appointed official nominated by the Town Board to enforce Ch. 135, Zoning, of the Code of the Town of Macedon.	
Flood Mitigation Plan	N			Under Development
Building Codes Pertaining to Flooding	Y		See, Zoning, From the code of Town of Macedon, 135-152- Provisions for flood hazard reduction. This section outlines the construction methods that the buildings should follow to minimize the impact of flooding.	
Flood Officer (if NFIP community)	Y			Zoning Officer
Provision for Repetitive Flooding Property	Y		Land Use and Public Works, From the code of the Town of Macedon, 75-22: Land subject to flooding and land deemed by Planning Board to be uninhabitable shall not be plotted for residential occupancy nor for such other uses as may involve danger to health, life or property or aggravate the flood hazard, but such land within the area of the Plan shall be set aside for such uses as shall be set aside for such uses as shall not be	

			endangered by periodic or occasional inundation.	
Drainage Regulations Related to Flooding/Storm Water	Y		Zoning, From the code of Town of Macedon, 135-43, Stormwater drainage consideration Land Use and Public Works, From the code of the Town of Macedon, 75-38, Storm and Surface Drainage Also see, Land Use and Public Works, From the code of the Town of Macedon, 75-61, Storm Drainage Systems Also see, Land Use and Public Works, From the code of the Town of Macedon, 75-63-A-1	Detailed description about the quality of the drainage system used
Sediment and Erosion Control Measures	Y		Land Use and Public Works, From the code of the Town of Macedon, 75-34-A,D,E	Detailed description for measures to control sediment and erosion
Regulations for Prevention of Water Supply Contamination	Y		Land Use and Public Works, From the code of the Town of Macedon, 75-40, Water Supply Land Use and Public Works, From the code of the Town of Macedon, 75-62, Water Mains Detailed description for the requirement for the pipe used.	Does not talk about measures to be taken in case of contamination
Regulations for Tree Trimming and Planting, Clearing Fallen Trees and Debris	Y		Land Use and Public Works, From the code of the Town of Macedon, 75-4-J: Removal of trees over 5 inches dbh must be minimized, especially along roadways. Property owners and developers shall plant new and replacement trees, taking care to avoid underground and overhead utilities which might create pruning and maintenance problems. Tree shall not be planted where they will interfere with the safe traffic visibility along roads and intersections.	Nothing on clearing debris and fallen trees
Regulations for De-Icing Roads, Plowing		N		
Identification of Wetland Areas	Y		FIRM Town of Macedon, Culvert Inventory Map: Wetlands shown from map prepared by NYSDEC October 1998 entitled NYSDEC freshwater wetlands map.	
Watershed Management Plan		N		

Section on Location of Major Pipelines	Y		Town of Macedon, Culvert Inventory Map Land Use and Public Works, From the code of the Town of Macedon, 75-48-G: In addition to the requirements for a sketch plan, the following will be required for the preliminary plan: All existing natural features: watercourses, etc	
Regulations for Retrofitting or Relocating the Existing Overhead Lines to Underground	Y		Zoning, From the code of Town of Macedon, 135-177-O-1: All public utilities, electric, gas, cable, television and telephone lines shall be installed underground.	
Natural Resource Inventory	Y		Land Use and Public Works, From the code of the Town of Macedon, 75-48-G: In addition to the requirements for a sketch plan, the following will be required for the preliminary plan: All existing natural features: watercourses,etc Town of Macedon, Culvert Inventory Map Master Plan, Town of Macedon, August 1999, Natural Features	
Regulations for Unsafe/Defective Structures	Y		Zoning, From the code of Town of Macedon, 135-45, Structures destroyed by fire Zoning, From the code of Town of Macedon, 135-167: Nothing in this chapter shall prevent the strengthening or restoring to a safe condition any wall or roof which has been declared unsafe by the Zoning Officer	
Environmental Overlays in Local Development Review Procedures	Y		Zoning, From the code of Town of Macedon, 135-148, Floodplain Overlay District Town of Macedon, Draft Land Use Plan, Drawing no. A: Agricultural area, conservation area, industrial areas.	
Riparian protections or setbacks		N		
Timber harvesting regulations		N		
Steep slope regulations or consideration within zoning or site plan review		N		
Incompatible uses	Y		Zoning, From the code of Town of Macedon	Regulates certain uses in certain areas
Participation in the Federal Community Rating System		N	Not listed in FEMA's list of communities that have enrolled in this voluntary program, October 2005.	Could participate to reduce flood insurance costs, and to create better awareness.
Participation in National Flood Insurance Program	Y		Listed in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program Community Status Book as a participating NFIP community,	Most Recent FIRM 1984 Map is currently being updated

			as of June 2005.	

Macedon, Village				**Local Law Assessment**
Does the municipality have:	**Yes**	**No**	**Reference**	**Comment**
Comprehensive/Master Plan	Y		Village of Macedon, Master Plan, 1998	
Zoning Ordinance	Y		Village of Macedon, Zoning Ordinance, Adopted 1989	Need to consider comprehensive review and update of Zoning Ordinance.
Subdivision Ordinance	Y		Land Subdivision Regulations, Village of Macedon	Adopted 1989
Site Plan Review Process	Y		Zoning Ordinance, Village of Macedon	Part of Zoning Ordinance
Code or Zoning Enforcement Officer	Y		Zoning Ordinance, Village of Macedon, Sec. 501: The duty of administering and enforcing the provisions of this Local Law is hereby conferred upon the Zoning Officer, who shall have such powers as are conferred upon him by this Local Law.	
Flood Mitigation Plan		N		
Building Codes Pertaining to Flooding	Y		Zoning Ordinance, Village of Macedon, Sec.906-E Zoning Ordinance, Village of Macedon, Sec.906: Flood Plain Overlay District Zoning Ordinance, Village of Macedon, Sec.906-E Provision for Flood Hazard Reduction	Construction material and method, utilities, construction standard for residential and non residential construction.
Flood Officer (if NFIP community)	Y		Zoning Ordinance, Village of Macedon, Sec.906-D, A zoning officer is appointed to administer and implement flood plain development by granting or denying the permit.	
Provision for Repetitive Flooding Property	Y		Master Plan, Village of Macedon, Floodplain Map Zoning Ordinance, Village of Macedon, Sec.906-C,D, E, F Zoning Ordinance, Sec.906-E-3: Prohibits new construction, improvements and other developments in the floodways (hazardous areas due to high velocity of flood waters)	

Drainage Regulations Related to Flooding/Storm Water	Y		Zoning Ordinance, Village of Macedon, Sec.906-E-1-C-1 Land Subdivision Regulations, Village of Macedon, 2-2	
Sediment and Erosion Control Measures		N		
Regulations for Prevention of Water Supply Contamination	Y		Land Subdivision Regulations, Village of Macedon, Sec. 2-3, 2.4, Sec 3 Regulations on drainage, stormwater, water mains and the requirements for them which will help in prevention of water contamination.	No regulation specifically for water contamination.
Regulations for Tree Trimming and		N		
Regulations for De-Icing Roads, Plowing		N		
Identification of Wetland Areas	Y		FIRM Master Plan, Village of Macedon, Wetlands Map	
Watershed Management Plan		N		
Section on Location of Major Pipelines		N		
Regulations for Retrofitting or Relocating the Existing Overhead Lines to Underground	Y		Land Subdivision Regulations, Village of Macedon, 4-8-1: Upon the satisfactory completion of installation of the underground utilities, the contractor shall proceed to test each of the installed facilities...	Not specific about relocating the overhead lines underground
Natural Resource Inventory	Y		Master Plan, Village of Macedon, Wetlands Map Master Plan, Village of Macedon, Overall Topo Map	
Regulations for Unsafe/Defective Structures	Y		Zoning Ordinance, Village of Macedon, Sec. 705: Any building damaged by fire or other unintentional causes to the extent of more than 50% of its true value shall not be repaired or rebuilt except in conformance with this Local Law.	Need to be more specific.
Environmental Overlays in Local Development Review Procedures	Y		Zoning Ordinance, Village of Macedon, Sec.906: Flood Plain Overlay District Zoning Ordinance, Village of Macedon: Map showing Flood Overlay District Zoning Ordinance, Village of Macedon: Sec.302- Preservation of Natural Features	Not all environmental features.
Riparian protections or setbacks	Y		Zoning Ordinance, Village of Macedon, Sec 302, Preservation of Natural Features	
Timber harvesting regulations		N		
Steep slope regulations or consideration within zoning or site plan review		N		

Incompatible uses	Y		See, Zoning Ordinance, Village of Macedon, Sec.901-906 Zoning Ordinance, Village of Macedon, Sec. 905-E-1, Residential uses are prohibited in the industrial district. Regulations for uses that are not compatible to the area, such as residential facilities are not allowed in industrial area. New construction, improvements or other developments are not allowed in the hazardous areas that are vulnerable to high flooding.	
Participation in the Federal Community Rating System		N	Not listed in FEMA's list of communities that have enrolled in this voluntary program, October 2005.	Could participate to reduce flood insurance costs, and to create better awareness.
Participation in National Flood Insurance Program	Y		See, Zoning Ordinance, Village of Macedon, Sec. 906-A-6 and also listed in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program Community Status Book as a participating NFIP community, as of June 2005.	Most Recent FIRM 1983

