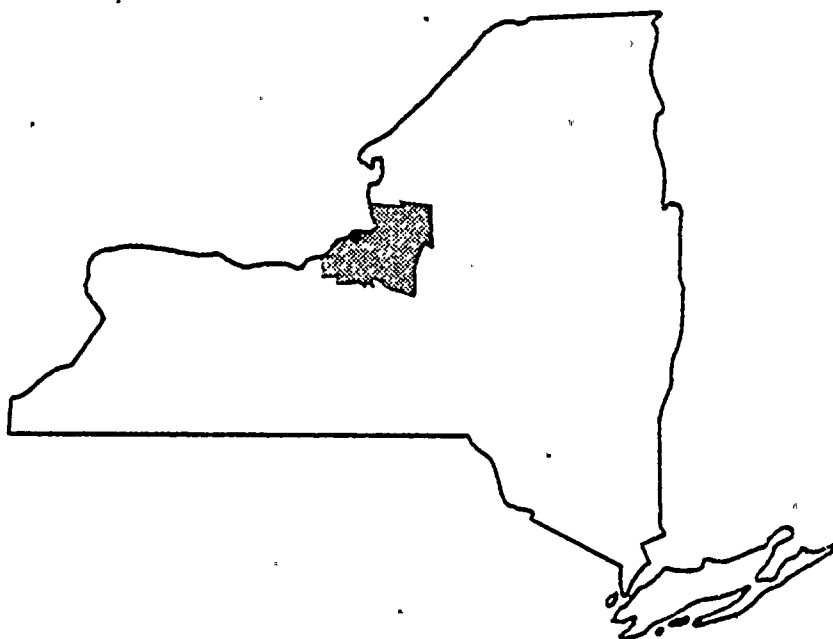


# FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY



TOWN OF  
SCRIBA,  
NEW YORK  
OSWEGO COUNTY



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PUBLISHED SEPARATELY:

Flood Insurance Rate Map Index

Flood Insurance Rate Map



FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY  
TOWN OF SCRIBA, NEW YORK

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of Study

This Flood Insurance Study investigates the existence and severity of flood hazards in the Town of Scriba, Oswego County, New York, and aids in the administration of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973. This study will be used to convert Scriba to the regular program of flood insurance by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Local and regional planners will use this study in their efforts to promote sound flood plain management.

In some states or communities, flood plain management criteria or regulations may exist that are more restrictive or comprehensive than those on which these federally-supported studies are based. These criteria take precedence over the minimum federal criteria for purposes of regulating development in the flood plain, as set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations at 44 CFR, 60.3. In such cases, however, it shall be understood that the state (or other jurisdictional agency) shall be able to explain these requirements and criteria.

1.2 Authority and Acknowledgements

The source of authority for this Flood Insurance Study is the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973.

The hydrologic and hydraulic analyses for this study were prepared by Lockwood, Kessler and Bartlett, Inc. for the Federal Emergency Management Agency, under Contract No. H-4741. This work was completed in June 1980.

1.3 Coordination

An initial Consultation and Coordination Officer's (CCO) meeting was held on April 14, 1978 to identify streams requiring detailed study. This meeting was attended by representatives of Lockwood, Kessler and Bartlett, Inc. (the study contractor), the FEMA, and the Town of Scriba.

A legal notice announcing the intent to perform the study and stating its objectives was placed in the local newspaper.

During the course of this study several federal, state and miscellaneous agencies were contacted for information. Federal agencies contacted



included the Buffalo District of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE), the Soil Conservation Service (SCS), the U. S. Geological Survey (USGS), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the U. S. Department of Civil Defense and the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration.

Agencies contacted from the State of New York included the New York State Department of Commerce, the Department of State, the Department of State Community Affairs Library, the Department of Environmental Conservation (Flood Control Section), the State Library, the Department of Transportation and the Office of Disaster Preparedness.

The Oswego County Planning Board, the New York Public Library and representatives of the Town of Scriba were also contacted for related information.

The results of the hydrologic analyses were coordinated with the COE, the USGS, the SCS and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC).

On September 16, 1981, the results of the study were reviewed at the final CCO meeting attended by representatives of the study contractor, the FEMA, community officials and interested citizens.

## 2.0 AREA STUDIED

### 2.1 Scope of Study

This Flood Insurance Study covers the incorporated area of the Town of Scriba, Oswego County, New York. The area of study is shown on the Vicinity Map (Figure 1).

The Lake Ontario and Oswego River shorelines within the Town of Scriba, Wine Creek, from Town Line Road to Churchill Road, the segment of Walker Creek between State Route 104 and Middle Road, Lycoming Creek, from the Hamlet of Lycoming to its mouth at Lake Ontario, Cliff Road Creek, from the vicinity of Conrail to its mouth at Lake Ontario, Lakeview Creek, from Lakeview Road to its mouth at Lake Ontario, and 300 feet of flooding affecting Scriba from Harbor Brook in the City of Oswego along the west corporate boundary were studied by detailed methods. The areas studied by detailed methods were selected with priority given to all known flood hazard areas and areas of projected development and proposed construction for the next five years, through June 1985.

A portion of Walker Creek Tributary from its confluence with Walker Creek to the Conrail crossing, a 1,000 foot segment of Lake Creek beginning at the western boundary of the Town of Scriba, the remainder of Wine Creek from the Churchill Road - Hall Road intersection to Deer Ridge Road, Deer



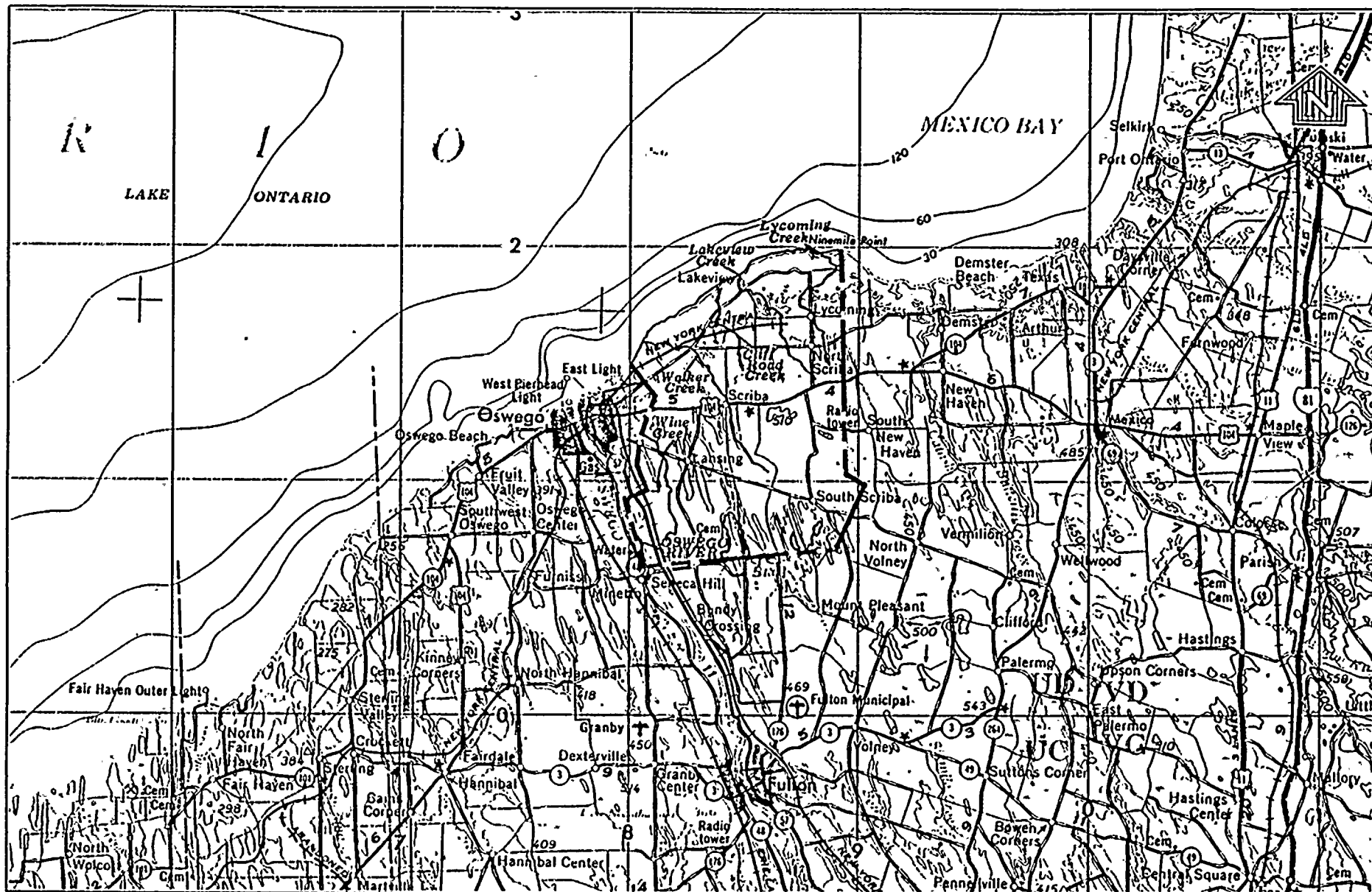


FIGURE 1

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

**TOWN OF SCRIBA, NY**  
(OSWEGO CO.)

APPROXIMATE SCALE

4 0 4 8 12 MILES

**VICINITY MAP**



Ridge Creek and Deer Ridge Creek Tributary, Black Creek and Black Creek Tributaries 7 through 9, Paddy Creek, Paddy Pond Tributary, Crooks Pond Tributary, Black Creek, Crooks Creek, Crooks Pond, Paddy Pond and portions of Mud Pond Creek located within Scriba were studied by approximate methods. Approximate methods of analysis were used to study those areas having low development potential and minimal flood hazards as identified at the initiation of the study. The scope and methods of study were proposed to and agreed upon by the FEMA.

## 2.2 Community Description

The Town of Scriba, encompassing a land area of 41.2 square miles, is located in the northwestern section of Oswego County, New York, along the southern shoreline of Lake Ontario. Scriba is approximately 28 miles north of the City of Syracuse, New York. It is bordered by the Town of New Haven on the east, the Town of Volney on the south and the Town of Minetto and the City of Oswego on the west.

In 1970, the population of Scriba was 3,619, approximately 45 percent greater than its 1960 population of 2,489 (Reference 1). This gave the town a 1970 population density of approximately 88 persons per square mile (Reference 2). The Town of Scriba was incorporated on April 5, 1811, and was once a prosperous dairying area, although it is now known for its extensive vegetable and fruit production. While many of Scriba's residents work in the surrounding region, several major industries provide employment within the town. These industries include an Alcan Aluminum Plant, the J. A. Fitzpatrick Nuclear Power Plant and the Nine-Mile Point Nuclear Power Station.

The Town of Scriba lies within the geographical area known as the Lake Ontario Plains, which are located within the greater geographical area called the Great Lakes Plain. The Great Lakes Plain extends along the full length of the northern and western borders of New York State, connecting Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River (Reference 2). In the east-central portion of the town, the terrain is relatively level. In the remainder of the town the terrain consists primarily of rolling hills and drumlin formations. Elevations within Scriba range from a low of 246 feet at the Lake Ontario shoreline to a high of 515 feet just south of the State Route 104 - Delancy Airport Road intersection.

The land use in Scriba is predominantly undeveloped, agricultural, or comprised of forest. Small orchards are also located intermittantly through the town. Wetlands are plentiful, with Teal Marsh and the wetlands surrounding Black Creek the most significant (Reference 3).

Residential and commercial development tends to follow the main traffic corridors. Small concentrations of residential development are found in



the Hamlets of Lycoming, Scriba, Lakeview, Jones Corner, and in the area northeast of the Mall Road - Town Line Road intersection in eastern Scriba.

Approximately 7.4 miles of the Lake Ontario coastline forms the northern border of the Town of Scriba. A portion of Scriba's western border is formed by the Oswego River. At the town's corporate limits, the Oswego River drains an area of 5,096 square miles. Wine Creek originates in the southwestern section of Scriba and flows north through the City of Oswego before emptying into Lake Ontario. It has a drainage area of 1.8 square miles. Walker Creek originates to the northeast of the Hall Road - Johnson Road intersection and flows northwest through the town before emptying into Lake Ontario. Walker Creek has a drainage area of 3.9 square miles. Lycoming Creek is a major drainage source, and drains an area of 6.8 square miles in northeast Scriba. It flows generally north from the Hamlet of Lycoming to its mouth at Lake Ontario in Sunset Bay. Cliff Road Creek, which originates southeast of the North Road - Creamery Road intersection in north-central Scriba, has a drainage area of 1.9 square miles at its mouth at Lake Ontario. Lakeview Creek flows north to empty into Lake Ontario at the Hamlet of Lakeview. It has a drainage area of 4.0 square miles.

Walker Creek Tributary originates in central Scriba and flows northwest to its confluence with Walker Creek. A short segment of Lake Creek flows through Scriba before entering the City of Oswego, where it empties into Lake Ontario. Deer Ridge Creek Tributary flows northwest through southwest Scriba before joining Deer Ridge Creek, which also flows northwest through the town to reach its confluence with the Oswego River. Black Creek Tributaries 7, 8 and 9 flow south to their respective confluences with Black Creek in south central Scriba. Paddy Creek, Paddy Pond Tributary, Crooks Creek, Crooks Pond Tributary, Mud Pond Creek, Crooks Pond and Paddy Pond are all located in the southeast corner of the town.

The region's climate is classified as humid continental. Prevailing westerly winds that blow across the full length of Lake Ontario affect the temperature in both summer and winter, with the exclusion of periods when the lake's surface is frozen. The ice causes the delay of warm weather in the spring. Autumn is a relatively warm season; however, winters are severe due to a large frequency of storms and cold waves (Reference 4). Scriba is subject to what is known as the "lake effect", due to its close proximity to Lake Ontario. Because the lake is a large body of water, it responds slowly to changes in temperature. When cold air arrives in the winter, the lake waters are still relatively warm, while in the early summer, the lake remains quite cool. Each winter the lake effect is the cause of many heavy snow squalls. These squalls continue well into February, since much of the lake surface does not freeze throughout the early winter months. The mean monthly temperature



for Scriba is approximately 24.5 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) in January and approximately 69.5°F in July. The mean annual rainfall is approximately 34.5 inches, and the mean annual snowfall is approximately 85 inches (Reference 4).

### 2.3 Principal Flood Problems

There are several areas subject to flooding within the Town of Scriba. Along Wine Creek, flooding has occurred at Town Line Road and along the muck farms bordering the creek. In the past, Walker Creek has overtopped Creamery Road and Lycoming Creek has overtopped Lycoming Road. Many of the cottages bordering Lake Ontario have also been inundated. The potential 100-year flood level of Walker Creek at the upstream face of the Creamery Road Bridge is shown in Figure 2.