Marion, Town				**Local Law Assessment**
Does the municipality have:	**Yes**	**No**	**Reference**	**Comment**
Comprehensive/Master Plan	Y		Town of Marion, Comprehensive Plan	Adopted 1997
Zoning Ordinance	Y			Adopted 1989. Need to consider a comprehensive review and update.
Subdivision Ordinance	Y			Adopted 1989
Site Plan Review Process	Y		Town of Marion, Comprehensive Plan, 3.2-4-A Zoning Ordinance of the Town of Marion, Sec. 507.2: Site Plan Requirements Zoning Ordinance of the Town of Marion, Sec. 505.4	
Code or Zoning Enforcement Officer	Y		Zoning Ordinance of the Town of Marion, Sec. 502	Code Enforcement Officer appointed by Town Board
Flood Mitigation Plan		N		
Building Codes Pertaining to Flooding	Y		Flood Damage Prevention Local Law, Regulation for different type of structures, construction material and methods	

Flood Officer (if NFIP community)	Y		Flood Damage Prevention Local Law, Sec. 4.3-1: Local Administrator reviews all development permit application if the proposed development affects the flood hazard area. Local Administrator and developers engineer make periodic inspection to ensure the construction is in compliance with the law.	
Provision for Repetitive Flooding Property	Y		Flood Damage Prevention Local Law, Sec. 2: Areas identified as Special Flood Hazard are divided into different zones. Flood Damage Prevention Local Law, Sec.5.3: New construction, substantial improvements and other developments are prohibited within the limits of special flood hazard areas. Town of Marion Comprehensive Plan, Map 8: Flood Hazard Area map.	
Drainage Regulations Related to Flooding/Storm Water	Y		Strategic Plan, Hamlet of Marion (Adopted by Marion Town Board as Amendment to Town of Marion Comprehensive Plan): The Town is utilizing a $450,000 grant from FEMA to construct drainage infrastructure along Union Street. This project will correct drainage deficiencies that caused flooding of properties in this area. The Town has initiated study to evaluate the feasibility of creating a town wide drainage district to finance stormwater drainage improvement. Flood Damage Prevention Local Law, Sec. 2: Not in detail. Regulates drainage system to be designed to prevent accumulation and infiltration.	
Sediment and Erosion Control Measures	Y		Town of Marion, Proposed Local Law#3, Erosion and Sediment Control Plan, Contents of the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. To minimize erosion and prevent off-site sedimentation. In accordance with the specific requirements of the Marion Planning Board, The Town Engineer and this Ordinance.	
Regulations for Prevention of Water Supply Contamination	Y		Flood Damage Prevention Local Law, Sec. 5.1-3-2, All new and replacement water supply systems to be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system	
Regulations for Tree Trimming and Planting, Clearing Fallen Trees and Debris		N		
Regulations for De-Icing Roads, Plowing		N		

Identification of Wetland Areas	Y		FIRM Town of Marion Comprehensive Plan, Map 7: NYSDEC Conservation Regulated Wetlands	Wetland Map for Town of Marion
Watershed Management Plan		N	Town of Marion Comprehensive Plan, Map 9: Watershed Map, Drainage Districts and Surface Water Features Town of Marion Comprehensive Plan, 2.8, Floodplains, Waterways and Drainage Basins: The town is broken into two major watershed. Red Creek and its tributaries flow into Ganaragua Creek as a part of the Oswego River Watershed. The remainder of the town's streams falls into Lake Ontario watershed and are all Class C water (non-contact for recreation only).	Watershed issues are addressed in the comp plan, but this is not a watershed management plan.
Section on Location of Major Pipelines		N		
Regulations for Retrofitting or Relocating the Existing Overhead Lines to Underground	Y		Strategic Plan, Hamlet of Marion (Adopted by Marion Town Board as Amendment to Town of Marion Comprehensive Plan)	Replacement of overhead power lines with underground utilities.
Natural Resource Inventory		N		
Regulations for Unsafe/Defective Structures	Y		Zoning Ordinance of the Town of Marion, Sec. 501-1-3: Town of Marion Unsafe Building Ordinance (See Town of Marion Local Laws and Ordnance Appendix III) Zoning Ordinance of the Town of Marion, Sec. 403.1: If a nonconforming building, structure or land use activity, or part thereof, has been partially or totally destroyed or damaged by any cause it may be rebuilt or restored as a nonconforming building, structure or land use only if reconstructed or restored in compliance with New York State Fire Prevention and Building Code. Zoning Ordinance of the Town of Marion, Sec. 403.2: Nothing in this ordinance shall prevent the strengthening or restoring to a safe condition any structure or part thereof which has been declared unsafe by the Code Enforcement Officer.	

Environmental Overlays in Local Development Review Procedures	Y		Zoning Ordinance of the Town of Marion, Sec. 202: Preservation of Natural Features Town of Marion Comprehensive Plan, Existing Land Use Map: Agricultural, Vacant, Commercial, Industrial District. Regulations for various districts. Town of Marion Comprehensive Plan, 3.2-4-F Objective: Develop environmental protection overlay districts to be included in the zoning code. These districts will apply to areas designated in the Town's Environmental atlas.	Environmental Protection Overlay Districts identified as a goal in Comprehensive Plan, but not yet defined or included in the Zoning Ordinance.
Riparian protections or setbacks	Y		Zoning Ordinance of the Town of Marion, Sec. 202: Preservation of Natural Features	
Timber harvesting regulations		N		
Steep slope regulations or consideration within zoning or site plan review		N		
Incompatible uses	Y		Town of Marion, Comprehensive Plan, 4.2-Conservation Residential Development	Regulates the intrusion of bew roadways, sewer systems and other infrastructure.
Participation in the Federal Community Rating System		N	Not listed in FEMA's list of communities that have enrolled in this voluntary program, October 2005.	Could participate to reduce flood insurance costs, and to create better awareness.
Participation in National Flood Insurance Program	Y		Listed in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program Community Status Book as a participating NFIP community, as of June 2005.	Most Recent FIRM 1988

Newark, Village				**Local Law Assessment**
Does the municipality have:	**Yes**	**No**	**Reference**	**Comment**
Comprehensive/Master Plan		N		Under Development
Zoning Ordinance	Y			Adopted in 1998
Subdivision Ordinance	Y			Adopted in 1970 - Review and update.
Site Plan Review Process	Y		Site Plan Review, Chapter 134	Adopted in 1973
Code or Zoning Enforcement Officer	Y		Village of Newark, Zoning, 170-108	Village Code Enforcement Officer
Flood Mitigation Plan		N		
Building Codes Pertaining to Flooding		N	Flood Damage Prevention, 86-4-B, 86-14, 86-15-A: Regulations for construction and building codes in the flood prone	

			areas.	
Flood Officer (if NFIP community)	Y		Flood Damage Prevention, 86-10: Code Enforcement Officer administers and regulates the regulations pertaining to flooding	
Provision for Repetitive Flooding Property	Y		Flood Damage Prevention, 86-4: Areas designated as different zones depending upon the flooding. Different building standards for these zones.	
Drainage Regulations Related to Flooding/Storm Water	Y		Flood Damage Prevention, 86-13: Adequate drainage shall be provided to reduce exposure to flooding. Flood Damage Prevention, 86-14-C: Utilities	Need to be more specific
Sediment and Erosion Control Measures	Y			Adopted in 1973 - Review and update.
Regulations for Prevention of Water Supply Contamination	Y		Flood Damage Prevention, 86-14-C: Utilities New and replacement water supply shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwater into the system.	Need to be more specific
Regulations for Tree Trimming and Planting, Clearing Fallen Trees and Debris		N		
Regulations for De-Icing Roads, Plowing		N		
Identification of Wetland Areas	Y		FIRM identifies these areas.	
Watershed Management Plan		N		
Section on Location of Major Pipelines		N		
Regulations for Retrofitting or Relocating the Existing Overhead Lines to Underground		N		
Natural Resource Inventory		N		
Regulations for Unsafe/Defective Structures	Y		Village of Newark, Zoning, 170-83: Any nonconforming structure or portion thereof declared unsafe by a proper authority may be restored to a safe condition. Village of Newark, Zoning, 170-65: Within one year after work on excavation for a building has begun, or within one year after a permanent or temporary building or structure has been destroyed, demolished or abandoned, all structural material shall be removed from the site, and said excavation or cellar hole thus remaining shall be covered or filled	

			to normal grade by the owner.	
Environmental Overlays in Local Development Review Procedures	Y		Chapter 86, Flood Damage Prevention, Flood prone areas have been identified into different zones and have different building regulations in those areas.	Does not talk about other environmental features, such as steep slopes, etc. Does not define environmental protection overlay districts.
Riparian protections or setbacks		N		
Timber harvesting regulations		N		
Steep slope regulations or consideration within zoning or site plan review		N		
Incompatible uses	Y		Village of Newark, Zoning, 170-51-A: Storage of flammable liquids The storage of any highly flammable liquid, in aboveground tanks with unit capacity greater than 500 gallons shall be prohibited in all districts, unless such tanks up to and including ten-thousand-gallon capacity are placed not less than 80 feet from all property lines, and unless all such tanks of more than ten-thousand-gallon capacity are places not less than 200 feet from all property lines. Village of Newark, Zoning, 170-52-A,B,C Village of Newark, Disaster Plan, Disaster Plan: Includes a Hazmat Material Incident Response Plan	
Participation in the Federal Community Rating System		N	Not listed in FEMA's list of communities that have enrolled in this voluntary program, October 2005.	Could participate to reduce flood insurance costs, and to create better awareness.
Participation in National Flood Insurance Program	Y		Listed in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program Community Status Book as a participating NFIP community, as of June 2005. Also, Flood Damage Prevention, 86-2-F	Most Recent FIRM 1988

Ontario, Town				**Local Law Assessment**
Does the municipality have:	**Yes**	**No**	**Reference**	**Comment**
Comprehensive/Master Plan	Y		Town of Ontario Master Plan, 1991	Update Under Development
Zoning Ordinance	Y		Zoning, Chapter 150, From the Code of the Town of Ontario	
Subdivision Ordinance	Y		Town of Ontario, Land and Development Regulations and Public Works Requirements, Article II, Procedures, A154-10-I, Summary of Procedures: Subdivision, site plan and SEQR flow	

			charts are provided within to assist the applicants in the approval process.	
Site Plan Review Process	Y		Town of Ontario, Land and Development Regulations and Public Works Requirements, Article II, A154-21, Site Plan Procedures: The site plan will require Planning Board approval and they must be prepared in accordance with these regulations except that items relating to boundary data may be omitted if the parcel designation has previously been filled with the County Clerk's Office. Also see, Appendix HH: Site Plan Review Process flow chart.	
Code or Zoning Enforcement Officer	Y		Town of Ontario, Land and Development Regulations and Public Works Requirements, Article II, Procedures, A154-10-F, Summary of Procedures: Town has established a Planning Review Committee consisting of a Planning Board Member, Code Enforcement Officer, Town Department heads and an Engineering Consultant to the Planning Board.	
Flood Mitigation Plan		N		
Building Codes Pertaining to Flooding	Y		Town of Ontario, Land and Development Regulations and Public Works Requirements, Article II, Procedures, A154-31: Land subject to flooding and land deemed by Planning Board to be uninhabitable shall not be plotted for residential occupancy, nor for such other uses as may involve danger to health, life, or property or aggravate flood hazard. Town of Ontario, Land and Development Regulations and Public Works Requirements, Article II, Procedures, A154-39: Where a development is traversed by a watercourse, the applicant shall provide to the Town at no cost a drainage easement or right-of-way confirming substantially with the line of such watercourse and of such width as will be adequate to preserve natural drainage and maintain the same based on the Town's Stormwater Drainage Study.	Need to be specific in terms of building design criteria such as details about the built structure to help address flooding. There are regulations on drainage and the lot pertaining to flooding but there are no design criteria for building itself.
Flood Officer (if NFIP community)		N		

Provision for Repetitive Flooding Property	Y		Town of Ontario, Land and Development Regulations and Public Works Requirements, Article III, Development Requirements, A154-30, Flood Land, DEC Wetland and Federal Wetlands: Land subject to flooding and land deemed by Planning Board to be uninhabitable shall not be plotted for residential occupancy nor for such other uses as may involve danger to health, life or property or aggravate the flood hazard, but such land within the area of the Plan shall be set aside for such uses as shall be set aside for such uses as shall not be endangered by periodic or occasional inundation.	
Drainage Regulations Related to Flooding/Storm Water	Y		Town of Ontario, Land and Development Regulations and Public Works Requirements, Article VIII, Design Criteria, A154-101-B, Allowance for Overflow Conditions: Overflow conditions shall be designed into each system to protect against damage from major storms and provide an outlet for storm water, should inlets or pipes become damaged or unplugged. Also see, Town of Ontario, Land and Development Regulations and Public Works Requirements, Article VIII, Design Criteria, A154-101-D-6: Culverts shall be designed to accommodate the design storm for the drainage area but shall be checked for the next highest increment of storm return interval to evaluate the possible complications. Also see, Town of Ontario, Land and Development Regulations and Public Works Requirements, Article VIII, Design Criteria, A154-141.	Detailed description about the quality of the drainage pipe used
Sediment and Erosion Control Measures	Y		See, Town of Ontario, Land and Development Regulations and Public Works Requirements, Article III, Development Requirements, A154-42, Erosion Sediment Control. Also see, Maintenance Measures Penalty	
Regulations for Prevention of Water Supply Contamination	Y		See, Town of Ontario, Land and Development Regulations and Public Works Requirements, Article VIII, Design Criteria, A154-102, Water Mains. Also see, Town of Ontario, Land and Development Regulations and Public Works Requirements, Article VIII, Design Criteria, A154-141.	Detailed description for the requirement for the pipe used. Does not talk about measures to take to prevent contamination.

Regulations for Tree Trimming and Planting, Clearing Fallen Trees, Debris	N			
Regulations for De-Icing Roads, Plowing	N			
Identification of Wetland Areas	Y		FIRM Town of Ontario, Summary of Proposed Comprehensive Plan, Future Land Use Plan, Conservation Overlay Map: Depicts the location of farmland protection areas, regulated wetlands, streams and woodlands. Town of Ontario Master Plan, Updated 1990, Map 1,2.	
Watershed Management Plan	Y		Chapter 147, Watershed Management Control See, Town of Ontario, Land and Development Regulations and Public Works Requirements, Article IV, Site Improvements, A154-53, Storm and Surface Drainage Also, Appendix J-J	Town of Ontario Watershed Management Control Law, Local Law#1, 1993
Section on Location of Major Pipelines	Y		Town of Ontario Master Plan: Map 7: Utility Service Areas Map 8: Proposed Utility Improvements	Maps were updated in 1990, and are very basic. Need for more recent and detailed map.
Regulations for Retrofitting or Relocating the Existing Overhead Lines to Underground	Y		Town of Ontario, Land and Development Regulations and Public Works Requirements, Article IV, Site Improvements, A154-60, Electric, Telephone, Cable TV or Other Buried Cable Utility: All utilities serving a major subdivision and a street lighting system shall be underground, rather than on poles, standard or towers. Underground conduit and cables shell be installed per the regulations of the Public Service Commission and a minimum of 2 feet below any drainage.	
Natural Resource Inventory	Y		Natural resource inventory Town of Ontario Master Plan, 1991: Map 1- Distribution of Soils Map 2- Wetlands Map 6- Location of various open space and recreation resources Also see, Ontario Code, Recreation and Parks	
Regulations for Unsafe/Defective Structures	Y		Town of Ontario, Land and Development Regulations and Public Works Requirements, Article X, Installation of Improvements, A154-130-I: Any defective work shall be made good and any unsuitable materials which have been previously overlooked by the Town of its representatives shall be removed or replaced.	

Environmental Overlays in Local Development Review Procedures	Y		Town of Ontario, Summary of Proposed Comprehensive Plan, Future Land Use Plan, Conservation Overlays: Conservation overlays are superimposed over the underlying land use category. Additional guidelines are proposed to protect Town's natural resources, including stream corridors, steep slopes, woodlots, and flood hazard areas. As wetlands are regulated by New York State and the Army Corps of Engineers, additional town involvement in their protection is not necessary.	Environmental protection overlay districts are proposed, but not yet in use.
Riparian protections or setbacks		N		
Timber harvesting regulations		N		
Steep slope regulations or consideration within zoning or site plan review	Y		See Environmental Overlays	
Incompatible uses	Y		Zoning, From the code of Town of Ontario	Regulates certain uses in certain areas
Participation in the Federal Community Rating System		N	Not listed in FEMA's list of communities that have enrolled in this voluntary program, October 2005.	Could participate to reduce flood insurance costs, and to create better awareness.
Participation in National Flood Insurance Program	Y		Listed in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program Community Status Book as a participating NFIP community, as of June 2005.	Most Recent FIRM 1978