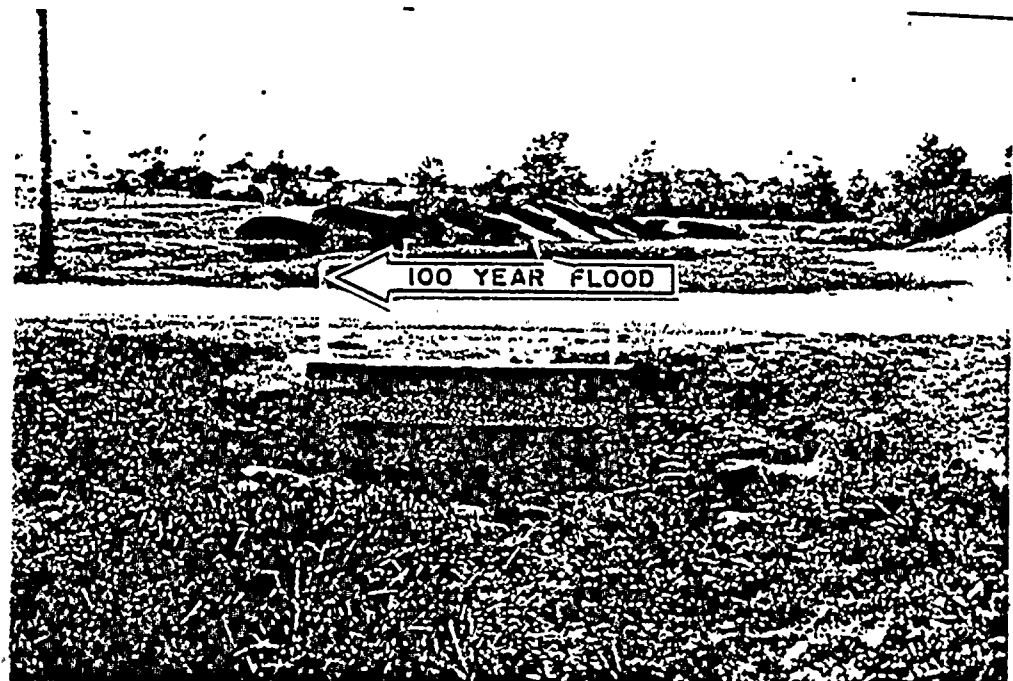


Figure 2 - The potential 100-year flood level for Walker Creek at the upstream face of the Creamery Road Bridge, facing west.

An historical storm occurred in June 1972, as Tropical Storm Agnes passed through the Oswego River basin. Although many communities within the area received record amounts of rainfall, flooding and its resultant damages were minimal in Scriba (Reference 5). In March 1973, however, serious flooding and accompanying soil erosion occurred along Lake Ontario, damaging nearly \$2.2 million worth of property along its shoreline in Oswego County (Reference 6). Additional flooding occurred in January 1978, when an ice jam on the Oswego River in the Town of Volney flooded homes in nearby Scriba.



Flooding along Lake Ontario is affected by three categories of lake level fluctuations: long-term, seasonal and short-period. Long term fluctuations are caused primarily by an increase or decrease of precipitation over the lake. Shoreline flooding also occurs when consecutive annual rainfalls are higher than the mean annual precipitation. The time intervals between successive high-water periods are of irregular length and can sometimes cause abrupt increases in the lake level. This study is primarily concerned with long-term fluctuations in combination with seasonal and short-period variations of the lake levels. In accordance with seasonal fluctuations, high lake levels on Lake Ontario generally occur in the spring, when run-off increases due to snowmelt, low rates of evaporation from the lake and evapotranspiration from the land surface. Short-period fluctuations of lake levels can be caused by wind blowing over the lake. This wind drives surface water in great volumes toward the shore, thus raising the water level at one side of the lake while lowering the water level at the other side. The effect of this wind set-up is more pronounced in bays where the rising water is concentrated in a restricted space within the shores of the bay.

Outflow from Lake Ontario is regulated by a powerhouse and dam at Barnhart Island, New York. The lake is controlled according to plan "1958-D", which tries to anticipate high and low water levels according to seasonal fluctuations. Large, long-term fluctuations of the lake sometimes make it difficult to maintain the desired range of lake levels. Due to the relationship of the large lake area to the limited discharge capabilities of outflow streams, flood levels on the lake persist for a considerable time after the factors causing the high levels are removed (Reference 7).

The International Joint Commission (IJC) has published a report, Further Regulation of the Great Lakes, which discusses natural and man-made causes for Great Lake levels fluctuation, the results of present regulation, and investigates the feasibility of alternate possible regulation plans (Reference 8). This report states that the effects of shoreline erosion, a continuous process, are most pronounced during periods of high water. Hence, decisions concerning future regulation will have an effect on the Lake Ontario shoreline erosion problems existing in the Town of Scriba.

#### 2.4 Flood Protection Measures

The only flood protection structures within the Town of Scriba are individual seawalls constructed along Lake Ontario at various cottages in the attempt to protect against erosion. The Scriba Town Board has also enacted an ordinance which regulates construction in flood hazard areas designated on the Flood Hazard Boundary Map for the Town of Scriba (References 9 and 10). No other flood protection measures are employed in Scriba.



### 3.0 ENGINEERING METHODS

For the flooding sources studied in detail in the community, standard hydrologic and hydraulic study methods were used to determine the flood hazard data for this study. Flood events of a magnitude which are expected to be equalled or exceeded once on the average during any 10-, 50-, 100-, or 500-year period (recurrence interval) have been selected as having special significance for flood plain management and for flood insurance premium rates. These events, commonly termed the 10-, 50-, 100-, and 500-year floods, have a 10-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent chance, respectively, of being equalled or exceeded during any year. Although the recurrence interval represents the long-term average period between floods of a specific magnitude, rare floods could occur at short intervals or even within the same year. The risk of experiencing a rare flood increases when periods greater than one year are considered. For example, the risk of having a flood which equals or exceeds the 100-year flood (one-percent chance of annual occurrence) in any 50-year period is about 40 percent (four in ten) and, for any 90-year period, the risk increases to about 60 percent (six in ten). The analyses reported here reflect flooding potentials based on conditions existing in the community at the time of completion of this study. Maps and flood elevations will be amended periodically to reflect future changes.

#### 3.1 Hydrologic Analyses

Hydrologic analyses were carried out to establish the peak discharge-frequency relationships for floods of the selected recurrence intervals for each flooding source studied in detail affecting the community.

The peak discharge-frequency relationship for the Oswego River was determined by a statistical analysis of the discharge records of USGS gaging station No. 04249000, located at Lock No. 7, Oswego, New York. The analysis was performed with 39 years of record using the standard log-Pearson Type III method as outlined by the Water Resources Council (Reference 11). These results were then compared to the discharges developed by the USGS for the Flood Insurance Study for the City of Oswego (Reference 12). Since these previously developed discharges fell within the 50 percent confidence interval of the more recent estimates, the former have been adopted as the basis of the proposed discharges for the Flood Insurance Study for the Town of Scriba.

The peak discharges for Wine Creek were adopted from the Flood Insurance Study for the City of Oswego and adjusted based on reduction in drainage area (Reference 12). In this study, flood-frequency relationships for Wine Creek were developed by averaging the results from the rainfall frequency-runoff relationships developed by the SCS, and the results from the method developed by the USGS, Water Resources Division, New Jersey District (References 13 and 14). This method relates peak flood discharge to drainage basin size, channel slope, surface storage within the basin, and an index of manmade impervious cover.



For Harbor Brook, peak discharges were also adopted from the Flood Insurance Study for the City of Oswego (Reference 12). The SCS rainfall frequency-runoff relationship was used to determine the discharges, and extends through the 100-year return period. The 500-year return period was determined by a straight line extrapolation. Reduction from upstream storage was not considered.

Peak discharges for Walker Creek were developed using the methodology of the Federal Highway Administration's (FHWA) Runoff Estimates for Small Rural Watersheds and checked by the SCS's method (References 15 and 13).

The peak discharges for Lycoming Creek were developed using the USGS Regional Water Supply Paper 1677, and checked by the FHWA's runoff estimates. (References 16 and 15).

The peak discharges for Cliff Road Creek and Lakeview Creek were developed using the methodology of the Bureau of Public Roads Peak Rates of Runoff from Small Watersheds, and checked by the FHWA method (References 17 and 15).

A summary of drainage area-peak discharge relationships for the streams studied by detailed methods is shown in Table 1, "Summary of Discharges".

TABLE 1 - SUMMARY OF DISCHARGES

<u>FLOODING SOURCE AND LOCATION</u>	<u>DRAINAGE AREA</u> <u>(sq. miles)</u>	<u>PEAK DISCHARGES (cfs)</u>			
		<u>10-YEAR</u>	<u>50-YEAR</u>	<u>100-YEAR</u>	<u>500-YEAR</u>
OSWEGO RIVER					
At the Town of Scriba corporate limits	5,096.0	28,570	35,465	38,460	45,455
WINE CREEK					
At the Town of Scriba corporate limits	1.8	400	540	600	800
WALKER CREEK					
At confluence with Lake Ontario	3.9	380	640	740	1,000
LYCOMING CREEK					
At confluence with Lake Ontario	6.8	745	1,030	1,150	1,330
CLIFF ROAD CREEK					
At confluence with Lake Ontario	1.9	275	400	455	595



TABLE 1 - SUMMARY OF DISCHARGES - continued

<u>FLOODING SOURCE AND LOCATION</u>	<u>DRAINAGE AREA (sq. miles)</u>	<u>PEAK DISCHARGES (cfs)</u>			
		<u>10-YEAR</u>	<u>50-YEAR</u>	<u>100-YEAR</u>	<u>500-YEAR</u>
LAKEVIEW CREEK At confluence with Lake Ontario	4.0	470	700	810	1,090
HARBOR BROOK Approximately 12,040 feet above confluence with Lake Ontario	0.9	290	440	480	560

Analyses were carried out to establish the peak elevation-frequency relationships for floods of the selected recurrence intervals for the portion of Lake Ontario studied in detail affecting the community.

Analyses of elevations of Lake Ontario were based on records for the lake gages at Rochester, New York (19 years), Oswego, New York (40 years) and Cape Vincent, New York (58 years), as well as those at Port Weller (45 years), Toronto (60 years), Cobourg (18 years) and Kingston (63 years), on the Canadian side. In 1977, the COE determined the 10-, 50-, 100- and 500-year flood levels for 5 reaches along the United States shoreline of Lake Ontario (Reference 18). These levels are based upon frequency curves derived from the annual maximum flood levels recorded at each previously mentioned gage site, and adjusted to reflect present diversion and outlet conditions. Comparison of these flood levels with those used in completed Flood Insurance Studies in nearby communities resulted in no significant difference. Therefore, the COE's flood levels were adopted for use in this study.

A summary of elevation-frequency relationships for the section of Lake Ontario studied by detailed methods is shown in Table 2, "Summary of Elevations".

TABLE 2 - SUMMARY OF ELEVATIONS

<u>FLOODING SOURCE AND LOCATION</u>	<u>ELEVATION (feet)</u>			
	<u>10-YEAR</u>	<u>50-YEAR</u>	<u>100-YEAR</u>	<u>500-YEAR</u>
LAKE ONTARIO Entire shoreline within the Town of Scriba	248.7	249.2	249.4	249.8



The storm surge elevations for the 10-, 50-, 100-, and 500-year floods have been determined for Lake Ontario. The analyses reported herein reflect the still water elevations due to tidal and wind set up effects, but do not include the contributions from wave action effects such as the wave crest height and wave runup. Nonetheless, this additional hazard due to wave action effects should be considered in the planning of future development.

### 3.2 Hydraulic Analyses

Analyses of the hydraulic characteristics of the flooding sources studied in detail were carried out to provide estimates of the elevations of floods of the selected recurrence intervals along each of these flooding sources.

Cross sections of overbank areas for the backwater analyses of the Oswego River, Wine Creek, Walker Creek, Lycoming Creek, Cliff Road Creek, Lakeview Creek and Harbor Brook were obtained by photogrammetric methods; the below-water sections were obtained by field measurement. All bridges, dams and culverts were surveyed to obtain elevation data and structural geometry. Cross sections were located at close intervals above and below bridges and culverts in order to compute the significant backwater effects of these structures.

Channel roughness coefficients (Manning's "n") used in the hydraulic computations were chosen by engineering judgement and were based on field observations of the stream's channel and flood plain areas. Roughness values for the main channel of the Oswego River ranged from 0.035 to 0.060 and the overbank values ranged from 0.10 to 0.15. Roughness values for the main channel of Wine Creek ranged from 0.024 to 0.050 and the overbank values ranged from 0.05 to 0.10. For Walker Creek, the roughness values for the main channel ranged from 0.028 to 0.120, and the overbank values ranged from 0.07 to 0.25. Lycoming Creek roughness values ranged from 0.03 to 0.10 for the main channel and from 0.07 to 0.25 for the overbank areas. Cliff Road Creek roughness values ranged from 0.035 to 0.120 for the main channel and from 0.07 to 0.25 for the overbanks. Roughness values for the main channel of Lakeview Creek ranged from 0.03 to 0.08 and the overbank values ranged from 0.09 to 0.20.

Water-surface elevations for floods of the selected recurrence intervals were computed through the use of the COE HEC-2 step-backwater computer program (Reference 19). Starting water-surface elevations for the Oswego River, Wine Creek, and Harbor Brook were taken from the Flood Insurance Study for the adjacent City of Oswego at the Oswego/Scriba corporate limits (Reference 12). Starting water-surface elevations for Walker



Creek, Lycoming Creek, Cliff Road Creek and Lakeview Creek were determined by the slope/area method. For Walker Creek, the starting water-surface elevations determined by these methods were developed at cross sections downstream of the limits of the study. The computed water-surface profile through these downstream reaches converged to the true elevation at the first cross section at the beginning of the detailed study limits.

Flood profiles were drawn showing computed water-surface elevations to an accuracy of 0.5 foot for floods of the selected recurrence intervals. For Harbor Brook, flood profiles were adopted from the City of Oswego Flood Insurance Study (Reference 12).

Locations of selected cross sections used in the hydraulic analyses are shown on the Flood Profiles (Exhibit 1). For stream segments for which a floodway is computed (Section 4.2), selected cross-section locations are also shown on the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (Exhibit 3).

All elevations used in this study are referenced to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD), formerly referred to as Sea Level Datum of 1929. Locations of the elevation reference marks used in the study are shown on the maps.