Palmyra, Town				**Local Law Assessment**
Does the municipality have:	**Yes**	**No**	**Reference**	**Comment**
Comprehensive/Master Plan	Y		Palmyra Comprehensive Plan (CD)	Adopted 2004.
Zoning Ordinance	Y			Adopted 1966. Needs comprehensive review and update.
Subdivision Ordinance	Y			Adopted 1993. Updated 1999
Site Plan Review Process	Y		Town and Village of Palmyra, Public Works Requirements, Plan Requirements (Pg 25)	
Code or Zoning Enforcement Officer	Y		Town of Palmyra, Zoning, Article VIII, Administration	Code Enforcement Officer
Flood Mitigation Plan		N		
Building Codes Pertaining to Flooding		N		
Flood Officer (if NFIP		N		

community)				
Provision for Repetitive Flooding Property		N		
Drainage Regulations Related to Flooding/Storm Water	Y		Town and Village of Palmyra, Public Works Requirements, Storm and Surface Drainage (Article I, Pg. 22) Town and Village of Palmyra, Public Works Requirements, Storm and Surface Drainage (Article II, Pg. 8) Town and Village of Palmyra Comprehensive Plan, Pg.51, Stormwater and Drainage: The Town and Village are divided into four major drainage areas. Flood plains and floodways in Palmyra are identified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) prepared by FEMA.	
Sediment and Erosion Control Measures	Y		Town and Village of Palmyra, Public Works Requirements, Erosion Control Options (Pg.18) Palmyra Comprehensive Plan (cd), Pg. 16, Erosion and Sedimentation Control, The prevention of erosion during construction requires the use of specific techniques designed to retain soil on site. Local governments typically require such techniques as part of the subdivision or site plan review process.	
Regulations for Prevention of Water Supply Contamination	Y		Town and Village of Palmyra, Public Works Requirements, Storm and Surface Drainage (Pg. 23), Water Supply	Regulation for maintaining water quality
Regulations for Tree Trimming and Planting, Clearing Fallen Trees and Debris		N		
Regulations for De-Icing Roads, Plowing		N		
Identification of Wetland Areas	Y		FIRM Town and Village of Palmyra (cd), Map 10: NYS Regulated Wetlands by NYSDEC	
Watershed Management Plan		N		
Section on Location of Major Pipelines	Y		Town and Village of Palmyra, Town Zoning District, Map 5 (cd), Existing Land Use by Tax parcel map: Shows Utility Lines Town of Palmyra Water System Mapping, Map 13: Map shows watermain, pump station, storage tank	
Regulations for Retrofitting or Relocating the Existing Overhead Lines to Underground	Y		Town and Village of Palmyra, Public Works Requirements, Storm and Surface Drainage (Pg. 24): All utilities serving a major subdivision and a street lighting system shall be underground, rather than on the poles, standard of towers.	

Natural Resource Inventory	Y		Town of Palmyra, Map 17: Map shows parks, fairgrounds Town of Palmyra, Map 3 (cd) Agricultural district, flood or conservation district, Parks/Recreation Town of Palmyra, Map 7 (cd) Agricultural, Land Conservation Map9: Natural drainage System	
Regulations for Unsafe/Defective Structures		N		
Environmental Overlays in Local Development Review Procedures	Y		Town of Palmyra, Zoning, Article II, Establishment of Districts: Agricultural district, land conservation district Town of Palmyra, Map 7(cd) Agricultural, Land Conservation	Environmental protection overlay districts are not defined or used.
Riparian protections or setbacks		N		
Timber harvesting regulations		N		
Steep slope regulations or consideration within zoning or site plan review		N		
Incompatible uses	Y		Town of Palmyra, Zoning, Article III, Use regulations: Regulates/prohibits the placement of certain uses in certain areas.	
Participation in the Federal Community Rating System		N	Not listed in FEMA's list of communities that have enrolled in this voluntary program, October 2005.	Could participate to reduce flood insurance costs, and to create better awareness.
Participation in National Flood Insurance Program	Y		Listed in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program Community Status Book as a participating NFIP community, as of June 2005.	Most Recent FIRM 1978

Palmyra, Village				**Local Law Assessment**
Does the municipality have:	**Yes**	**No**	**Reference**	**Comment**
Comprehensive/Master Plan	Y		Palmyra Comprehensive Plan (cd)	Adopted 2004
Zoning Ordinance	Y		Village of Palmyra, Zoning	Adopted 1967 (original). Needs comprehensive review and update.
Subdivision Ordinance	Y		Palmyra Comprehensive Plan (cd) Pg.36	Adopted 2004
Site Plan Review Process	Y		Town and Village of Palmyra, Public Works Requirements, Plan Requirements (Pg 25)	Adopted 1967 (original)
Code or Zoning Enforcement Officer	Y		Village of Palmyra, Zoning, 200-48	Code Enforcement Officer

Flood Mitigation Plan		N		
Building Codes Pertaining to Flooding		N		
Flood Officer (if NFIP community)		N		
Provision for Repetitive Flooding Property		N		
Drainage Regulations Related to Flooding/Storm Water	Y		Town and Village of Palmyra, Public Works Requirements, Storm and Surface Drainage (Article I, Pg. 22) Town and Village of Palmyra, Public Works Requirements, Storm and Surface Drainage (Article II, Pg. 8) Town and Village of Palmyra Comprehensive Plan, Pg.51, Stormwater and Drainage: The Town and Village are divided into four major drainage areas. Flood plains and floodways in Palmyra are identified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) prepared by FEMA.	
Sediment and Erosion Control Measures	Y		Town and Village of Palmyra, Public Works Requirements, Erosion Control Options (Pg.18) Palmyra Comprehensive Plan (cd), Pg. 16, Erosion and Sedimentation Control, The prevention of erosion during construction requires the use of specific techniques designed to retain soil on site. Local governments typically require such techniques as part of the subdivision or site plan review process.	
Regulations for Prevention of Water Supply Contamination	Y		Town and Village of Palmyra, Public Works Requirements, Storm and Surface Drainage (Pg. 23), Water Supply	Regulation for maintaining water quality
Regulations for Tree Trimming and Planting, Clearing Fallen Trees and Debris		N		
Regulations for De-Icing Roads, Plowing		N		
Identification of Wetland Areas	Y		FIRM Town and Village of Palmyra (cd), Map 10: NYS Regulated Wetlands by NYSDEC	
Watershed Management Plan		N		Map-9: Natural drainage System The unique topography of Palmyra results in unusual drainage patterns.
Section on Location of Major Pipelines	Y		Town and Village of Palmyra, Village Zoning District, Map 4 (cd), Existing Land Use by Tax parcel map: Shows Utility Lines Town and Village of Palmyra, Map 13: Map shows watermain, pump station, storage tank	

Regulations for Retrofitting or Relocating the Existing Overhead Lines to Underground	Y		Town and Village of Palmyra, Public Works Requirements, Storm and Surface Drainage (Pg. 24): All utilities serving a major subdivision and a street lighting system shall be underground, rather than on the poles, standard of towers.	
Natural Resource Inventory	Y		Village of Palmyra, Map 18 (cd): Map shows parks, fairgrounds Village of Palmyra, Map 2 (cd) Agricultural district, flood or conservation district, Parks/Recreation Village of Palmyra, Map6 (cd) Agricultural, Land Conservation	
Regulations for Unsafe/Defective Structures	Y		Village of Palmyra, Zoning, 200-40: Regulations for nonconforming uses of structures and buildings: If any building is destroyed such that the value us 50% of the market value then building will be subjected to regulations specified in the this chapter in which such land and buildings are located.	Need to be more detailed
Environmental Overlays in Local Development Review Procedures		N	Village of Palmyra Zoning, Establishment of Districts: Regulates type of uses in various districts. Village of Palmyra, Map 6 (cd) Agricultural, Land Conservation	Zoning districts are specified, but environmental overlays districts are not.
Riparian protections or setbacks		N		
Timber harvesting regulations		N		
Steep slope regulations or consideration within zoning or site plan review		N		
Incompatible uses		N		
Participation in the Federal Community Rating System		N	Not listed in FEMA's list of communities that have enrolled in this voluntary program, October 2005.	Could participate to reduce flood insurance costs, and to create better awareness.
Participation in National Flood Insurance Program	Y		Listed in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program Community Status Book as a participating NFIP community, as of June 2005.	Most Recent FIRM 1988

Red Creek, Village				**Local Law Assessment**
Does the municipality have:	**Yes**	**No**	**Reference**	**Comment**

Comprehensive/Master Plan	Y			Village of Red Creek Vision Planning Process Adopted 2005
Zoning Ordinance		N		Consider developing zoning regulations.
Subdivision Ordinance		N		
Site Plan Review Process		N		
Code or Zoning Enforcement Officer	Y			Local Administrator (Flood Officer)
Flood Mitigation Plan		N		Under development
Building Codes Pertaining to Flooding	Y		Flood Damage Local Law, Section 4.2-2, Construction Stage Flood Damage Local Law, Section 5.1, Provisions for flood hazard reduction: Regulates the construction methods and material for reduction of flood hazard. Flood Damage Local Law, Section 5.2: Residential Construction, Nonresidential Construction	
Flood Officer (if NFIP community)	Y		Flood Damage Local Law, Section 4.0, Designation of Local Administration	Local Administrator
Provision for Repetitive Flooding Property	Y		Flood Damage Local Law, Section 4.0, Designation of Local Administration Flood Damage Local Law, Sec. 4.2-2, Sec. 5.1, Sec. 5.2-1: Regulates construction standards for the areas that are prone to flooding	
Drainage Regulations Related to Flooding/Storm Water	Y		Flood Damage Local Law, Section 5.1-2: Utilities to be designed to prevent infiltration and accumulation of stormwater. Utility equipment to be resistant to flooding. Need for architect's certification when designed for base flood elevation.	
Sediment and Erosion Control Measures	Y		Sediment and Erosion Control Ordinance	Adopted 2001
Regulations for Prevention of Water Supply Contamination		N	Flood Damage Local Law, Section 5.1-3: Water supply system to be designed to prevent infiltration of flood water.	
Regulations for Tree Trimming and Planting, Clearing Fallen Trees and Debris		N		
Regulations for De-Icing Roads, Plowing		N		
Identification of Wetland Areas	Y		FIRM	

Watershed Management Plan		N		
Section on Location of Major Pipelines		N		
Regulations for Retrofitting or Relocating the Existing Overhead Lines to Underground		N		
Natural Resource Inventory		N		
Regulations for Unsafe/Defective Structures		N		
Environmental Overlays in Local Development Review Procedures		N		
Riparian protections or setbacks		N		
Timber harvesting regulations		N		
Steep slope regulations or consideration within zoning or site plan review		N		
Incompatible uses		N		
Participation in the Federal Community Rating System		N	Not listed in FEMA's list of communities that have enrolled in this voluntary program, October 2005.	Could participate to reduce flood insurance costs, and to create better awareness.
Participation in National Flood Insurance Program	Y		Listed in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program Community Status Book as a participating NFIP community, as of June 2005.	Most recent FIRM 1983 Map is currently being updated

Rose, Town				**Local Law Assessment**
Does the municipality have:	**Yes**	**No**	**Reference**	**Comment**
Comprehensive/Master Plan	Y		Comprehensive Plan, Town of Rose	Adopted 2004
Zoning Ordinance	Y		Current Zoning adopted 1972.	New zoning under development
Subdivision Ordinance		N		
Site Plan Review Process	Y			Adopted 1972. In old zoning
Code or Zoning Enforcement Officer	Y		Zoning Local Law, 50.1	Zoning Enforcement Officer
Flood Mitigation Plan		N		
Building Codes Pertaining to Flooding		N		
Flood Officer (if NFIP		N		

community)				
Provision for Repetitive Flooding Property		N		
Drainage Regulations Related to Flooding/Storm Water		N		
Sediment and Erosion Control Measures		N		
Regulations for Prevention of Water Supply Contamination		N		
Regulations for Tree Trimming and Planting, Clearing Fallen Trees and Debris		N		
Regulations for De-Icing Roads, Plowing		N		
Identification of Wetland Areas	Y		Zoning Map, Town of Rose	
Watershed Management Plan		N		
Section on Location of Major Pipelines		N		
Regulations for Retrofitting or Relocating the Existing Overhead Lines to Underground	Y		Comprehensive Plan, Town of Rose, Future Public Utilities: The town recommends the electric and telephone lines in all new installations be placed underground for reason of safety and aesthetic.	Does not address retrofitting existing lines.
Natural Resource Inventory		N		
Regulations for Unsafe/Defective Structures	Y		Zoning Local Law, 46.500: Structures containing nonconforming use that is damaged more than 50% will not be reoccupied, reused and/or reconstructed.	
Environmental Overlays in Local Development Review Procedures	Y		Comprehensive Plan, Town of Rose, Types of Land use Comprehensive Plan, Town of Rose, Conservation All Land Conservation carefully reviewed to assess for the environmental impact and all proposals should conform to the State Environmental Quality Review Act. Areas included in the conservation- NYSDEC established Wetlands, FEMA designated Flood Hazard Areas, tributaries in the Sodus Bay Drainage Basin and the drainage areas surrounding the Town of Rose municipal water wells.	Agricultural, Residential, Land Conservation. Environmental protection overlay districts not identified.
Riparian protections or setbacks	Y		Zoning Local Law, 42.2310-2313	Regulations for yards, regulation on setbacks for various uses like junkyards

Timber harvesting regulations		N		
Steep slope regulations or consideration within zoning or site plan review		N		
Incompatible uses	Y		Zoning Local Law, 42.60 Zoning Local Law, 45.226 Permitted uses in the Land Conservation District, PUD, Residential District Regulations for storage of flammable liquids like alcohol, crude oil, gasoline or any other highly flammable liquid (over a certain amount) when placed near the property.	
Participation in the Federal Community Rating System		N	Not listed in FEMA's list of communities that have enrolled in this voluntary program, October 2005.	Could participate to reduce flood insurance costs, and to create better awareness.
Participation in National Flood Insurance Program	Y		Listed in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program Community Status Book as a participating NFIP community, as of June 2005.	Most recent FIRM 1984

Savannah, Town				**Local Law Assessment**
Does the municipality have:	**Yes**	**No**	**Reference**	**Comment**
Comprehensive/Master Plan	Y			Adopted in 1998
Zoning Ordinance		N		Consider developing zoning regulations.
Subdivision Ordinance		N		
Site Plan Review Process		N		
Code or Zoning Enforcement Officer		N		
Flood Mitigation Plan		N		
Building Codes Pertaining to Flooding		N		
Flood Officer (if NFIP community)		N		
Provision for Repetitive Flooding Property		N		
Drainage Regulations Related to Flooding/Storm Water		N		
Sediment and Erosion Control Measures		N		
Regulations for Prevention of Water Supply Contamination		N		

Regulations for Tree Trimming and Planting, Clearing Fallen Trees, Debris		N		
Regulations for De-Icing Roads, Plowing		N		
Identification of Wetland Areas		N		
Watershed Management Plan		N		
Section on Location of Major Pipelines		N		
Regulations for Retrofitting or Relocating the Existing Overhead Lines to Underground		N		
Natural Resource Inventory		N		
Regulations for Unsafe/Defective Structures		N		
Environmental Overlays in Local Development Review Procedures		N		
Riparian protections or setbacks		N		
Timber harvesting regulations		N		
Steep slope regulations or consideration within zoning or site plan review		N		
Incompatible uses		N		
Participation in the Federal Community Rating System		N	Not listed in FEMA's list of communities that have enrolled in this voluntary program, October 2005.	Could participate to reduce flood insurance costs, and to create better awareness.
Participation in National Flood Insurance Program	Y		Listed in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program Community Status Book as a participating NFIP community, as of June 2005.	Most Recent FIRM 1982
Note: All documents were not available for this project. The town has a comprehensive plan, but the plan was not made available for this project. Future revisions of the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan will incorporate a review of the comprehensive plan as well as any other local law documents that become available.				

Sodus, Town				**Local Law Assessment**
Does the municipality have:	**Yes**	**No**	**Reference**	**Comment**
Comprehensive/Master Plan		N		Under Development
Zoning Ordinance	Y			Adopted 2000
Subdivision Ordinance	Y		Subdivision of Land, Chapter 73	Adopted 2000

Site Plan Review Process	Y		Town of Sodus, Zoning, 90-19-F: The Planning Board, upon review of the proposed development, may prescribe such additional conditions as are in its opinion to secure the objectives of this chapter. Town of Sodus, Zoning, 90-19-G: Procedure	Town of Sodus, Zoning, 90-16.4: Review process for cluster development application to be in compliance with Town Subdivision Law.
Code or Zoning Enforcement Officer	Y		Town of Sodus, Inspection and Enforcement, 52-33	Enforcement Officer
Flood Mitigation Plan		N		Under Development
Building Codes Pertaining to Flooding	Y		Town of Sodus, Flood Damage Prevention, 69-15; Standards for all structures	
Flood Officer (if NFIP community)	Y		Town of Sodus, Flood Damage Prevention, 69-10	Code Enforcement Officer
Provision for Repetitive Flooding Property	Y		Town of Sodus, Flood Damage Prevention, 69-14: Building regulations for structures in the special flood hazard shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map. Includes the construction material, utilities, anchoring etc.	
Drainage Regulations Related to Flooding/Storm Water	Y		Town of Sodus, Flood Damage Prevention: 69-15-C	Brief description. Regulation for prevention of infiltration of floodwater and prevention of contamination.
Sediment and Erosion Control Measures	Y		Town of Sodus Coastal Erosion Hazard Area Law Town of Sodus, Flood Damage Prevention: Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages.	
Regulations for Prevention of Water Supply Contamination		N	Town of Sodus, Zoning, 90-19-3: Proper and adequate water supply, sewage and waste disposal, or other utility services and accessibility to and from public streets must be provided.	Does not specifically talk about prevention of water contamination.
Regulations for Tree Trimming and Planting, Clearing Fallen Trees and Debris		N		
Regulations for De-Icing Roads, Plowing		N		
Identification of Wetland Areas	Y		FIRM	
Watershed Management Plan	Y			
Section on Location of Major Pipelines		N		
Regulations for Retrofitting or Relocating the Existing Overhead Lines to Underground		N		
Natural Resource Inventory		N		