The hydraulic analyses for this study are based on the effects of unobstructed flow. The flood elevations shown on the profiles are valid only if hydraulic structures remain unobstructed and do not fail.

Flood information for Lakeview Creek Tributaries 1 and 2, Deer Ridge Creek, Deer Ridge Creek Tributary and the remainder of Wine Creek studied by approximate methods, was obtained by use of the SCS runoff curves and the hydrology and flood depth results of certain detailed flooding sources (Reference 13). Flood depths were then determined by normal slope/area methods using Manning's equation, and by culvert and bridge flow capacity analyses at crossings. Flood information for the remaining streams and tributaries studied by approximate methods was obtained from the FIA Flood Hazard Boundary Map for the Town of Scriba (Reference 10).

#### 4.0 FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS

The National Flood Insurance Program encourages state and local governments to adopt sound flood plain management programs. Therefore, each Flood Insurance Study includes a flood boundary map designed to assist communities in developing sound flood plain management measures.



#### 4.1 Flood Boundaries

In order to provide a national standard without regional discrimination, the 100-year flood has been adopted by the FEMA as the base flood for purposes of flood plain management measures. The 500-year flood is employed to indicate additional areas of flood risk in the community. For the Lake Ontario shoreline studied in detail, the boundaries of the 100- and 500-year flood levels have been delineated using the storm water elevations. The topographic maps used to delineate lake flooding were either prepared from aerial photography at a scale of 1:4,800 with a contour interval of 5 feet or were USGS topographic maps at a scale of 1:24,000 with a contour interval of 10 feet (References 20 and 21). For each stream studied in detail, the boundaries of the 100- and 500-year floods have been delineated using the flood elevations determined at each cross section; between cross sections, the boundaries were interpolated using topographic maps prepared from aerial photographs at a scale of 1:4,800 with a contour interval of 5 feet (Reference 20). In cases where the 100- and 500-year flood boundaries are close together, only the 100-year boundary has been shown.

Flood boundaries for Lakeview Creek Tributaries 1 and 2, Deer Ridge Creek, Deer Ridge Creek Tributary and the remainder of Wine Creek studied by approximate methods were plotted on USGS topographic maps (Reference 21). Flood boundaries for these streams were further verified by examination of aerial photographs or field inspection.

Flood boundaries for the remaining streams and tributaries studied by approximate methods were transferred to USGS maps from the Flood Hazard Boundary Maps for the Town of Scriba (Reference 10).

The area east of Lycoming Road at Lycoming Creek has been classified as a divergent flow area. Surcharging flow at the southern crossing of Lycoming Road would short circuit and flow at undetermined depths along the eastern side of Lycoming Road to where it enters Lycoming Creek again just downstream of the northern crossing of Lycoming Road. Since the depth of this flooding is probably less than one foot, the area has been designated Zone B.

The boundaries of the 100- and 500-year floods are shown on the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (Exhibit 3). Small areas within the flood boundaries may lie above the flood elevations and, therefore, may not be subject to flooding. Owing to limitations of the map scale and lack of detailed topographic data, such areas are not shown.

#### 4.2 Floodways

Encroachment on flood plains, such as artificial fill, reduces the flood-carrying capacity, increases the flood heights of streams, and



increases flood hazards in areas beyond the encroachment itself. One aspect of flood plain management involves balancing the economic gain from flood plain development against the resulting increase in flood hazard. For purposes of the Flood Insurance Program, the concept of a floodway is used as a tool to assist local communities in this aspect of flood plain management. Under this concept, the area of the 100-year flood is divided into a floodway and a floodway fringe. The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent flood plain areas that must be kept free of encroachment in order that the 100-year flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights. Minimum standards of the FEMA limit such increases in flood heights to 1.0 foot, provided that hazardous velocities are not produced. The floodways in this report are presented to local agencies as minimum standards that can be adopted or that can be used as a basis for additional studies.

The floodways presented in this study were computed on the basis of equal conveyance reduction from each side of the flood plains. The results of these computations are tabulated at selected cross sections for each stream segment for which a floodway is computed (Table 3).

As shown on the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (Exhibit 3), the floodway widths were determined at cross sections; between cross sections, the boundaries were interpolated. In cases where the boundaries of the floodway and the 100-year flood are either close together or collinear, only the floodway boundary has been shown. Portions of the floodway widths for the Oswego River extend beyond the corporate limits.

The area between the floodway and the boundary of the 100-year flood is termed the floodway fringe. The floodway fringe thus encompasses the portion of the flood plain that could be completely obstructed without increasing the water-surface elevation of the 100-year flood by more than 1.0 foot at any point. Typical relationships between the floodway and the floodway fringe and their significance to flood plain development are shown in Figure 3.

## 5.0 INSURANCE APPLICATION

In order to establish actuarial insurance rates, the FEMA has developed a process to transform the data from the engineering study into flood insurance criteria. This process includes the determination of reaches, Flood Hazard Factors (FHF's), and flood insurance zone designations for each flooding source affecting the Town of Scriba.

### 5.1 Reach Determinations

Reaches are defined as lengths of watercourses having relatively the same flood hazard, based on the average weighted difference in water-surface



FLOODING SOURCE		FLOODWAY			BASE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATION			
CROSS SECTION	DISTANCE	WIDTH (FT.)	SECTION AREA (SQ. FT.)	MEAN VELOCITY (F.P.S.)	REGULATORY (NGVD)	WITHOUT FLOODWAY (NGVD)	WITH FLOODWAY (NGVD)	INCREASE (FEET)
Oswego River								
AA	16,050 <sup>1</sup>	476 <sup>3</sup>	13,792	2.7	296.7	296.7	296.7	0.0
AB	18,010 <sup>1</sup>	502 <sup>3</sup>	13,530	2.8	296.8	296.8	296.8	0.0
AC	20,280 <sup>1</sup>	779 <sup>3</sup>	15,845	2.4	297.0	297.0	297.0	0.0
AD	22,490 <sup>1</sup>	664 <sup>3</sup>	11,958	3.2	297.2	297.2	297.2	0.0
AE	24,760 <sup>1</sup>	498 <sup>3</sup>	9,727	3.9	297.6	297.6	297.6	0.0
AF	25,620 <sup>1</sup>	486 <sup>3</sup>	9,183	4.1	297.8	297.8	297.8	0.0
Wine Creek								
A	80 <sup>2</sup>	49	458	1.3	343.1	343.1	343.1	0.0
B	620 <sup>2</sup>	219	1,698	0.3	343.1	343.1	343.1	0.0
C	970 <sup>2</sup>	387	1,338	0.4	343.1	343.1	343.1	0.0
D	1,690 <sup>2</sup>	35	308	1.9	343.1	343.1	343.1	0.0
E	2,110 <sup>2</sup>	50	410	1.4	343.1	343.1	323.2	0.1
F	2,385 <sup>2</sup>	32	294	2.0	343.1	343.1	343.2	0.1
G	2,545 <sup>2</sup>	92	556	1.0	343.7	343.7	343.7	0.0
H	3,130 <sup>2</sup>	39	343	1.7	343.7	343.7	343.8	0.1
I	3,285 <sup>2</sup>	37	332	1.8	343.7	343.7	343.8	0.1

<sup>1</sup>Feet above confluence with Lake Ontario

<sup>2</sup>Feet above corporate limits

<sup>3</sup>This width extends beyond corporate limits

TABLE 3

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

TOWN OF SCRIBA, NY  
(OSWEGO CO.)

FLOODWAY DATA

OSWEGO RIVER AND WINE CREEK



FLOODING SOURCE		FLOODWAY			BASE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATION			
CROSS SECTION	DISTANCE	WIDTH (FT.)	SECTION AREA (SQ. FT.)	MEAN VELOCITY (F.P.S.)	REGULATORY (NGVD)	WITHOUT FLOODWAY (NGVD)	WITH FLOODWAY (NGVD)	INCREASE (FEET)
Wine Creek (Continued)								
J	3,755 <sup>1</sup>	29	279	2.1	343.7	343.7	343.9	0.2
K	3,925 <sup>1</sup>	333	2,975	0.2	345.1	345.1	345.2	0.1
L	4,605 <sup>1</sup>	872	7,286	0.0	345.1	345.1	345.2	0.1
Walker Creek								
A	15,030 <sup>2</sup>	40	284	2.5	342.0	342.0	342.0	0.0
B	15,310 <sup>2</sup>	152	791	0.9	324.0	324.0	324.1	0.1
C	16,470 <sup>2</sup>	20	70	10.5	329.5	329.5	329.8	0.3
D	17,320 <sup>2</sup>	142	595	1.2	334.0	334.0	334.9	0.9
E	17,965 <sup>2</sup>	55	237	3.1	335.4	335.4	336.1	0.7
F	18,450 <sup>2</sup>	107	347	2.1	337.7	337.7	338.6	0.9
G	18,885 <sup>2</sup>	35	114	6.4	340.1	340.1	340.7	0.6
H	19,050 <sup>2</sup>	200	959	0.7	342.2	342.2	343.2	1.0
I	19,420 <sup>2</sup>	91	329	2.2	342.2	342.2	343.2	1.0
J	19,770 <sup>2</sup>	85	394	1.8	345.9	345.9	346.8	0.9
K	19,945 <sup>2</sup>	139	515	1.4	346.1	346.1	347.0	0.9
L	20,150 <sup>2</sup>	23	100	7.3	346.3	346.3	347.3	0.9
M	20,300 <sup>2</sup>	128	1,192	0.6	354.7	354.7	354.9	0.2

<sup>1</sup>Feet above corporate limits

<sup>2</sup>Feet above confluence with Lake Ontario

TABLE 3

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

TOWN OF SCRIBA, NY  
(OSWEGO CO.)

FLOODWAY DATA

WINE CREEK AND WALKER CREEK



FLOODING SOURCE		FLOODWAY			BASE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATION			
CROSS SECTION	DISTANCE <sup>1</sup>	WIDTH (FT.)	SECTION AREA (SQ. FT.)	MEAN VELOCITY (F.P.S.)	REGULATORY (NGVD)	WITHOUT FLOODWAY (NGVD)	WITH FLOODWAY (NGVD)	INCREASE (FEET)
Lycoming Creek								
A	760	47	185	6.2	256.2	256.2	256.2	0.0
B	915	151	947	1.2	260.4	260.4	260.4	0.0
C	1,610	104	675	1.7	260.6	260.6	260.6	0.0
D	2,460	61	219	5.2	261.0	261.0	261.2	0.2
E	2,830	99	431	2.6	263.0	263.0	263.4	0.4
F	3,280	130	592	1.9	264.2	264.2	265.0	0.8
G	3,870	66	355	3.2	265.2	265.2	266.0	0.8
H	4,110	162	860	1.3	265.5	265.5	266.3	0.8
I	4,615	40	138	8.3	266.8	266.8	267.3	0.5
J	4,760	274	2,003	0.5	277.2	277.2	277.2	0.0
K	5,240	559	3,437	0.3	277.2	277.2	277.2	0.0
L	5,950	396	2,638	0.4	277.2	277.2	277.2	0.0
M	6,360	473	3,310	0.3	277.2	277.2	277.2	0.0
N	6,805	787	4,734	0.2	277.2	277.2	277.2	0.0
O	7,545	887	5,429	0.2	277.3	277.3	277.3	0.0
P	7,995	404	1,955	0.5	277.3	277.3	277.3	0.0
Q	8,135	284	1,967	0.5	281.7	281.7	281.7	0.0
R	8,380	236	1,922	0.5	281.7	281.7	281.7	0.0
S	8,740	636	5,075	0.2	281.7	281.7	281.7	0.0

<sup>1</sup>Feet above confluence with Lake Ontario

TABLE 3

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

TOWN OF SCRIBA, NY  
(OSWEGO CO.)

FLOODWAY DATA

LYCOMING CREEK



FLOODING SOURCE		FLOODWAY			BASE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATION			
CROSS SECTION	DISTANCE <sup>1</sup>	WIDTH (FT.)	SECTION AREA (SQ. FT.)	MEAN VELOCITY (F.P.S.)	REGULATORY (NGVD)	WITHOUT FLOODWAY (NGVD)	WITH FLOODWAY (NGVD)	INCREASE (FEET)
Lycoming Creek (Continued)								
T	9,160	570	2,614	0.4	281.7	281.7	281.7	0.0
U	9,620	120	476	2.4	281.7	281.7	281.7	0.0
V	10,380	70	444	2.5	284.6	284.6	285.1	0.5
W	10,540	222	1,616	0.7	287.4	287.4	287.7	0.3
X	10,860	107	806	1.4	287.7	287.7	288.1	0.4
Y	11,260	39	164	6.9	288.3	288.3	289.2	0.9
Z	11,960	685	2,303	0.4	295.4	295.4	296.1	0.7
AA	12,205	144	693	1.6	296.3	296.3	297.2	0.9
AB	13,235	61	321	3.5	305.1	305.1	305.9	0.8
AC	13,885	140	602	1.9	312.2	312.2	312.2	0.0
AD	14,595	584	2,831	0.4	314.7	314.7	315.2	0.5
AE	15,295	357	2,287	0.5	316.6	316.6	327.5	0.9
AF	15,975	91	628	1.8	317.5	317.5	318.4	0.9
AG	16,375	25	146	7.8	317.5	317.5	318.5	1.0
AH	16,555	482	4,435	0.2	323.5	323.5	323.5	0.0
AI	17,045	137	618	1.8	323.7	323.7	323.8	0.1
AJ	17,355	129	542	2.1	323.9	323.9	324.2	0.3
AK	17,515	183	1,306	0.8	329.2	329.2	329.2	0.0

<sup>1</sup>Feet above confluence with Lake Ontario

TABLE 3

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

TOWN OF SCRIBA, NY  
(OSWEGO CO.)

FLOODWAY DATA

LYCOMING CREEK



FLOODING SOURCE		FLOODWAY			BASE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATION			
CROSS SECTION	DISTANCE <sup>1</sup>	WIDTH (FT.)	SECTION AREA (SQ. FT.)	MEAN VELOCITY (F.P.S.)	REGULATORY (NGVD)	WITHOUT FLOODWAY (NGVD)	WITH FLOODWAY (NGVD)	INCREASE (FEET)
Cliff Road Creek								
A	345	22	118	3.8	249.9	249.9	249.9	0.0
B	1,125	53	268	1.6	253.9	253.9	253.9	0.0
C	1,590	66	73	6.1	259.1	259.1	259.1	0.0
D	1,970	264	549	0.8	263.8	263.8	263.9	0.1
E	2,525	71	181	2.5	265.9	265.9	266.7	0.8
F	2,925	43	113	3.9	270.8	270.8	271.7	0.9
G	3,040	85	539	0.8	276.2	276.2	276.2	0.0
H	3,220	462	1,728	0.2	277.4	277.4	277.4	0.0
I	3,420	169	701	0.6	277.5	277.5	277.5	0.0
J	3,720	182	669	0.6	277.5	277.5	277.5	0.0
K	4,090	302	676	0.6	277.5	277.5	277.6	0.1
L	4,375	313	914	0.4	277.5	277.5	277.6	0.1
M	4,525	450	1,646	0.2	277.6	277.6	277.7	0.1
N	4,780	239	951	0.4	277.6	277.6	277.7	0.1
O	5,030	220	1,242	0.3	277.6	277.6	277.7	0.1
P	5,160	241	939	0.4	277.6	277.6	277.7	0.1
Q	5,410	154	407	1.1	277.6	277.6	277.7	0.1
R	5,580	140	463	0.9	277.6	277.6	277.8	0.2
S	6,090	410	1,336	0.3	277.7	277.7	277.9	0.2

<sup>1</sup>Feet above confluence with Lake Ontario

TABLE 3

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

TOWN OF SCRIBA, NY  
(OSWEGO CO.)