Regulations for Unsafe/Defective Structures	Y		Town of Sodus, Zoning, 90-21-F Part of regulation for sign or support structure. If unsafe or unlawful sign or support structure is not removed by the owner then it shall be removed by the town at the owner's expense.	Not specifically for buildings.
Environmental Overlays in Local Development Review Procedures	Y		Town of Sodus, Zoning, 90-16.1-B: Specifically, the purposes of cluster development within the Town of Sodus are to: 4) Preserve open space and the natural scenic qualities of open lands including environmentally sensitive features if development sites. 5) Preserve significant tracts of forested lands. 6) Preserve active agricultural lands. 7) Protect floodplains, wetlands, lakes, ponds, streams and other natural features. Town of Sodus, Zoning Map: Agricultural district, Industrial district, Commercial district	Preservation of natural and scenic quality of Town of Sodus goal and objective of Town of Sodus Comprehensive Plan. Environmental protection overlay districts not identified.
Riparian protections or setbacks	Y		Town of Sodus, 90-9.1: Waterfront Regulations	
Timber harvesting regulations		N		
Steep slope regulations or consideration within zoning or site plan review	Y		Town of Sodus, Zoning, 90-16.5-B-1-c, Land with slopes exceeding 25%, or soils subject to slumping to be designated as undivided open space.	
Incompatible uses	Y		Town of Sodus, Zoning, 90-17-B, Activities such as excavation or that cause physical hazards due to vibration, odor, fire, radiation or explosion affecting the safety of the building or adjoining structure is prohibited.	
Participation in the Federal Community Rating System		N	Not listed in FEMA's list of communities that have enrolled in this voluntary program, October 2005.	Could participate to reduce flood insurance costs, and to create better awareness.
Participation in National Flood Insurance Program	Y		Listed in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program Community Status Book as a participating NFIP community, as of June 2005.	Most Recent FIRM 1992

Sodus, Village				**Local Law Assessment**
Does the municipality have:	**Yes**	**No**	**Reference**	**Comment**
Comprehensive/Master Plan		N		Under Development
Zoning Ordinance	Y			Adopted 1996
Subdivision Ordinance	Y			Adopted 1996

Site Plan Review Process		N	Subdivision Review Process	Only addresses subdivisions, not all site plans.
Code or Zoning Enforcement Officer	Y		Village of Sodus, Zoning, Chapter 125, From the Code of the Village of Sodus, Sec.125-38-A	Code Enforcement Officer is appointed by the Village Board
Flood Mitigation Plan		N		Under Development
Building Codes Pertaining to Flooding		N		
Flood Officer (if NFIP community)		N		
Provision for Repetitive Flooding Property		N		
Drainage Regulations Related to Flooding/Storm Water		N		
Sediment and Erosion Control Measures		N		
Regulations for Prevention of Water Supply Contamination		N		
Regulations for Tree Trimming and Planting, Clearing Fallen Trees and Debris		N		
Regulations for De-Icing Roads, Plowing		N		
Identification of Wetland Areas		N		
Watershed Management Plan		N		
Section on Location of Major Pipelines		N		
Regulations for Retrofitting or Relocating the Existing Overhead Lines to Underground		N		
Natural Resource Inventory		N		
Regulations for Unsafe/Defective Structures	Y		Village of Sodus, Zoning, Chapter 125, From the Code of the Village of Sodus, Sec.125-31: A building or structure of nonconforming use may be repaired or restored to a safe condition.	
Environmental Overlays in Local Development Review Procedures		N		
Riparian protections or setbacks		N		
Timber harvesting regulations		N		

Steep slope regulations or consideration within zoning or site plan review		N		
Incompatible uses		N	Village of Sodus, Zoning, Chapter 125, From the Code of the Village of Sodus, Sec.125-29: Nonconforming Building, Uses and Lots, has regulation for removal of facilities that have become nonconforming such as waste tire storage facility.	Doesn't specifically have regulations if the residential abuts industrial and if residential abuts major transit route.
Participation in the Federal Community Rating System		N		
Participation in National Flood Insurance Program		N		

Sodus Point, Village				**Local Law Assessment**
Does the municipality have:	**Yes**	**No**	**Reference**	**Comment**
Comprehensive/Master Plan	Y		Village of Sodus Point, Master Plan	Adopted 1996
Zoning Ordinance	Y		Code of the Village of Sodus Point, Chapter 190: Zoning	Adopted 1999
Subdivision Ordinance	Y		Code of the Village of Sodus Point, Zoning, 190-50: Subdivision of Land	
Site Plan Review Process	Y		Code of the Village of Sodus Point, Zoning, 190-49: Site Plan Review	
Code or Zoning Enforcement Officer	Y		Code of the Village of Sodus Point, Administration, 190-62, Code Enforcement O	Code Enforcement Officer appointed by Village Board
Flood Mitigation Plan		N		Under Development
Building Codes Pertaining to Flooding	Y		Code of the Village of Sodus Point, 107-14: Specific Standards: Construction and improvement regulations for residential and nonresidential structures. Village of Sodus Point, Master Plan, Chapter 2-D-4: Flood prone areas identified	
Flood Officer (if NFIP community)	Y		Code of the Village of Sodus Point, Flood Damage Prevention Law, 107-10	Building Inspector administers Flood Damage Prevention Law
Provision for Repetitive Flooding Property	Y		Code of the Village of Sodus Point, Flood Damage Prevention Law, 107-3-: E) To minimize damage to the public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, sewer lines, streets and bridges located in the areas of special flood hazard. G) To provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard. H) To ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their action.	

Drainage Regulations Related to Flooding/Storm Water	Y		Code of the Village of Sodus Point, Flood Damage Prevention Law, 147-27: Stormwater other than exempted under Sec. 147-26, unpolluted industrial cooling water or process waters and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers as specifically designated as storm sewers or to a natural outlet approved by the Superintendent and other regulatory agencies. Code of the Village of Sodus Point, Flood Damage Prevention Law, 107-13-C: All new and replacement water supply system, sanitary sewage system, on-site disposal system, plumbing, ventilation to be designed to prevent infiltration and accumulation of floodwater and to minimize the flood damage.	
Sediment and Erosion Control Measures	Y		Village of Sodus Point, Master Plan, Chapter 2-D-2: Erosion hazard areas identified Village of Sodus Point, Master Plan, Chapter 2-E: Protect Enhance Water Quality Village of Sodus Point, Master Plan (Pg.33): Recommends the use of erosion control measures.	
Regulations for Prevention of Water Supply Contamination	Y		Code of the Village of Sodus Point, Flood Damage Prevention Law, 107-13-C: All new and replacement water supply system, plumbing to be designed to prevent infiltration and accumulation of floodwater and to minimize the flood damage. Village of Sodus Point, Chapter 3-E (Pg. 33): Recommends-Use of federal and NYS best management practices to minimize discharge of hazardous material and eroded soils. Setback for water bodies. Preservation of natural vegetation, controlling use of cleaning agents and paints, and reducing the use of road deicing chemicals. Fine for damage, tampering or any malicious attempt on the water system.	
Regulations for Tree Trimming and Planting, Clearing Fallen Trees and Debris	Y		The owner, tenant or other occupant of the property responsible for trimming trees, grass, weeds or other vegetation. Village of Sodus Point, Snowmobiles, 161-7	
Regulations for De-Icing Roads, Plowing	Y		Code of the Village of Sodus Point, 86-23.1: Regulations for deicing Village of Sodus Point, Master Plan, Chapter 2-E: Protect Enhance Water Quality (Pg.33): Recommends reducing the use of deicing chemicals to preserve water quality. Village of Sodus Point, Master Plan, Chapter 2-E: maintain and Enhance critical fish and wildlife habitat: (Pg.33): Recommends controlling ice management	

			practices to limit damage to significant wildlife and their habitat.	
Identification of Wetland Areas	Y		FIRM Village of Sodus Point, Master Plan, Chapter 2-D-1; There are also isolated areas of wetness, including two freshwater wetlands designated by NYSDEC and numerous wetlands within the jurisdiction of the Army Corps of Engineers, in the Village's coastal area. Village of Sodus Point, Master Plan, Chapter 2-D-5: Wetland identification	
Watershed Management Plan	Y		Village of Sodus Point Local Waterfront Revitalization Plan (Draft)	Under Development, 2005
Section on Location of Major Pipelines		N		
Regulations for Retrofitting or Relocating the Existing Overhead Lines to Underground	Y		Village of Sodus Point, Master Plan, Chapter 2-J (Pg. 39): Require utilities to be installed underground, where feasible and to design above ground facilities to be compatible with the local neighborhood and the environment. Encourage the conversion of existing overhead utilities to underground installations wherever and whenever appropriate.	Recommends places where it is appropriate
Natural Resource Inventory	Y		Village of Sodus Point, Official Zoning Map: Identification of natural areas. Village of Sodus Point, Master Plan, Chapter 2-D,E Location and identification of various natural resources such as: water resources, significant coastal fish and wildlife habitats, historic resources, freshwater wetlands, public parks, open spaces, abandoned and deteriorated sites.	
Regulations for Unsafe/Defective Structures	Y		Code of the Village of Sodus Point, Zoning, 190-31: A building or structure of nonconforming use may be repaired or restored to a safe condition in its original building line.	
Environmental Overlays in Local Development Review Procedures	Y		Code of the Village of Sodus Point, Zoning, 190-4: Establishments of district-Natural areas, waterfront/commercial Village of Sodus Point, Official Zoning Map: Identification of natural areas. Village of Sodus Point, Master Plan, Chapter 3-A, E, F: Recommendations for protection of sensitive natural areas, preservation of outstanding natural features, maintenance of fish and wildlife habitat. Village of Sodus Point, Illustration 11- Scenic by-way greenway trail	Environmental protection overlay districts not identified.
Riparian protections or setbacks	Y		Code of the Village of Sodus Point, Chapter 86: Docks and Moorings	
Timber harvesting regulations		N		