FLOODWAY DATA

CLIFF ROAD CREEK



FLOODING SOURCE		FLOODWAY			BASE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATION			
CROSS SECTION	DISTANCE <sup>1</sup>	WIDTH (FT.)	SECTION AREA (SQ. FT.)	MEAN VELOCITY (F.P.S.)	REGULATORY (NGVD)	WITHOUT FLOODWAY (NGVD)	WITH FLOODWAY (NGVD)	INCREASE (FEET)
<b>Cliff Road Creek (Continued)</b>								
T	6,530	72	110	4.1	278.7	278.7	278.7	0.0
U	6,900	108	279	1.6	283.9	283.9	284.1	0.2
V	7,190	70	319	1.4	284.7	284.7	285.0	0.0
W	7,970	76	165	2.7	287.7	287.7	288.1	0.4
X	8,600	47	143	3.1	296.4	296.4	296.4	0.0
Y	9,130	31	149	3.0	301.3	301.3	302.0	0.7
Z	9,355	60	253	1.7	302.7	302.7	303.4	0.7
AA	9,620	72	257	1.7	303.8	303.8	304.5	0.7
<b>Lakeview Creek</b>								
A	255	84	300	2.6	249.0	246.0 <sup>2</sup>	249.0	0.0
B	375	107	606	1.3	253.9	253.9	254.7	0.8
C	755	66	287	2.8	254.0	254.0	254.8	0.8
D	1,225	35	135	5.9	259.1	259.1	259.8	0.7
E	1,940	243	933	0.8	261.7	261.7	262.4	0.7
F	2,330	56	247	3.2	262.4	262.4	263.2	0.8

<sup>1</sup>Feet above confluence with Lake Ontario

<sup>2</sup>Elevations computed without consideration of backwater effects from Lake Ontario

TABLE 3

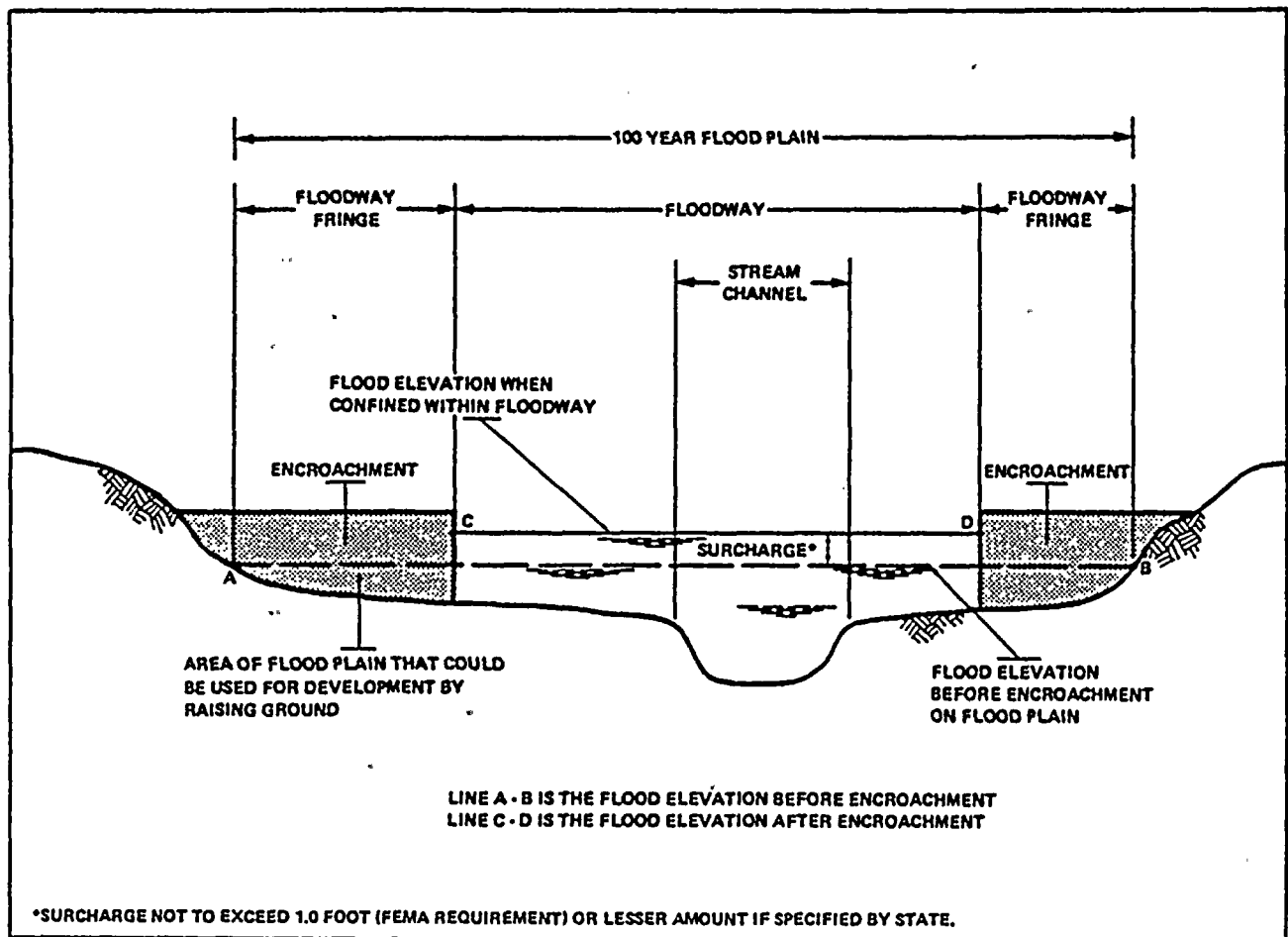
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

**TOWN OF SCRIBA, NY**  
(OSWEGO CO.)

**FLOODWAY DATA**

**CLIFF ROAD CREEK  
AND LAKEVIEW CREEK**





**FLOODWAY SCHEMATIC**

elevations between the 10- and 100-year floods. This difference does not have a variation greater than that indicated in the following table for more than 20 percent of the reach.

<u>Average Difference Between 10- and 100-Year Floods</u>	<u>Variation</u>
Less than 2 feet	0.5 foot
2 to 7 feet	1.0 foot
7.1 to 12 feet	2.0 feet
More than 12 feet	3.0 feet

The locations of the reaches determined for the flooding sources of the Town of Scriba are shown on the Flood Profiles (Exhibit 1) and are summarized in the Flood Insurance Zone Data Table (Table 4).



FLOODING SOURCE	PANEL <sup>1</sup>	ELEVATION DIFFERENCE <sup>2</sup> BETWEEN 1.0% (100-YEAR) FLOOD AND			FHF	ZONE	BASE FLOOD <sup>3</sup> ELEVATION <sup>3</sup> (NGVD)
		10% (10 YR.)	2% (50 YR.)	0.2% (500 YR.)			
Lake Ontario Reach 1	05	-0.7	-0.2	+0.4	005	A1	249
Oswego River Reach 1	10	-1.8	-0.7	+1.0	020	A4	Varies
Wine Creek Reach 1	10	-1.2	-0.3	+0.9	010	A2	Varies
Walker Creek Reach 1	05	-2.0	-0.1	+0.3	020	A4	Varies
Reach 2	05	-2.5	-0.7	+1.8	025	A5	Varies
Reach 3	05	-1.1	-0.2	+0.6	010	A2	Varies
Lycoming Creek Reach 1	05	-1.3	-0.3	+0.4	015	A3	Varies
Reach 2	05	-2.5	-0.6	+0.8	025	A5	Varies
Reach 3	05	-1.2	-0.3	+0.5	010	A2	Varies

<sup>1</sup>Flood Insurance Rate Map Panel

<sup>2</sup>Weighted Average

<sup>3</sup>Rounded to the nearest foot - see map

TABLE 4

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

**TOWN OF SCRIBA, NY**  
(OSWEGO CO.)

**FLOOD INSURANCE ZONE DATA**

LAKE ONTARIO, OSWEGO RIVER, WINE CREEK,  
WALKER CREEK AND LYCOMING CREEK



FLOODING SOURCE	PANEL <sup>1</sup>	ELEVATION DIFFERENCE <sup>2</sup> BETWEEN 1.0% (100-YEAR) FLOOD AND			FHF	ZONE	BASE FLOOD ELEVATION <sup>3</sup> (NGVD)
		10% (10 YR.)	2% (50 YR.)	0.2% (500 YR.)			
Cliff Road Creek							
Reach 1	05	-1.1	-0.3	+0.6	010	A2	Varies
Reach 2	05	-0.5	-0.2	+0.3	005	A1	Varies
Reach 3	05	-1.8	-0.2	+0.4	020	A4	Varies
Reach 4	05	-0.8	-0.2	+0.5	010	A2	Varies
Lakeview Creek							
Reach 1	05	-1.0	-0.3	+0.6	010	A2	Varies
Harbor Brook							
Reach 1	10	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	005	A1	Varies

<sup>1</sup>Flood Insurance Rate Map Panel

<sup>2</sup>Weighted Average

<sup>3</sup>Rounded to the nearest foot - see map

TABLE 4

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

**TOWN OF SCRIBA, NY**  
(OSWEGO CO.)

**FLOOD INSURANCE ZONE DATA**

**CLIFF ROAD CREEK, LAKEVIEW CREEK  
AND HARBOR BROOK**



In lacustrine areas, reaches are limited to the distance for which the difference between the 10- and 100-year flood elevations does not vary more than 1.0 foot. Using these criteria, the Lake Ontario shoreline qualifies as one reach. The location of this reach is shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map.

## 5.2 Flood Hazard Factors

The FHF is the FEMA device used to correlate flood information with insurance rate tables. Correlations between property damage from floods and their FHF's are used to set actuarial insurance premium rate tables based on FHF's from 005 to 200.

The FHF for a reach is the average weighted difference between the 10- and 100-year flood water-surface elevations expressed to the nearest 0.5 foot, and shown as a three-digit code. For example, if the difference between water-surface elevations of the 10- and 100-year floods is 0.7 foot, the FHF is 005; if the difference is 1.4 feet, the FHF is 015; if the difference is 5.0 feet, the FHF is 050. When the difference between the 10- and 100-year water-surface elevations is greater than 10.0 feet, accuracy for the FHF is to the nearest foot.

## 5.3 Flood Insurance Zones

After the determination of reaches and their respective FHF's, the entire incorporated area of the Town of Scriba was divided into zones, each having a specific flood potential or hazard. Each zone was assigned one of the following flood insurance zone designations:

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Zone A:                    | Special Flood Hazard Areas inundated by the 100-year flood, determined by approximate methods; no base flood elevations shown or FHF's determined.   |
| Zone A1, A2, A3, A4 and A5 | Special Flood Hazard Areas inundated by the 100-year flood, determined by detailed methods; base flood elevations shown, and zones subdivided according to FHF.  |
| Zone B:                    | Areas between the Special Flood Hazard Area and the limits of the 500-year flood, including areas of the 500-year flood plain that are protected from the 100-year flood by dike, levee, or other water control structure; also, areas subject to certain types of 100-year shallow flooding where depths are less than 1.0 foot; and areas subject to 100-year flooding from sources with drainage areas less than 1 square mile. Zone B is not subdivided. |
| Zone C:                    | Areas of minimal flooding.   |



Table 4, "Flood Insurance Zone Data," summarizes the flood elevation differences, FHF's, flood insurance zones, and base flood elevations for the flooding sources studied in detail in the Town of Scriba.

#### 5.4 Flood Insurance Rate Map Description

The Flood Insurance Rate Map for the Town of Scriba is, for insurance purposes, the principal result of the Flood Insurance Study. This map (published separately) contains the official delineation of flood insurance zones and base flood elevation lines. Base flood elevation lines show the locations of the expected whole-foot water-surface elevations of the base (100-year) flood. This map is developed in accordance with the latest flood insurance map preparation guidelines published by the FEMA.

#### 6.0 OTHER STUDIES

Flood Insurance Studies are currently being prepared for the Towns of Oswego, New Haven, Volney, Granby, Schroepfel and Lysander and for the City of Fulton (References 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28). A Flood Insurance Study has already been published for the City of Oswego (Reference 12). The data pertaining to Harbor Brook were adopted from this study. All of these studies have analyzed in detail portions of the Oswego River, with the exception of the Town of Oswego and the Town of New Haven studies. The results of those analyses will be fully compatible with the results of this study. In addition, since the Towns of Minetto, Volney, and New Haven and the City of Oswego are all adjacent to Scriba, the flood boundaries, floodway limits and flood profiles for their respective studies must be reconciled. The final results of these studies will match exactly with the results of this study.

This study is authoritative for purposes of the Flood Insurance Program, and the data presented here either supersede or are compatible with previous determinations.

#### 7.0 LOCATION OF DATA

Survey, hydrologic, hydraulic, and other pertinent data used in this study can be obtained by contacting the office of the Insurance and Mitigation Division of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Regional Director, Region II Office, 26 Federal Plaza, Room 19-100, New York, New York 10278.

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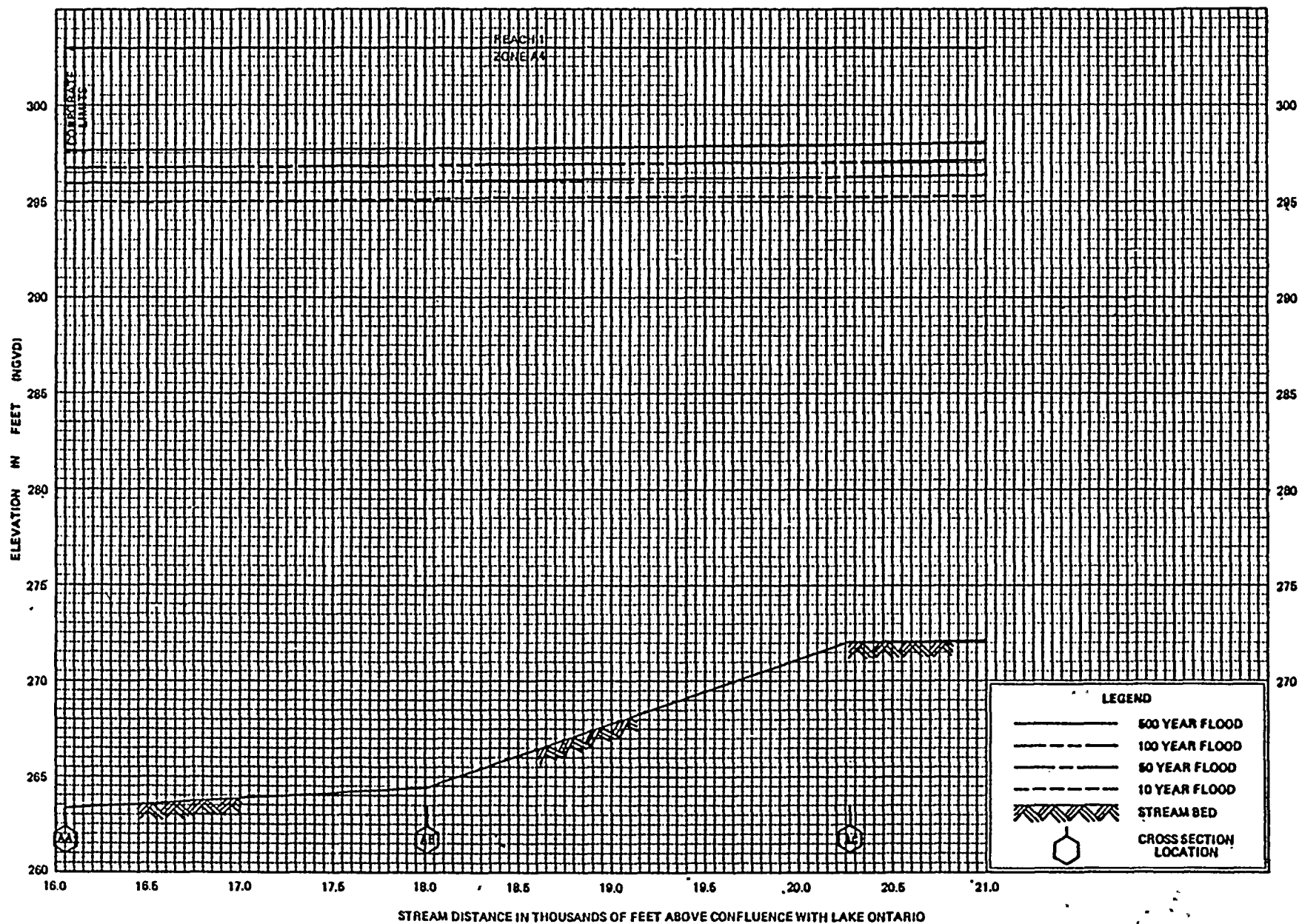
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# FLOOD PROFILES

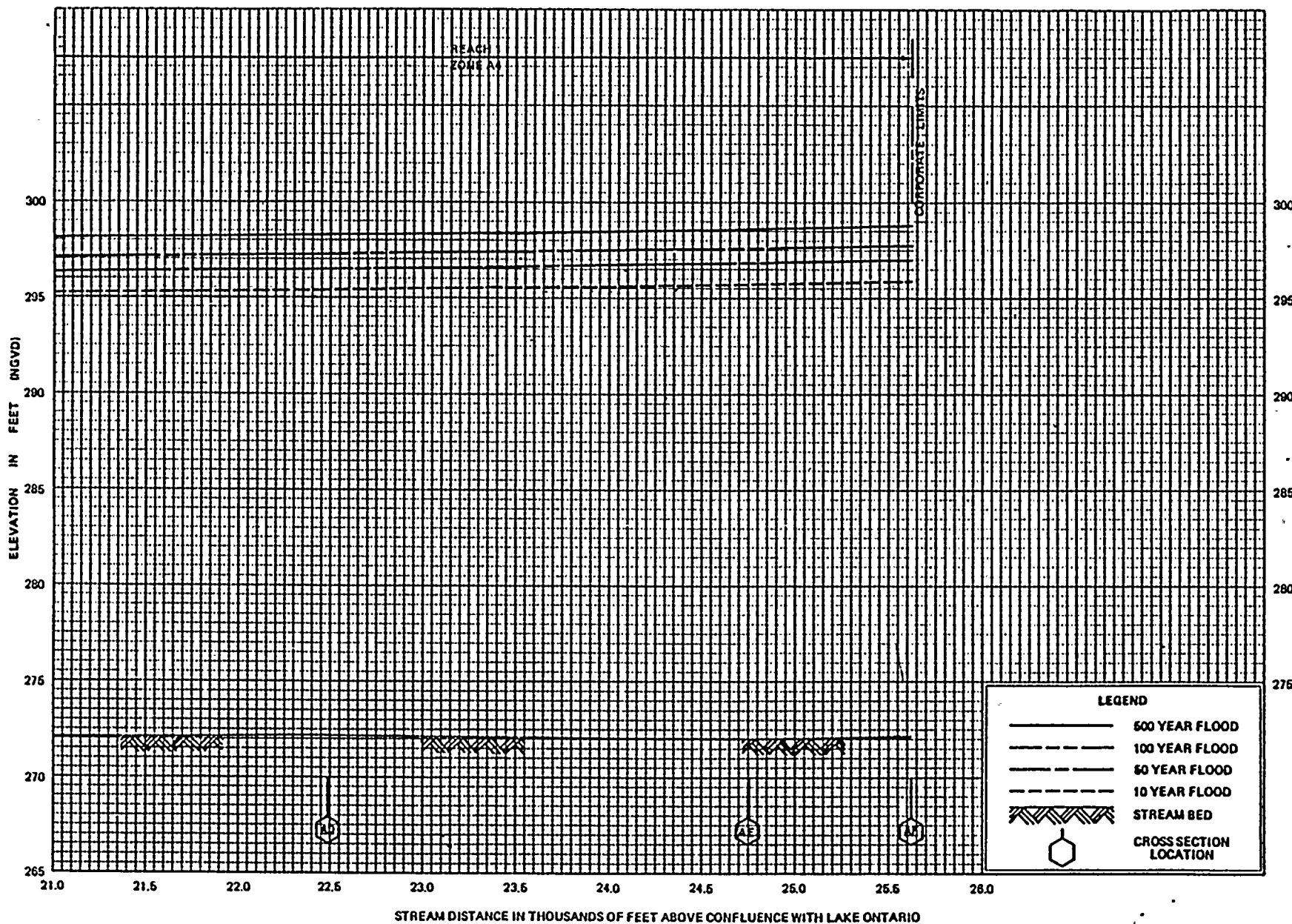
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FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY  
Federal Insurance Administration

TOWN OF SCRIBA, N. Y.  
(OSWEGO CO.)

01P





# FLOOD PROFILES

OSWEGO RIVER

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY  
Federal Insurance Administration

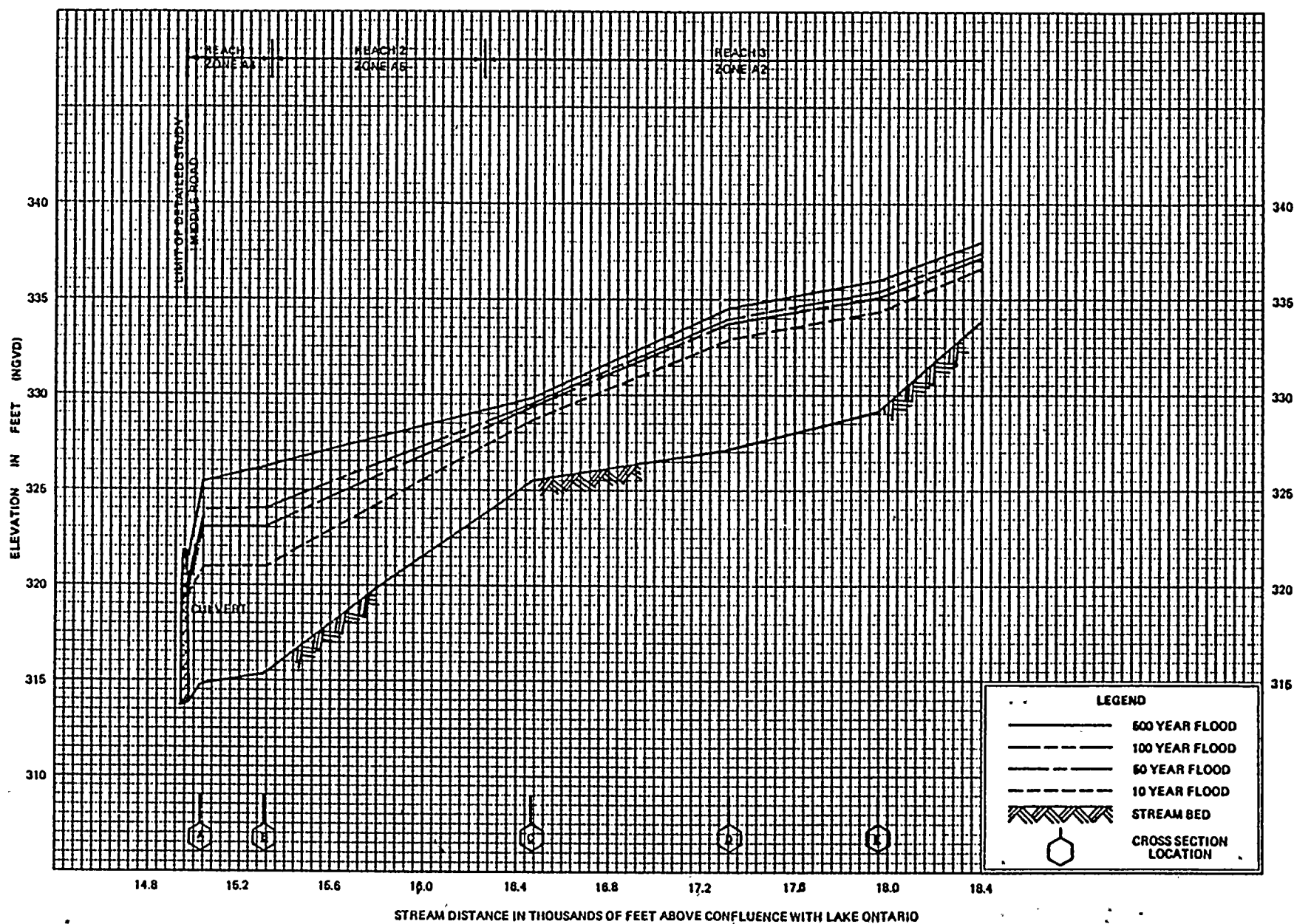
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(OSWEGO CO.)

02P









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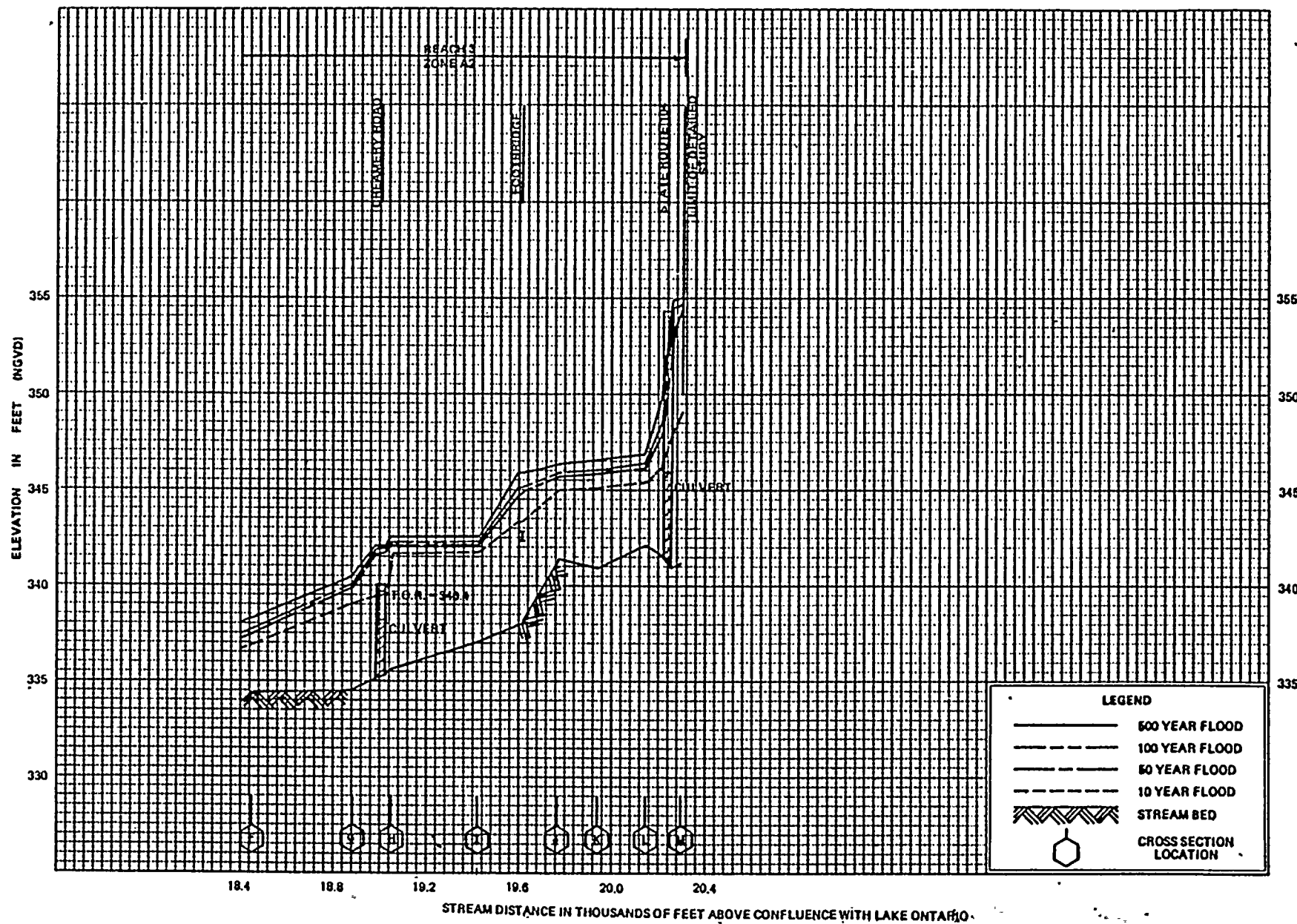
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Federal Insurance Administration