Steep slope regulations or consideration within zoning or site plan review	Y		Code of the Village of Sodus Point, Chapter 190: Zoning, Section 190-49, Site Plan Review	
Incompatible uses	Y		Code of the Village of Sodus Point, Chapter 3 (Pg. 27) Promote Diversity: Preserve and protect remaining agricultural lands in the Village from incompatible uses and activities. Code of the Village of Sodus Point, Zoning, 190-8: Permitted uses: Regulations for allowing or restricting some uses in certain areas. Code of the Village of Sodus Point, Zoning, 190-9: No use, or any trade, industry, use or purpose that is noxious or offensive by reason of the emission or odor, dust, smoke, toxic or noxious fumes, radiation, gas, noise, vibration or excessive light or any combination of which is dangerous and prejudicial to the health, safety and general welfare shall be permitted.	
Participation in the Federal Community Rating System		N	Not listed in FEMA's list of communities that have enrolled in this voluntary program, October 2005.	Could participate to reduce flood insurance costs, and to create better awareness.
Participation in National Flood Insurance Program	Y		Listed in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program Community Status Book as a participating NFIP community, as of June 2005.	Most Recent FIRM 1977

Walworth, Town				**Local Law Assessment**
Does the municipality have:	**Yes**	**No**	**Reference**	**Comment**
Comprehensive/Master Plan	Y		Town of Walworth Comprehensive Plan, 1998	
Zoning Ordinance	Y		Town of Walworth, Zoning, Chapter 180, From the Code of the Town of Walworth	Adopted in 2000
Subdivision Ordinance	Y		Town of Walworth, Chapter 151, Subdivision of Land; Site Plan Review	
Site Plan Review Process	Y		Town of Walworth, Zoning, 180-17-P: Land development regulations and construction specifications: All provisions of Chapter 151, Subdivision of Land, Site Plan Review and Construction specifications currently in use by the Planning Board shall be applicable for development under this section.	Site Plan Review process same as Chapter 151
Code or Zoning Enforcement Officer	Y		Town of Walworth, Zoning, 180-56	Building Inspector
Flood Mitigation Plan		N		
Building Codes Pertaining		N		

to Flooding				
Flood Officer (if NFIP community)		N		
Provision for Repetitive Flooding Property	Y		Town of Walworth, Subdivision of land and site plan review, 151-37: Land subject to flooding or land deemed uninhabitable by the planning board not to be developed for residential occupancy.	
Drainage Regulations Related to Flooding/Storm Water	Y		Town of Walworth, Subdivision of land and site plan review, 151-36: All development facilities shall de planned and designed to receive the design storm without flooding. All outlets pipes for storm/groundwater shall be designed with free-flowing discharge to the receiving facility with adequate capacity.	
Sediment and Erosion Control Measures	Y		Town of Walworth, Zoning, 180-18-D: Prevention of soil erosion and minimization of potential pollution and flooding hazards. Town of Walworth, Zoning, 180-37-4-f: Required erosion and sediment control measures shall be installed prior to the commencement of construction activity.	
Regulations for Prevention of Water Supply Contamination	Y		Town of Walworth, Subdivision of land and site plan review, 151-38: Where public water is not available, there is a need for approval from Monroe County Health Lab or NYS Health Department prior to issuance of building permit.	Regulates the water quality
Regulations for Tree Trimming and Planting, Clearing Fallen Trees and Debris		N		
Regulations for De-Icing Roads, Plowing		N		
Identification of Wetland Areas	Y		FIRM Town of Walworth, Comprehensive Plan, Exhibit B, Environmentally Sensitive Soils	Map of Wetlands
Watershed Management Plan		N		
Section on Location of Major Pipelines		N		
Regulations for Retrofitting or Relocating the Existing Overhead Lines to Underground	Y		Town of Walworth, Subdivision of land and site plan review, 151-40, Placement of Utilities: Electric, telephone and similar utilities shall be installed underground for all.	
Natural Resource Inventory	Y		Town of Walworth, Comprehensive Plan, Inventory of existing conditions, Natural Resources (Pg. 5) Town of Walworth, Comprehensive Plan, Exhibit E, Conceptual Land Use Plan	

Regulations for Unsafe/Defective Structures	Y		Town of Walworth, Zoning, 180-43-F-2: If a nonconforming building or structure or portion of a building or structure which is nonconforming becomes physically unsafe or unlawful due to lack of repairs and maintenance and is declared by any duly authorized official to be unsafe or unlawful by the reason of physical condition, it shall not be rebuilt except in conformity with the regulations of the district in which it is located.	
Environmental Overlays in Local Development Review Procedures		N	Town of Walworth, Comprehensive Plan, Development Visions and Goals (Pg 21): Environmental Protection Overlay Area: It is recommended that the town consider adding an environmental protection overlay zone to its Zoning Law. This would apply in areas near streams and wetlands, on steep slopes, and in wooded areas, and would contain special development reviews to limit environmental degradation where these conditions exist.	Environmental protection overlay districts are not yet identified, but are a goal of the Comprehensive Plan.
Riparian protections or setbacks		N		
Timber harvesting regulations		N		
Steep slope regulations or consideration within zoning or site plan review	Y		Town of Walworth, Comprehensive Plan, Development Visions and Goals. Limiting development on steep slopes and in the areas where bedrock is close to the surface is part of the town's development goals.	
Incompatible uses	Y		Town of Walworth, Zoning, 180-16-D-9	Prohibits the functions and uses that could be hazardous in certain areas.
Participation in the Federal Community Rating System		N	Not listed in FEMA's list of communities that have enrolled in this voluntary program, October 2005.	Could participate to reduce flood insurance costs, and to create better awareness.
Participation in National Flood Insurance Program	Y		Listed in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program Community Status Book as a participating NFIP community, as of June 2005.	Most Recent FIRM 1983

Williamson, Town				**Local Law Assessment**
Does the municipality have:	**Yes**	**No**	**Reference**	**Comment**
Comprehensive/Master Plan	Y		Williamson Comprehensive Plan	Adopted 1998
Zoning Ordinance	Y		Town of Williamson, Zoning	Adopted 2000

Subdivision Ordinance	Y		Not available for review	Adopted 1991
Site Plan Review Process	Y		Town of Williamson, Zoning, 178-38, Site Plan Review	Part of Zoning
Code or Zoning Enforcement Officer	Y		Town of Williamson, Zoning, 178-36	Zoning Officer
Flood Mitigation Plan		N		
Building Codes Pertaining to Flooding	Y		Flood Damage Prevention, 92-31, Construction standards for areas of special flood hazard without base elevation	
Flood Officer (if NFIP community)	Y		Flood Damage Prevention, 92-10	Building Inspector
Provision for Repetitive Flooding Property	Y		Flood Damage Prevention, General Standards (Provision for Flood Hazard Reduction) 92-22	
Drainage Regulations Related to Flooding/Storm Water	Y		Flood Damage Prevention, Utilities, 92-25: Electric, heating, plumbing facilities to be designed to prevent infiltration and accumulation of flood water. Town of Williamson, Drainage Control, 81-3-I: All drainage systems and stormwater sewer capacity shall be designed to handle the anticipated flows from the entire upstream drainage basin when fully developed according to existing zoning.	
Sediment and Erosion Control Measures	Y			
Regulations for Prevention of Water Supply Contamination		N		
Regulations for Tree Trimming and Planting, Clearing Fallen Trees and Debris		N		
Regulations for De-Icing Roads, Plowing		N		
Identification of Wetland Areas	Y		FIRM Williamson Comprehensive Plan, Natural Features, Figure 4: NYSDEC Wetlands Williamson Comprehensive Plan, Natural Features, Pg. A-15, List of NYSDEC designated Wetlands	
Watershed Management Plan	Y		Town of Williamson, Drainage Control, 81:A3 Watershed Management Advisory Council- Evaluates the impacts of a new development project on its watershed, advice the Towns Board about the changes needed on the Town's Watershed Policy and Regulations.	