TOWN OF SCRIBA, N.Y.  
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04P





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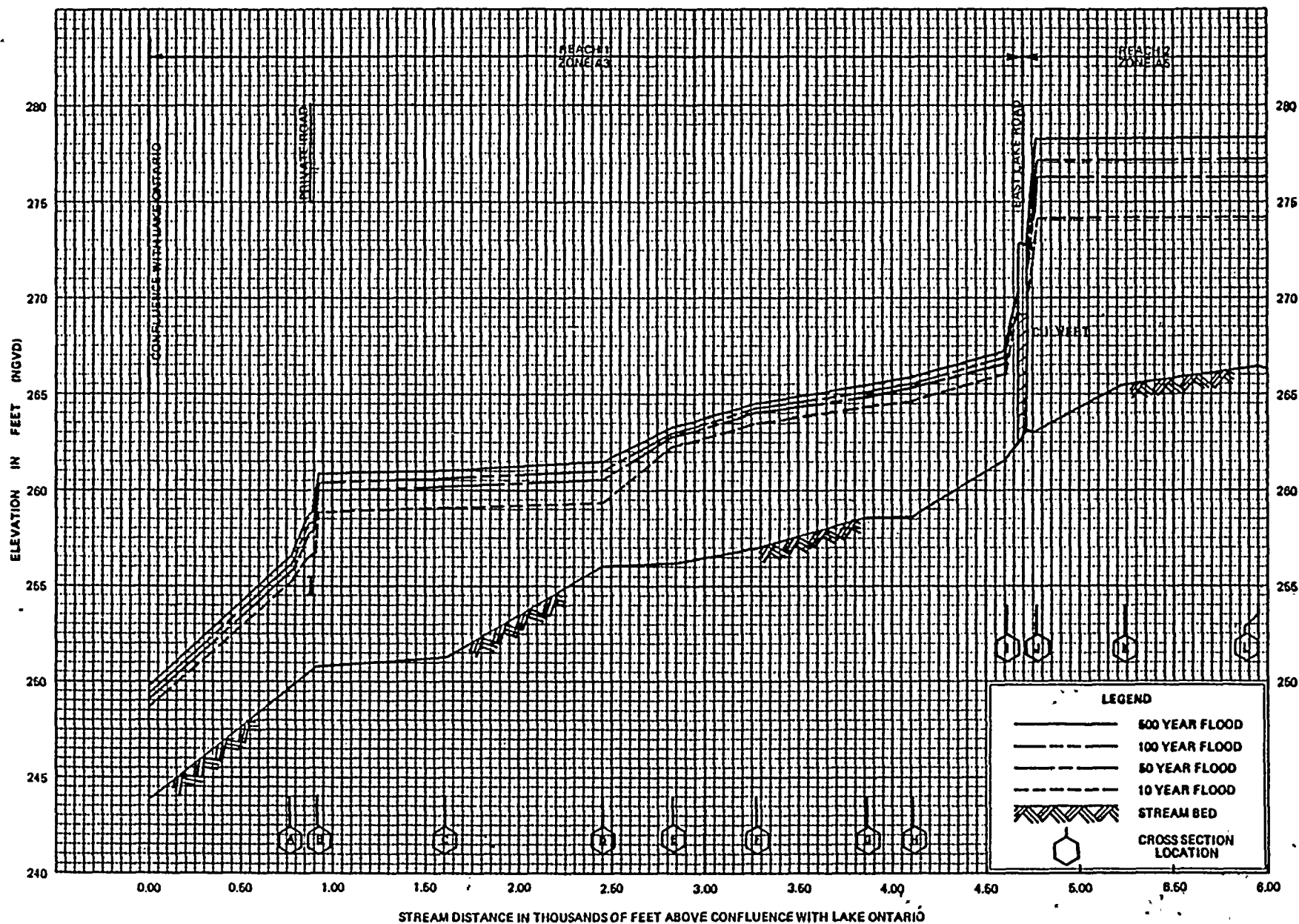
WALKER CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY  
Federal Insurance Administration

TOWN OF SCRIBA, N.Y.  
(OSWEGO CO.)

05P





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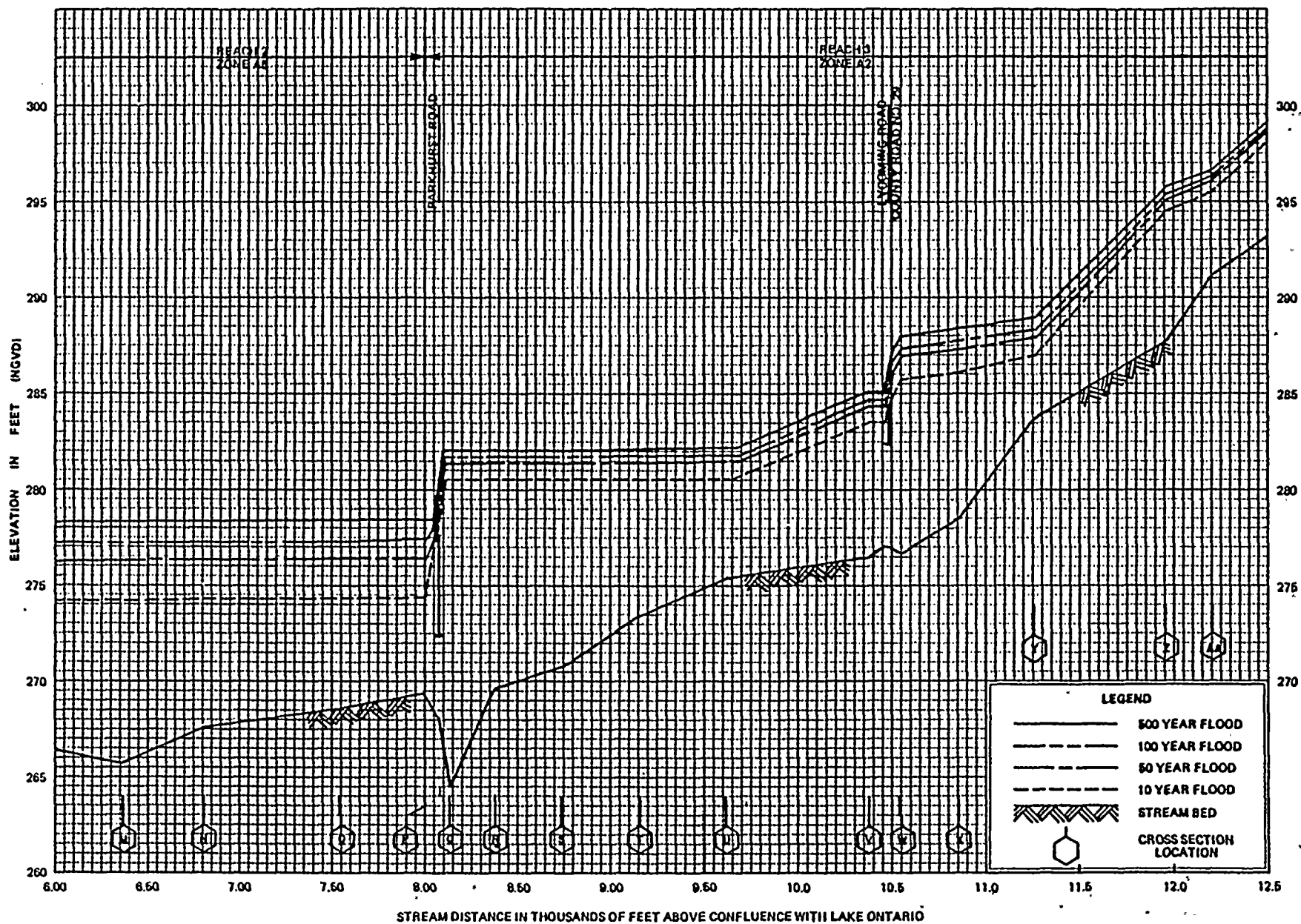
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Federal Insurance Administration

TOWN OF SCRIBA, N.Y.  
(OSWEGO CO.)

06P

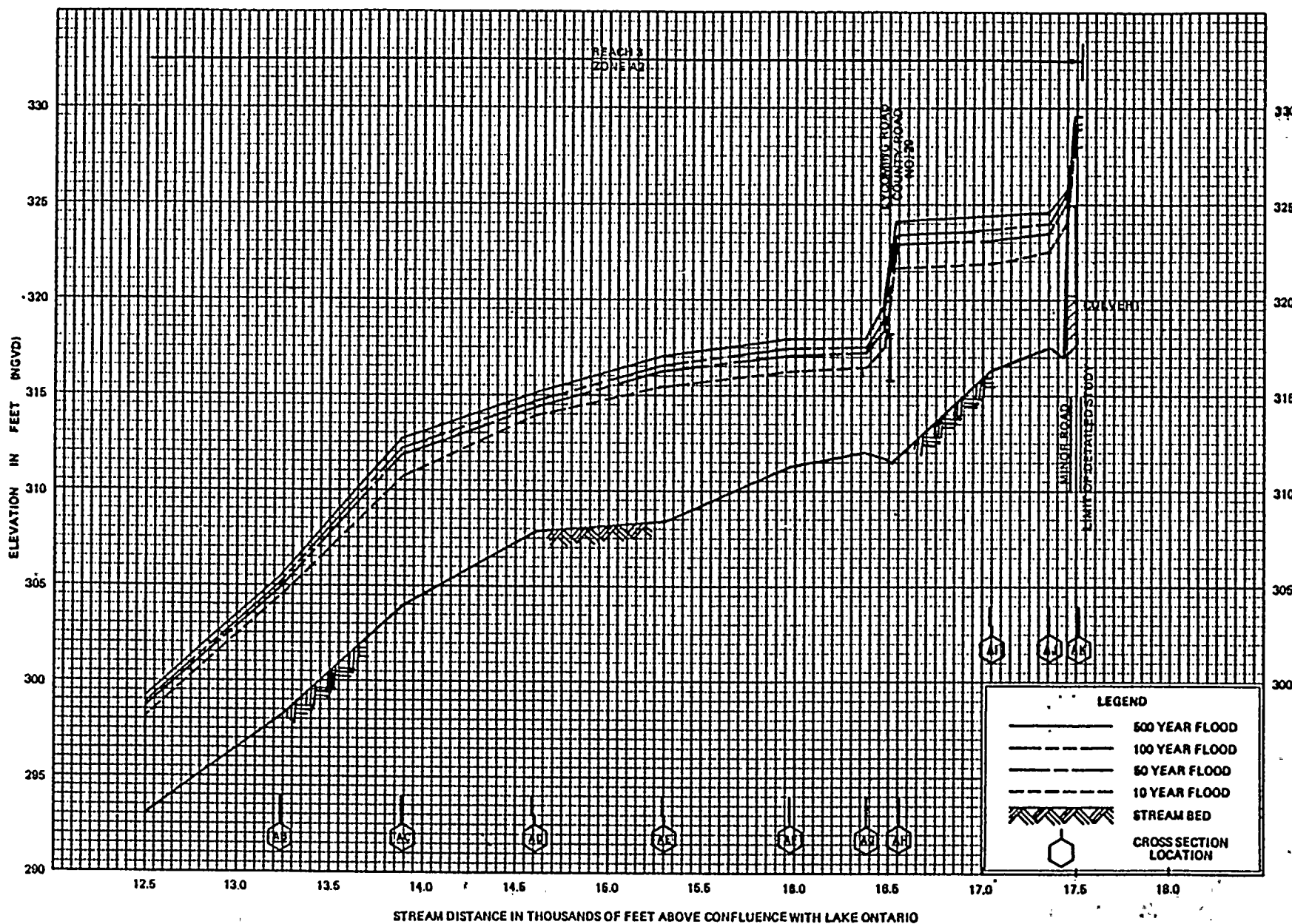




# **FLOOD PROFILES** **LYCOMING CREEK**

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY  
Federal Insurance Administration  
TOWN OF SCRIBA, N.Y.  
(OSWEGO CO.)





# FLOOD PROFILES

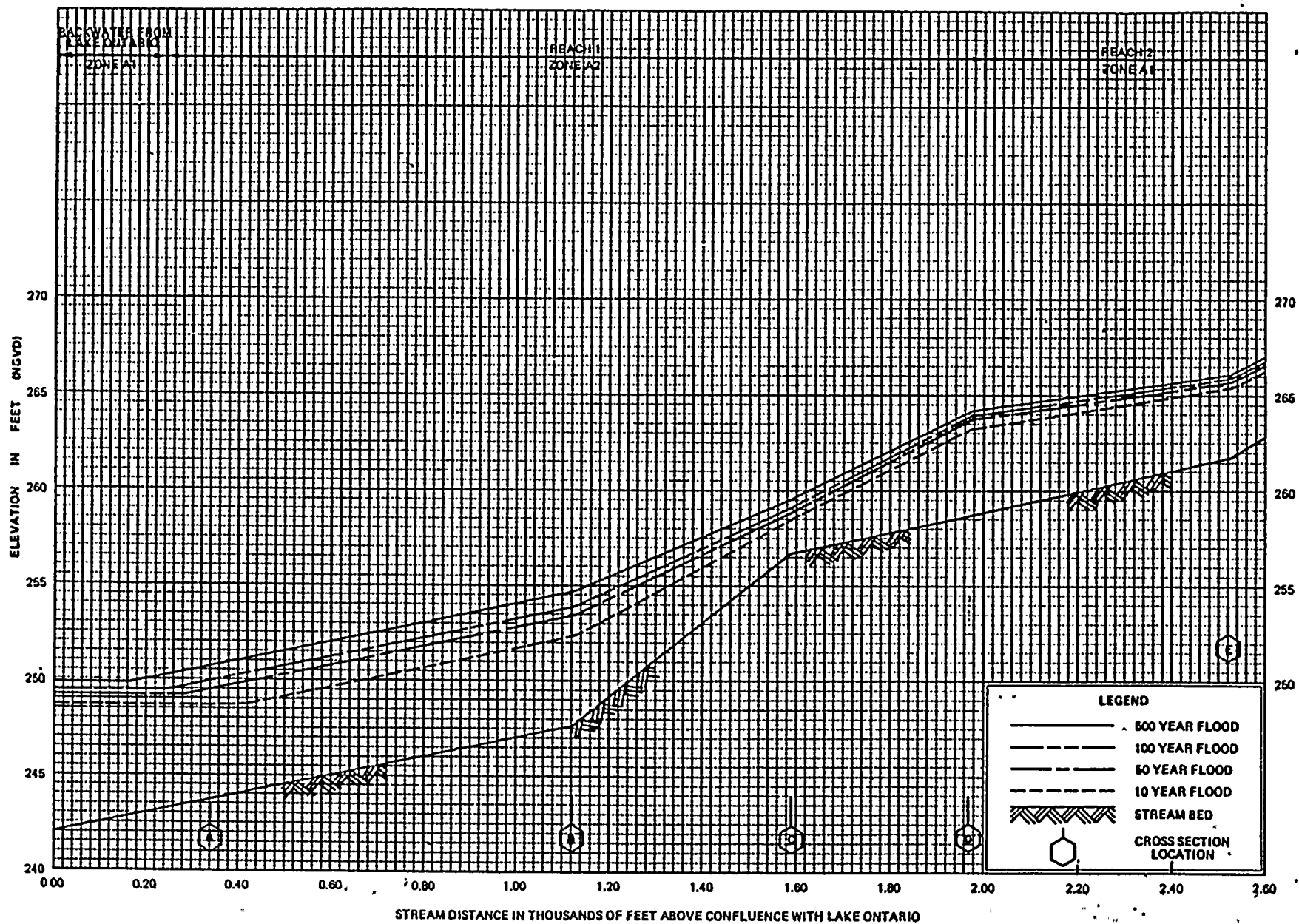
LYCOMING CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY  
Federal Insurance Administration

TOWN OF SCRIBA, N.Y.  
(OSWEGO CO.)

08P





# FLOOD PROFILES

CLIFF ROAD CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

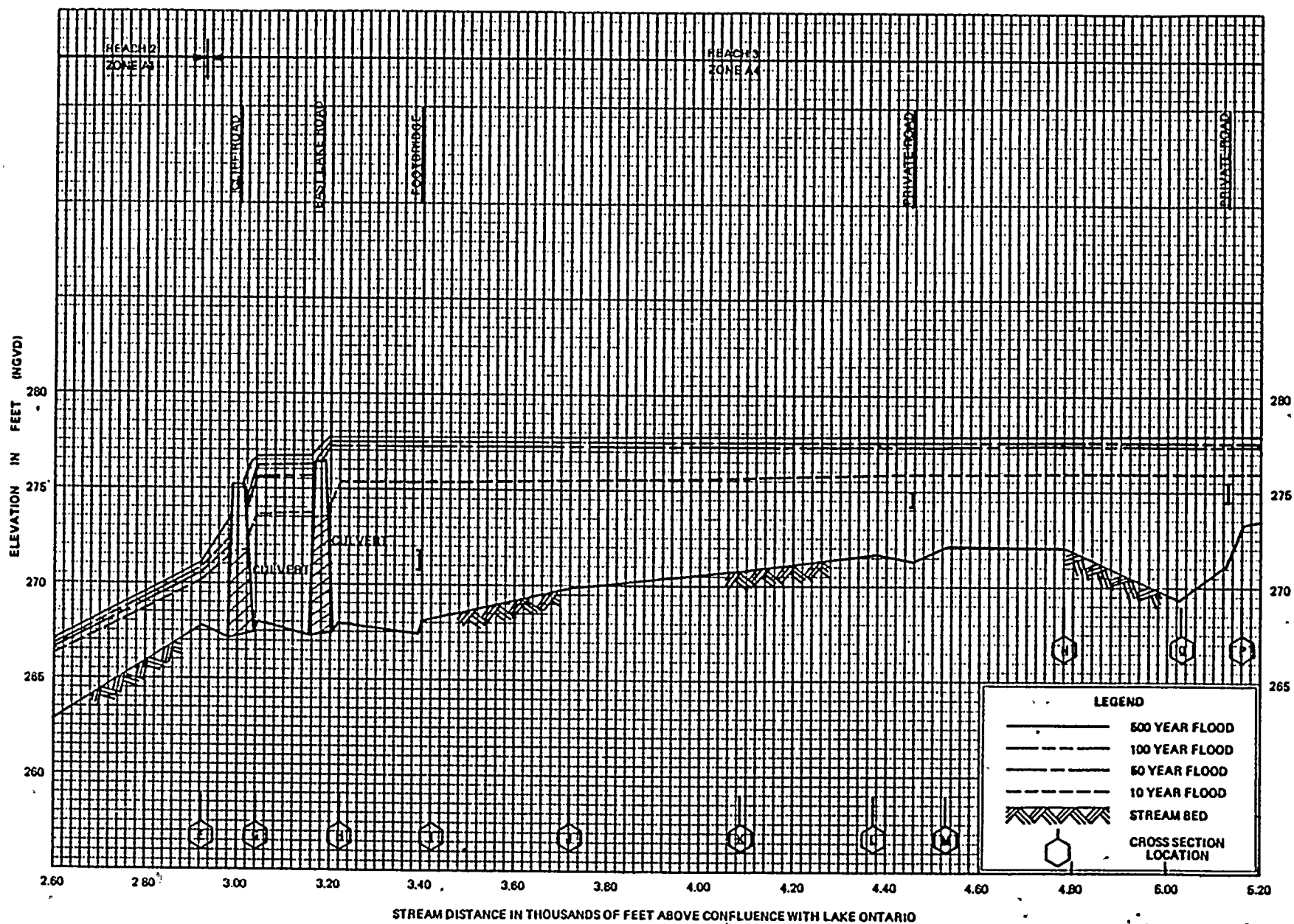
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(OSWEGO CO.)

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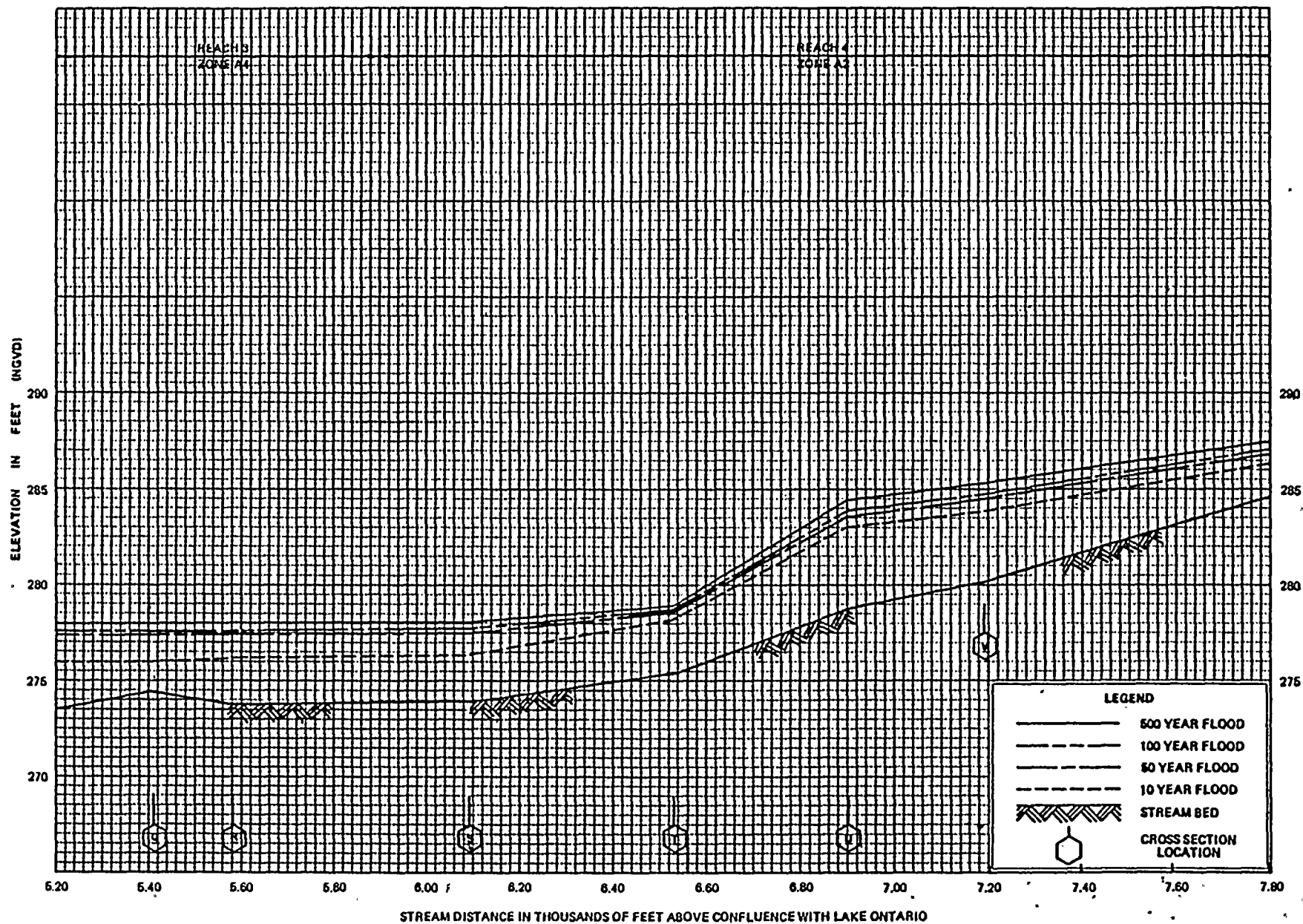
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CLIFF ROAD CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY  
Federal Insurance Administration

TOWN OF SCRIBA, N.Y.  
(OSWEGO CO.)





# FLOOD PROFILES

CLIFF ROAD CREEK

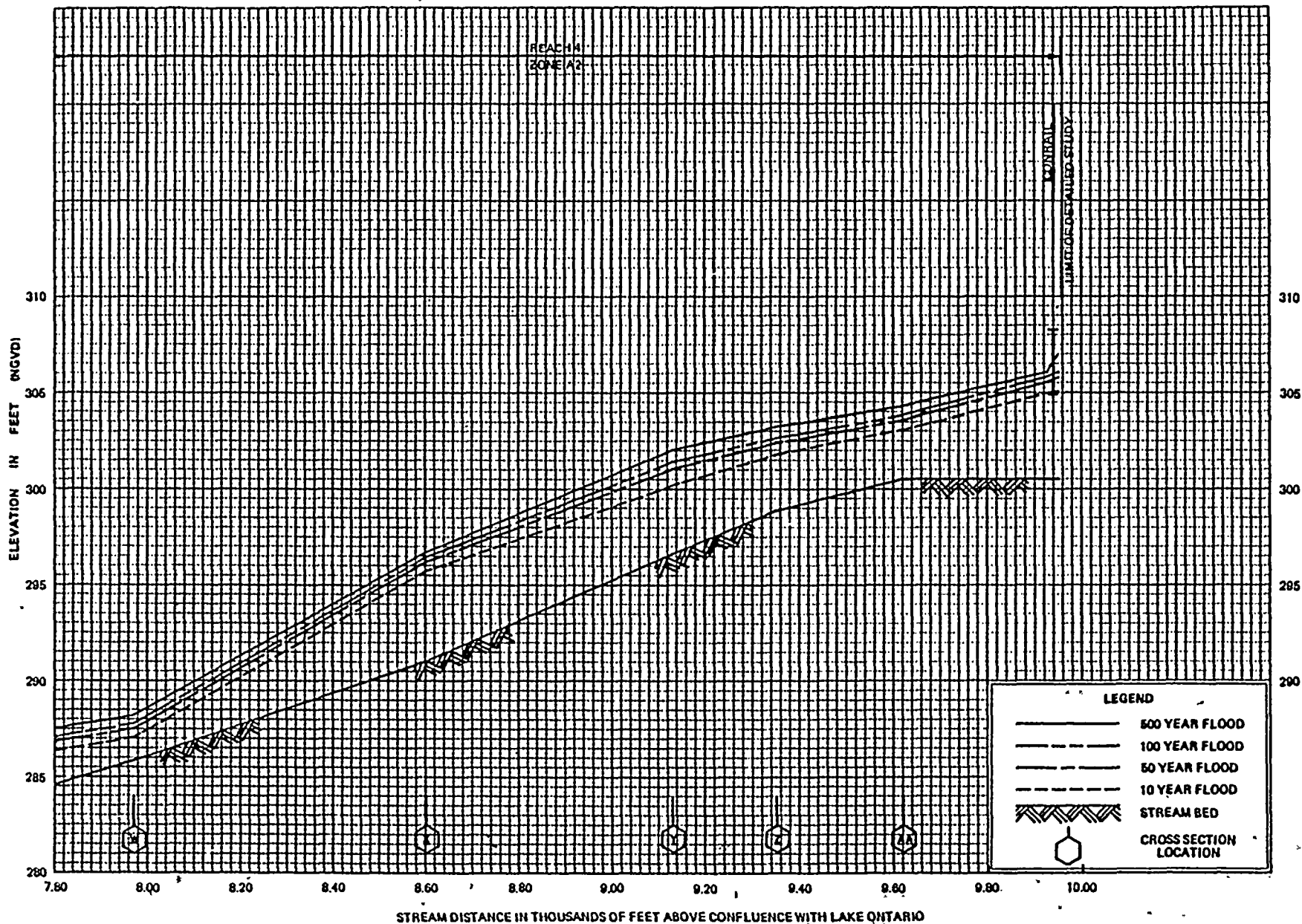
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Federal Insurance Administration

TOWN OF SCRIBA, N.Y.

(OSWEGO CO.)