Section on Location of Major Pipelines	Y		Williamson Comprehensive Plan, Natural Features, Figure 4: Map shows drainage areas Williamson Comprehensive Plan, Ground water availability, Figure 5 Williamson Comprehensive Plan, Water Infrastructure, Figure 9: Map shows watermain Williamson Comprehensive Plan, Sewer District: Map shows sewer treatment plant, sewer district	
Regulations for Retrofitting or Relocating the Existing Overhead Lines to Underground		N		
Natural Resource Inventory	Y		Williamson Comprehensive Plan, Natural Features, Pg. A-13: Natural features-Lakes and streams, wetlands, groundwater resources Williamson Comprehensive Plan, Natural Features, Figure 4: Map shows various type of natural features Williamson Comprehensive Plan, Land Use, Figure 6: Map shows different type of districts- Agricultural, Industrial, Recreational etc.	
Regulations for Unsafe/Defective Structures		N		
Environmental Overlays in Local Development Review Procedures		N	Williamson Comprehensive Plan, Land Use Plan: Seaway Trail, Streams or Creeks, Agricultural land etc. Williamson Comprehensive Plan, Williamson Community Vision Statement, Commitment to Planned, Orderly Growth: Development must respect the integrity of natural features including wetlands, watercourses, floodplains, steep slopes, and coastal erosion.	No overlay specified for development review procedures
Riparian protections or setbacks		N		
Timber harvesting regulations		N		
Steep slope regulations or consideration within zoning or site plan review		N	Williamson Comprehensive Plan, Williamson Community Vision Statement, Commitment to Planned, Orderly Growth: Development must respect the integrity of natural features including wetlands, watercourses, floodplains, steep slopes, and coastal erosion.	No specific regulations for steep slopes.
Incompatible uses	Y		Town of Williamson, Zoning, Attachment-2,3, Regulations for locating different type of uses in various districts.	
Participation in the Federal Community Rating System		N	Not listed in FEMA's list of communities that have enrolled in this voluntary program, October 2005.	Could participate to reduce flood insurance costs, and to create better awareness.

Participation in National Flood Insurance Program	Y		Listed in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program Community Status Book as a participating NFIP community, as of June 2005.	Most Recent FIRM 1978

Wolcott , Town				**Local Law Assessment**
Does the municipality have:	**Yes**	**No**	**Reference**	**Comment**
Comprehensive/Master Plan		N		Consider developing a comp plan
Zoning Ordinance	Y			Adopted in 2000
Subdivision Ordinance	Y		Town of Wolcott Subdivision Law	Adopted in 2005
Site Plan Review Process	Y		Town of Wolcott Subdivision Law, Subdivision Review Process and Review of all Special Permits and Variances as per Local Law #1-2000	
Code or Zoning Enforcement Officer	Y		Town of Wolcott, Land Use Code, Adopted July 2000, Section 107: Code Enforcement Officer: An appointed official designated by the Town Board to enforce this code.	
Flood Mitigation Plan		N		
Building Codes Pertaining to Flooding		N		
Flood Officer (if NFIP community)		N		
Provision for Repetitive Flooding Property		N		
Drainage Regulations Related to Flooding/Storm Water		N		
Sediment and Erosion Control Measures		N		
Regulations for Prevention of Water Supply Contamination	Y		Town of Wolcott, Subdivision Law requires all on-site sanitation and water supply facilities be designated to meet the minimum specifications of NYS Health Department	
Regulations for Tree Trimming and Planting, Clearing Fallen Trees, Debris		N		
Regulations for De-Icing Roads, Plowing		N		
Identification of Wetland Areas		N		
Watershed Management Plan		N		
Section on Location of Major Pipelines		N		

Regulations for Retrofitting or Relocating the Existing Overhead Lines to Underground	Y		Town of Wolcott, Subdivision Law, Local Law#1-2005, Sec. 535: Underground utilities shall be required and casements shall be located, wherever possible, in the road right-of-way between the roadway and the road lines to simplify location and repair of utilities.	Does not specify if this applies to existing lines, or only new ones.
Natural Resource Inventory		N		
Regulations for Unsafe/Defective Structures	Y		Town of Wolcott, Land Use Code, Adopted July 2000, Sec. 602: Buildings that have fallen prey to fire or have been abandoned and which have not been repaired or replaces within one calendar year, or which have been left vacant for more that one calendar year because of the fire, may be may be removed or properly secured by the property owner, or by the CEO, and/or mat be subject to Condemnation Proceedings according to Article VI SECTION 603. Town of Wolcott, Land Use Code, Adopted July 2000, Sec. 603: Removal of unsafe buildings, collapsed structures and abandoned mobile homes.	
Environmental Overlays in Local Development Review Procedures	Y		Town of Wolcott, Land Use Code, Adopted July 2000, Town of Wolcott Land Use Map: Agricultural District, Conservation District, Waterfront District Town of Wolcott, Land Use Code, Adopted July 2000, Article V, District Regulation	Outline of regulations for Agricultural Districts, Waterfront Districts and Conservation Districts. No environmental protection overlay districts identified.
Riparian protections or setbacks		N		
Timber harvesting regulations		N		
Steep slope regulations or consideration within zoning or site plan review		N		
Incompatible uses		N		
Participation in the Federal Community Rating System		N	Not listed in FEMA's list of communities that have enrolled in this voluntary program, October 2005.	Could participate to reduce flood insurance costs, and to create better awareness.
Participation in National Flood Insurance Program	Y		Listed in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program Community Status Book as a participating NFIP community, as of June 2005.	Most Recent FIRM 1992

Wolcott, Village				**Local Law Assessment**
Does the municipality have:	**Yes**	**No**	**Reference**	**Comment**

Comprehensive/Master Plan	Y		Document not available	Adopted 2002
Zoning Ordinance	Y		Document not available	Adopted 1973
Subdivision Ordinance	Y		Document not available	Adopted 1973
Site Plan Review Process	Y		Document not available	Adopted 1973
Code or Zoning Enforcement Officer	Y			
Flood Mitigation Plan		N		
Building Codes Pertaining to Flooding				
Flood Officer (if NFIP community)	Y			
Provision for Repetitive Flooding Property				
Drainage Regulations Related to Flooding/Storm Water				
Sediment and Erosion Control Measures	Y		Sediment and Erosion Control Ordinance Document not available	
Regulations for Prevention of Water Supply Contamination				
Regulations for Tree Trimming and Planting, Clearing Fallen Trees and Debris				
Regulations for De-Icing Roads, Plowing				
Identification of Wetland Areas	Y		FIRM	
Watershed Management Plan				
Section on Location of Major Pipelines				
Regulations for Retrofitting or Relocating the Existing Overhead Lines to Underground				
Natural Resource Inventory				
Regulations for Unsafe/Defective Structures				
Environmental Overlays in Local Development Review Procedures	Y		Village of Wolcott, Zoning Map Agricultural district, land conservation district industrial district	
Riparian protections or setbacks				
Timber harvesting regulations				
Steep slope regulations or consideration within zoning or site plan review				

Incompatible uses				
Participation in the Federal Community Rating System		N	Not listed in FEMA's list of communities that have enrolled in this voluntary program, October 2005.	Could participate to reduce flood insurance costs, and to create better awareness.
Participation in National Flood Insurance Program	Y		Listed in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program Community Status Book as a participating NFIP community, as of June 2005.	Most Recent FIRM 1992
Comprehensive Plan, Zoning Ordinance, Site Plan Review and Subdivision Ordinance not available for this project.				

Appendix C

Wayne County Adoption Resolutions

WAYNE COUNTY ALL – HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN: MODEL RESOLUTION*

(Name of Jurisdiction)_____

(Governing Body) _____

(Address) _____

The following resolution was offered by _____ and seconded by _____:

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the _____, with the assistance from the Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council, has gathered information and prepared the Wayne County All – Hazard Mitigation Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County All – Hazard Mitigation Plan has been prepared in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS, the _____ is a local unit of government that has afforded the citizens an opportunity to comment and provide input in the Plan and the actions in the Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Board has reviewed the Plan and affirms that the Plan will be updated less than every five years;

NOW, THEREFORE, Be It Resolved, by the Board of the _____ adopts the Wayne County All – Hazard Mitigation Plan as this jurisdiction's All – Hazard Mitigation Plan, and resolves to execute the actions in the Plan.

ADOPTED this _____ at the meeting of the Board of _____ by the following vote:

*Please contact the municipal clerk of a specific municipal for a copy of that municipality's adoption resolution. All municipalities in Wayne County adopted this All-Hazard Mitigation Plan in early 2007 following FEMA approval of the Plan in January 2007.