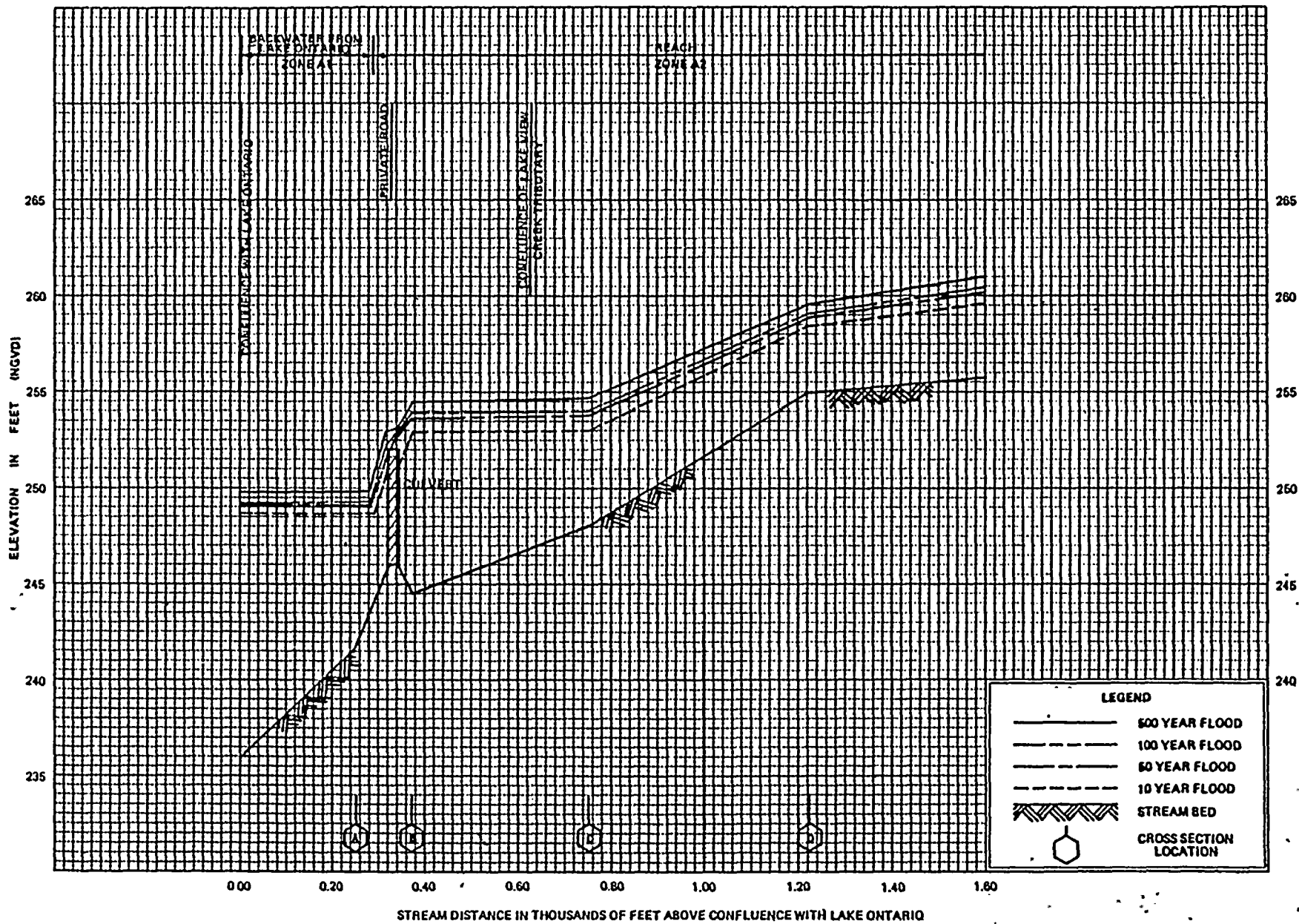
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Federal Insurance Administration

TOWN OF SCRIBA, N.Y.  
(OSWEGO CO.)

FLOOD PROFILES

CLIFF ROAD CREEK





# FLOOD PROFILES

LAKEVIEW CREEK

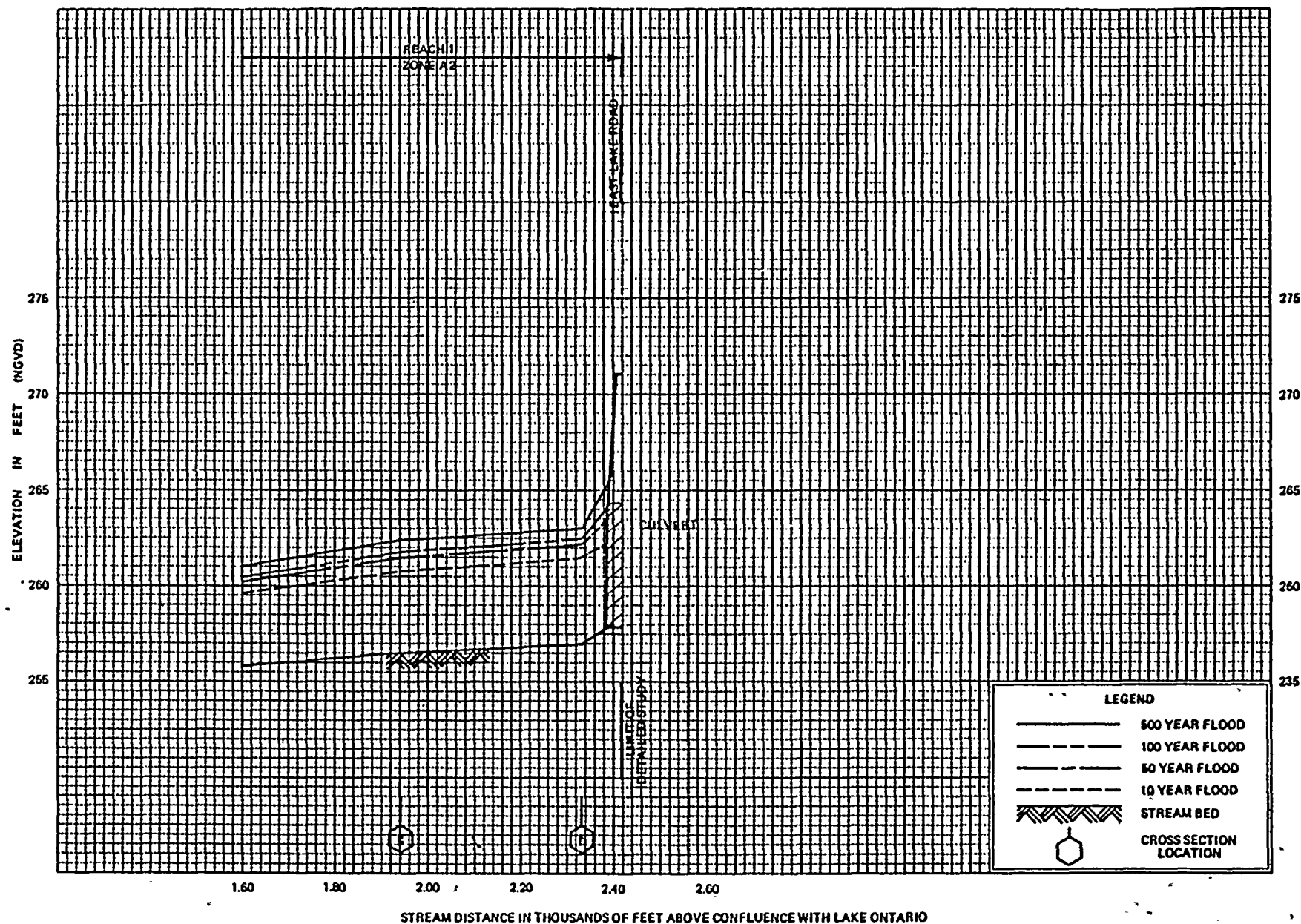
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Federal Insurance Administration

TOWN OF SCRIBA, N.Y.

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# FLOOD PROFILES LAKEVIEW CREEK

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Federal Insurance Administration  
TOWN OF SCRIBA, N.Y.  
(OSWEGO CO.)



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JUN 30 1983

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Docket # 50-410  
Control # 830830067  
File # 83/68/25 of Documents  
REGULATORY DOCKET FILE

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NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

**FIRM**  
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

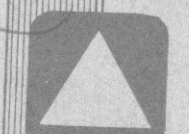
TOWN OF  
SCRIBA,  
NEW YORK  
OSWEGO COUNTY

**MAP INDEX**  
PANELS PRINTED: 5, 10

**PROOF**  
SEPT 16, 1982

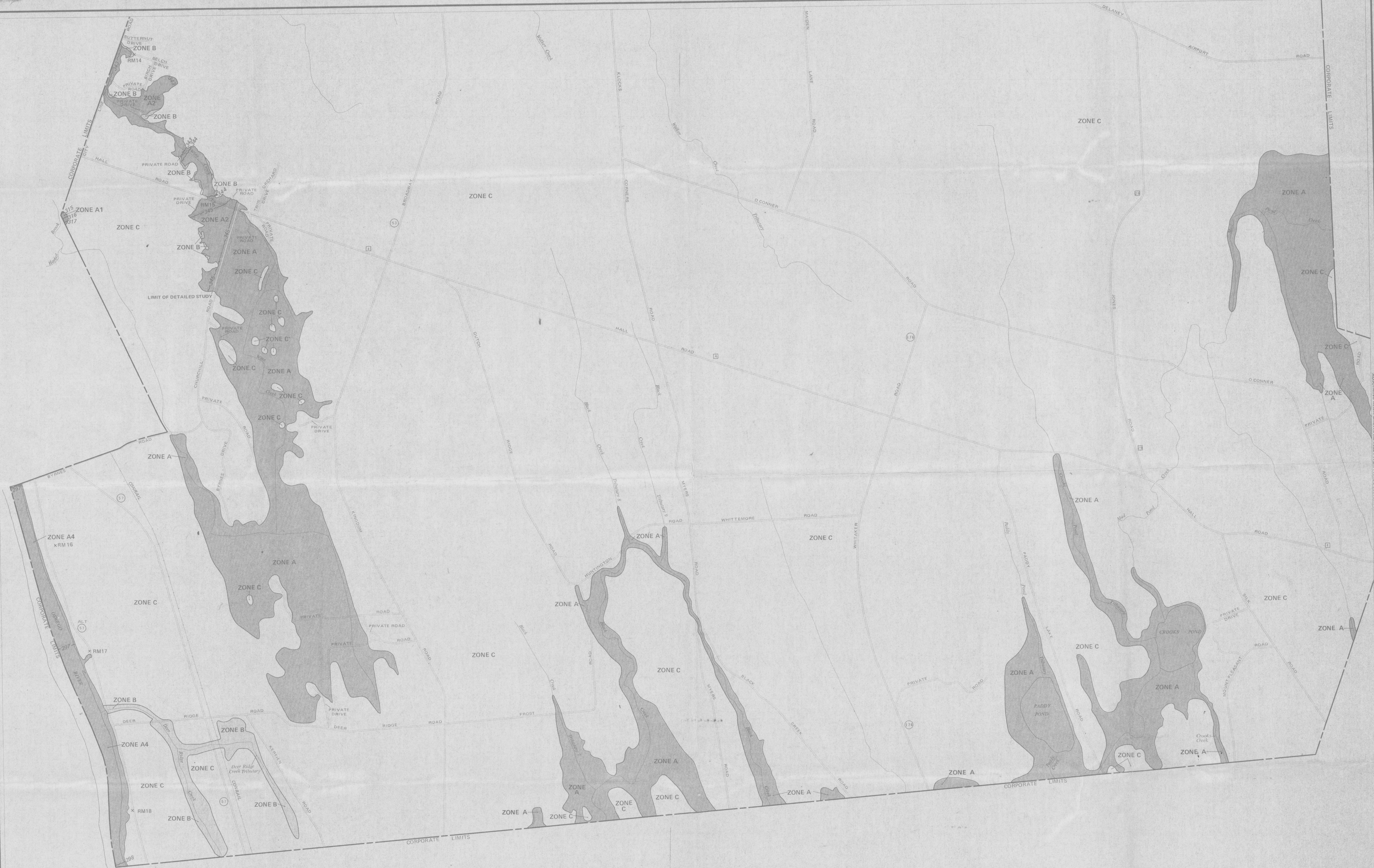
COMMUNITY-PANEL NUMBERS  
360663 0001-0010

EFFECTIVE DATE:



federal emergency management agency  
federal insurance administration





**KEY TO MAP**

100-Year Flood Boundary  
Zone Delineations\* With Date of Identification  
4-12/27/84  
100-Year Flood Boundary  
500-Year Flood Boundary

Base Flood Elevation Line With Elevation in Feet\*\*  
Base Flood Elevation in Feet Where Uniform Within Zone\*\*  
Elevation Reference Mark  
River Mile  
\*\*Referenced to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929

513  
(EL 987)  
RM7 x  
M1.5

**\*EXPLANATION OF ZONE DESIGNATIONS**

ZONE	EXPLANATION
A	Areas of 100-year flood; base flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined.
A0	Areas of 100-year shallow flooding where depths are between one (1) and three (3) feet; average depths of inundation are shown, but no flood hazard factors are determined.
AH	Areas of 100-year shallow flooding where depths are between one (1) and three (3) feet; base flood elevations are shown, but no flood hazard factors are determined.
A1-A30	Areas of 100-year flood; base flood elevations and flood hazard factors determined.
A99	Areas of 100-year flood to be protected by flood protection system under construction; base flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined.
B	Areas between limits of the 100-year flood and 500-year flood; or certain areas subject to 100-year flooding with average depths less than one (1) foot or where the contributing drainage area is less than one square mile; or areas protected by levees from the base flood. (Medium shading)
C	Areas of minimal flooding. (No shading)
D	Areas of undetermined, but possible, flood hazards.
V	Areas of 100-year coastal flood with velocity (wave action); base flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined.
V1-V30	Areas of 100-year coastal flood with velocity (wave action); base flood elevations and flood hazard factors determined.

**NOTES TO USER**

Certain areas not in the special flood hazard areas (zones A and V) may be protected by flood control structures. This map is for flood insurance purposes only. It does not necessarily show all areas subject to flooding in the community or all planimetric features outside special flood hazard areas. For shading map panels, see subgraph printed index to Map Panel.

**INITIAL IDENTIFICATION:**

FLOOD HAZARD BOUNDARY MAP REVISIONS:

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP EFFECTIVE:

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP REVISIONS:

Refer to the FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP EFFECTIVE date shown on this map to determine when actual rates apply to structures in the zones where elevations or depths have been established.

To determine if flood insurance is available in this community, contact your insurance agent, or call the National Flood Insurance Program at (800) 638-6620.

**APPROXIMATE SCALE**

1000 0 1000 FEET

REFERENCE MARK	ELEVATION IN FEET (NGVD)	DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
RM 14	327.74	Bolt set in utility pole N.M. 13 on Birch Drive; located approximately 450 feet east along Birch Drive from intersection of City Line Road.
RM 15	342.99	Bolt set in utility pole 91 on north side of Hall Road at Wine Creek; located approximately 3300 feet east along Hall Road from intersection of City Line Road.
RM 16	370.73	Standard UBLB disk, stamped 057 1935, set in vent end of window sill at north side of Page Memorial Chapel; located on east side of Old State Route 57.
RM 17	309.74	PK nail set in utility pole 6999 on west side of Old State Route 57; located approximately 1890 feet north along Old State Route 57 from intersection of Deer Ridge Road.
RM 18	305.30	PK nail set in utility pole 188 on west side of Old State Route 57; located approximately 2100 feet north along Old State Route 57 from intersection of Deer Ridge Road.

<sup>1</sup>National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929

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Control # 6308300695  
Date 03/65/25 of Document  
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**NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM**

**FIRM**  
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

**TOWN OF**  
SCRIBA,  
NEW YORK  
OSWEGO COUNTY

**PANEL 10 OF 10**  
(SEE MAP INDEX FOR PANELS NOT PRINTED)

**PROOF**  
SEPT 16, 1982

**COMMUNITY-PANEL NUMBER**  
360663 0010 B

**EFFECTIVE DATE:**

**Federal emergency management agency**